"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today; Sunday fair, colder; south winds, shifting to northwest.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,861. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

## NEW BOND ISSUES TO REACH TOTAL OF $8,500,000,000

### Congress Likely to Authorize Two Liberty Loans Between Feb. 1 and July 1.

### VAST SUM FOR COLLECTION

### Means of Getting In Returns from Taxes and War Savings to be Determined.

### FURTHER LEVIES PROPOSED

### Higher Income and Excess Profits Imposts Urged—Loaning to Allies May Cease.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Congress will have to authorize early in the session convening next Monday means of collecting about $5,000,000,000 from the American people before July 1, in addition to $3,606,000,000 from Liberty bonds already authorized but yet to be issued, the billion dollars or less expected from the war savings campaign, and about three billion dollars from war taxes.

Most Congressional leaders believe the five-billion-dollar balance must be provided principally by issue of bonds, and Secretary McAdoo has told members of Congress that he heartily favors this method. Chairman Kitchin of the House Ways and Means Committee, on his return to Washington tomorrow, will take up the question immediately, and the committee within a week or two is expected to frame a new bond measure.

If this plan is finally adopted, the country probably will be called on to absorb two more big Liberty bond issues between Feb. 1 and July 1, aggregating more than $8,500,000,000.

Another big finance question which will receive the early attention of Congress is the continuance of loans to the Allies. If the present rate of extending credits to the Allies is continued, the $7,000,000,000 authorized credits will be exhausted by July 1, and Congress will have to decide whether to continue the loans after that time. Six billion dollars will be required for the fiscal year beginning next July 1, if the rate of a half billion dollars a month is kept up.

**Question of Loans to Allies.**

Wide difference of opinion exists in Congress over the question of whether the bulk of the $5,000,000,000 should be raised by taxation or bond issues, but those advocating the issue of securities expect strong support from the Administration. They are prepared to argue that the Internal Revenue Bureau already is over-burdened with the immense task of creating machinery for collection of the $3,400,000,000 war revenue expected before July 1, and that great confusion would result from imposition of new taxes before opportunity has been given for the existing levies to adjust themselves to the economic situation.

Taxation advocates are expected to make a fight for establishment of new taxes on certain business lines, and for increase of income and excess profits rates. Under the present law, the estimated receipts from incomes is $1,200,000,000, and from excess profits, $1,220,000,000.

Treasury officials and Congressional leaders in charge of the finance program have no means of knowing at this time what success the war savings plan will meet, but most of them figure on receiving between $600,000,000 and $1,000,000,000 of the authorized $2,000,000,000 total before July 1.

A number of other issues of Treasury certificates of indebtedness may be looked for, Secretary McAdoo announced tonight, in anticipation of big tax collection next May and June, but these so-called tax certificates, and also any which may be issued to prepare the way for future Liberty Loans, probably will be redeemed before July 1, and consequently play only a minor part in the finance problems facing Congress.

**Problems of Excess Profits.**

In connection with the legislative taxation program, it is now indicated that Congress will be asked by officials in charge of administering the tax laws to make amendments to the excess profits tax provision. Members of the Excess Profits Advisory Committee, which has been assisting Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper in interpreting the law, feel that it is impossible for the executive branch to define what shall be included in "invested capital," for instance, and that further legislation will be required to clarify this and several other sections.

The Advisory Committee went to work today on its recommendations, which will be submitted to Commissioner Roper probably the middle of next week. These recommendations will represent the conclusions of tax experts representing various business and public interests, after hearing the representations of various groups of business men for the last several weeks.

## $690,000,000 TOTAL IN CERTIFICATE ISSUE

### Subscription for the Treasury Notes Due on June 25 Next Sets High Record.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The latest issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, due June 25 and receivable in payment of income and excess profits taxes, was closed tonight by Secretary McAdoo when subscriptions had reached

Continued on Page 3.

### Trotzky Says Kaiser Was Compelled to Negotiate

PETROGRAD, Thursday, Nov. 29.—Leon Trotzky, the Bolsheviki Foreign Minister, speaking today at the Smolny Institute, (the Government headquarters,) said the fact that the German Emperor has been compelled to receive representatives of Commander in Chief Krylenko and negotiate with them showed that the Russian revolution had placed its heel on all the propertied classes of Europe.

## EVERY STATE HAS MILITIA IN FRANCE

### Not a Man Lost of Those Who Have Sailed from America for the Front.

### ACTUAL TRAINING STARTED

### Rainbow Division, Including the Old 69th, Got Away Quietly in Week of Oct. 15.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 29, (Associated Press.)—Announcement is permitted today that National Guardsmen from every State in the Union have arrived in France. They are among the troops now training or lately arrived.

While it is not permitted to disclose the identity of units, it may be said that all those which sailed from the United States have arrived safely, and that some already are in training within sound of the guns on the battlefront.

The Guardsmen are showing a spirit in keeping with the purpose of all concerned to make the American Expeditionary Force a homogeneous American army, in which each division, whether regular, National Guard, or national army, cannot be distinguished in efficiency from the others. The former State troops are billeted over a wide area, and are pronounced excellent soldiers.

The Guardsmen have been arriving in the American zone for many weeks. They are scattered somewhat, but as far as possible the units from the same State have been kept close together, except in one case. They found the regular army had made good preparations for them, and while many are billeted in houses in French towns, others have been quartered in low wooden barracks specially erected.

**Wear Tricolor Cockades.**

The troops from the various States have been recognized by the French population and have been welcomed enthusiastically. Many of the troops on arriving in billet towns wore the French red, white and blue cockade pinned to their campaign hats. These were given to the soldiers when they landed at base ports.

After a sufficient time to rest from the journey, which in some cases has been extremely tiresome, the troops have been set to work training for actual service at the front. In all quarters they are declared to be most enthusiastic, and their soldierly qualities have drawn high praise from the French instructors.

During the last few days one unit has been working with grenades and automatic rifles, while another has been working out military problems in manoeuvres. Another unit has been in the instruction trenches which bring them as near as possible to actual fighting conditions. Many of the former Guardsmen in training have heard guns roaring in the distance. They are all receiving the same course of instruction as the first contingents of regulars have undergone.

The Guardsmen are all in good health. The reason why it is not permitted to mention units by name is that if one is mentioned the way is open to mention all others, which means the revealing of identification numbers and other information which is of importance to the enemy.

**No Man Lost on Voyage.**

But for the information of the relatives and families of the men, every one who sailed from the United States has arrived safely in France.

Every American soldier in France spent a real American Thanksgiving today. He dined on turkey and all that goes with it until he could eat no more.

The feature of the day at one place was a football game in which a team from the engineers defeated a team from the infantry. The game was watched by thousands of American troops and a thousand French soldiers who were home from the front on leave. The shouts from the respective rooters were heard far afield and toward the end of the game the French soldiers, getting the hang of it, became just as enthusiastic as the Americans and joined in the cheering.

Virtually all instruction work and drilling was suspended for the day, and in some places the men were permitted

Continued on Page 3.

### The New York Times Company Buys Tidewater Paper Mills

The New York Times Company purchased yesterday from the North American Pulp and Paper Company, and J. E. A. Dubuc of Chicoutimi, Canada, the Tidewater Paper Company Mills, located at the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, having an annual output of 30,000 tons of newsprint paper.

The delivery of the property to its new owner will take place on Jan. 1.

## HOOVER PROTESTS COAL PRIORITY DELAYING FOOD

### Takes Vigorous Stand Against Railroads' Order Issued at Garfield's Request.

### TANGLE FOR PRESIDENT

### War Council Is Expected to be Called Upon to Adjust Differences.

### CENTRAL POWER WANTED

### Preference to Army and Navy Shipments Adds Complication to the Problem.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Demands for definite action which would avert a coal famine in many sections of the country without seriously impeding the speedy transportation of essential foodstuffs and army and navy supplies reached a point today where it was predicted that President Wilson and the newly created War Council might be called upon to step in and bring about co-ordination of effort.

Developments which illustrated the critical situation came rapidly after announcement was made that Dr. Henry A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, had taken matters into his own hands and had asked A. W. Thompson, Chairman of the General Operating Committee of the Eastern Railroads, to give preference to coal over general freight immediately, although no official priority order had been issued.

Dr. Garfield had scarcely received word from Mr. Thompson that the railroad lines had been so directed by him when a statement was issued from the Food Administration, with the approval of Herbert C. Hoover, protesting against giving "coal or anything else" priority over the movement of essential foodstuffs.

It was considered probable that further demands from the Food Administration would be forthcoming if the railroads, which have pooled under the General Operating Committee of Vice Presidents, interfered with food movements in carrying out their promise to Dr. Garfield. In fact the situation was left in a very agitated condition.

**Talk of an Official Clash.**

The steps taken by Dr. Garfield and by Mr. Hoover started many reports of a clash, but these were denied vehemently. Both officials stuck by their guns, Dr. Garfield insisting that coal must be moved to avert a crisis and Mr. Hoover determined that there should be no stoppage of transportation facilities where the essential foods were concerned.

The attitude of the Fuel Administration was, it was stated, that no action was expected which would so interfere with the food supply that the country would suffer. In all quarters it was generally agreed that some definite policy must be worked out at once to bring things down to a working basis which would best serve all interests involved.

The first step which led to the present situation was taken by Dr. Garfield on Wednesday, when he requested Robert S. Lovett, Director of Priority, to give preference to shipments of coal and coke over general freight in order to move the supply and accelerate production at the mines before snowstorms blocked the railroads and reduced transportation efficiency.

When no order was forthcoming within the next few hours Dr. Garfield got into communication by telegraph with A. W. Thompson, who was in Pittsburgh with other members of the General Operating Committee of the railroads, and asked that the railroads give him the service he wanted pending action by Director Lovett. He got action at once, and it was said tonight that coal was getting the right of way so far as the railroads were able to follow Dr. Garfield's instructions.

**Garfield Announces Action.**

The statement from the Fuel Administration concerning this phase of the situation reads:

"The United States Fuel Administration was advised today that the railroads in the eastern section of the country have already taken steps to give preference to the movement of coal and coke and the movement of extra coal and coke cars.

"Fuel Administrator Garfield has requested Priority Director R. S. Lovett to issue a general order giving preference to the movement of coal and coke and empty coal and coke cars. Pending action by Judge Lovett, the Fuel Administrator telegraphed to A. W. Thompson, Chairman of the General Operating Committee of the Eastern railroads, which has begun the task of relieving the railroad congestion through the complete co-operation of the Eastern railroads. Fuel Administrator Garfield asked the Railroad Committee to consider the advisability of making an order giving preference to fuel shipments without waiting for a general priority order.

"Chairman Thompson of the committee, in a telegram to the Fuel Administrator expressed entire sympathy with the principle of giving preference to the movement of coal. He suggested, however, that a drastic priority order for coal might well be withheld until the steps taken by the railroad committee to relieve congestion and provide a free flow of traffic had been accomplished.

"In a later telegram Chairman Thompson said:

We have today advised all interested

Continued on Page 3.

### To Launch First Wooden Ship for Shipping Board Today

A PACIFIC PORT, Nov. 30.—The first wooden vessel for the Government merchant fleet to be launched anywhere in the United States will take the water here tomorrow.

The ship, of 4,000 tons dead weight, 290 feet over all, has been built in what is said to be the world's record time of 120 days.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President, has named the vessel and a young woman of society will name the craft at exercises attended by the Governor of the State and members of the Federal Shipping Board.

## REPULSE GERMANS IN CAMBRAI DRIVE

### Byng's Forces Beat Off the Foe at Nearly Every Point on Wide Front.

### LOSE A LITTLE IN THE SOUTH

### But Vacquerie and Gouzeacourt, Penetrated by Germans, Are Won Back Again.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 30.—The enemy this morning made a determined effort to drive the British back from their newly captured positions, and about 7:30 o'clock, after a very violent bombardment, with the use of many gas shells, they delivered a heavy attack with massed storm troops against the British lines around Bourlon Wood.

Going up toward the front this morning, before knowing that this new battle was impending, I saw the enemy's great bombardment of the British lines and other signs of the intense conflict. Places where I had been during the last ten days watching this open warfare around Bourlon Wood without seeing much hostile shelling, except on the immediate line of attack or counterattack, were now being swept by fire, and the air was full of the black smoke clouds of the German shrapnel, and with a shrill whine of it.

It was obvious that the comparative quietude of the days following the last British attack on Fontaine Notre Dame had been used by the enemy to bring up more guns and supplies of ammunition in order to support a new attack.

Today it was remarkable to see the range and intensity of his fire, and he was shooting as far back as Bapaume, which is now a long way behind our lines. Many squadrons of British airplanes were overhead.

The enemy's thrust against the positions around the forest of Bourlon was supported by masses of men who succeeded in driving through for some distance on the west side of the forest, but were checked and driven back by the British troops, who fought with the utmost gallantry and self-sacrifice. The battle is still in progress there, but from the latest reports it seems that the enemy has had to retire after the most bloody losses.

Sir Julian Byng's strategy and victory when his troops broke through the Hindenburg line and swept into the country around Cambrai challenged the enemy to open warfare. He has apparently accepted the challenge. The British prefer this open fighting and have no fear of it. It will be a great opportunity for generalship.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Strong forces of Germans attacked the British on a wide front in the Cambrai sector this morning but were repulsed after heavy fighting in which the attackers sustained great losses. To the southward, in the region of Gonnelieu, (south by west of Cambrai,) the enemy entered British position at several points and penetrated their line for some distance. Later they were driven back.

The official report of the War Office telling of the day's events reads:

At 8 o'clock this morning, after a violent bombardment, the enemy attacked with strong forces on a wide front south of Cambrai, between Vendhuile and Crevecoeur-Bullecourt. Shortly afterward heavy attacks also developed against our positions west of Cambrai, in the neighborhood of Bourlon Wood and Moeuvres.

From Masnières to Moeuvres all the enemy's attacks have been repulsed, after many hours of heavy fighting, during which great loss was inflicted on the attacking German infantry by our artillery and machine-gun fire.

South of Masnières Village, from the neighborhood of Bonavis to Villers-Guislain, the enemy succeeded in entering our positions at different points and penetrated as far as La Vacquerie and Gouzeacourt.

Our counterattacks have already regained La Vacquerie, and we have driven back the enemy from Gouzeacourt and the ridge to the east of that village. At other points the enemy's advance has been checked.

The fighting is continuing.

Today's official statement says of operations on the Cambrai front:

A German raiding party which endeavored to approach our lines yesterday evening in the neighborhood of Gavrelle was driven off by our fire before reaching our trenches.

The enemy's artillery was active during the night east of Ypres and also at a number of points southwest and west of Cambrai.

**Tell of Repulsing British.**

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The Headquarters report today says that on the Cambrai battlefield the British were repulsed

Continued on Page 2.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted. —Adv.

## BOLSHEVIKI CARRY 6 PETROGRAD SEATS IN THE ASSEMBLY

### Lead All Other Parties in Elections for National Parliament.

### ARMIES IGNORE KRYLENKO

### Commander in Chief Fails to Win Support on His Tour of Fronts.

### TROOPS WEARY OF THE WAR

### Misled as to Chance of Real Peace —Austria Accepts Proposal to Start Peace Parleys.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Thursday, Nov. 29.—Complete results of the elections in Petrograd for the Constituent Assembly show that the Bolsheviki head the poll with over 400,000 votes. The Cadets come next, with just under 250,000; the Social Revolutionaries third, with 150,000, and the remaining sixteen parties are nowhere. Twelve seats are accordingly distributed, six to the Bolsheviki, four to the Cadets, and two to the Social Revolutionaries.

The Bolsheviki have Lenine, Zinoviev, Trotzky, Kamenev, Kollontay, and Stalin; the Cadets, Milinkov, Vinaver, Kutler, and Rodichev, and the Social Revolutionaries Chernov and Kamkov. But as the candidates' names may appear in several lists, probably Petrograd will not be represented exactly as stated here.

Recent disturbances have caused certain local delays, but on the whole these are unimportant. The bulk of the elections should be completed by Dec. 10, when only very inaccessible parts of Asiatic Russia will not have given their votes. These may remain unpolled until, in one case at least, the end of January.

**Krylenko's Failure.**

Today's Utro, a new daily, successor to the Novoe Vremya, contains an amusing account of Ensign Krylenko's recent journey along the Russian front. This is probably the first case in history where a Commander in Chief has undergone such an odyssey. From the headquarters of one army to the headquarters of another the Ensign, who now nominally commands them all, passed in quest of recognition, but the Utro correspondent alleges that recognition was not forthcoming.

The Commander in Chief attempted to address one army on the platform of the Pskoff station. The army listened impatiently and interrupted with comments on Krylenko's special train, and the Commander in Chief's peroration was lost, owing to a free fight between the audience and his bodyguard.

In desperation, Krylenko ordered wholesale arrests of generals refusing to grant recognition to him and the dispersal of soldiers' committees guilty of the same offense. Finally he settled down at Dvinsk, intending to carry on a mortal combat with the counter-revolutionary general headquarters.

**Complicated Peace Move.**

The Bolshevist peace negotiations are involved in unheard of complications, which are not easy to unravel. The fundamental fact is that the Russian soldiers are weary of the war. Most soldiers everywhere are physically weary of the war, but in the Russian army the moral impulse that still prevails among more intelligent troops is gone. Many Russian soldiers still retain a true fighting spirit, but with the breakdown of discipline and the removal of restraint, the army lost its cohesion and became a prey to the agitation of the war-weary soldiers, teased and tantalized for many months by the assertion that the easier way to obtain peace was not to fight for it, but to refuse obedience to all who urged them to fight. The troops have one passionate desire—to stop the war as soon as possible. In the general wreck of discipline the laziest, basest and most ignorant elements gain the upper hand, and here lies the real strength of the Bolshevist agitation. Individuals and whole units may wish to remain staunch, but their difficulty is to find a rallying point to organize a systematic resistance to the elements of disintegration.

So far the army as a whole and the people as a whole have not yielded to the Bolshivik. Army committees on the northern front have not been captured by Krylenko, and the three emissaries whom he sent to the Germans are as a matter of fact only representatives of the Bolshevist committee of the Fifth Army. Most of the other army committees, and also the general army committee at headquarters, refuse to acknowledge Krylenko and his peace tactics, but—and this is where the Bolsheviki really gained—a reply secured from the German Commander in Chief is useful material for further agitation.

**How the Troops Are Misled.**

The masses of tired and ignorant soldiers cannot be blamed if they sincerely believe that the terms of General von Hofmeister, as announced by Krylenko, really indicate imminent peace. They do not understand the difficulties and contradictions, they do not understand that negotiations are not being carried on with the German people, but simply with the German high command, that Hofmeister and Krylenko have no power to conclude peace, that even a separate

Continued on Page 2.

# UNIONISTS CONDEMN LANSDOWNE LETTER AND CABLE SUPPORT TO LLOYD GEORGE; WASHINGTON COOL TO PEACE TALK NOW

### Allied War Aim Is Only "Victory," Says Cecil, Declaring Lansdowne Spoke Only For Himself

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, in his weekly talk with The Associated Press today, stated emphatically that the Marquis of Lansdowne, in writing a letter containing peace suggestions, was not speaking for any important body of opinion in England.

"The most important thing to say in regard to Lansdowne's letter," Lord Robert said, "is that he spoke only for himself. Before writing it, he did not consult or have any communication with any member of the Government, and the members of the Government read the letter in the newspapers with as much surprise as anybody else.

"It does not represent our views, nor has there been any change or modification in the slightest degree in the war policy of this country. Our policy is still what it always has been and as described by the authorized spokesmen of the country, namely, Premier Lloyd George, Asquith, Bonar Law, and Balfour.

"It has been put in different words by them, but perhaps is best summed up in the recent utterance of Premier Clemenceau—that the war aim for which we are fighting is victory."

## ITALY FEARS BLOW VIA SWITZERLAND

### Wants Paris Conference to Take Cognizance of Growing Menace from Germany.

### CALLS SITUATION CRITICAL

### Berlin's Hosts of "Diplomatic Agents" Redoubling Their Efforts in the Republic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The Italian delegates to the Interallied Conference are anxious to draw attention to the state of affairs in the neutral countries of Europe whose frontiers are contiguous with those of the Central Empires. Naturally, to Italy Switzerland is the country most immediately to be considered under this category, but it is understood that the Scandinavian States and Holland will also engage the attention of the conference.

The situation of all these neutrals has unquestionably been modified by the tightening of the allied blockade consequent on America's entry into the war. To put the matter bluntly, they find themselves between the hammer and the anvil. On the one hand, the Allies cannot allow the entry of foodstuffs or other material that might pass to Germany, while, on the other, it is practically impossible, with the best intentions in the world, for these countries entirely to prevent trading on the part of their citizens with Germany, toward whom their relations are technically neutral and friendly.

But, as has been the case in Switzerland, Germany is prepared to reply to the enforced stoppage of the flow of supplies due to the allied blockade by a similar turn of the screw on her own part. Her method is to refuse coal, which, owing to the interruption of maritime traffic with their neighbors, the neutrals cannot obtain from the Entente, but which, nevertheless, is their economic life blood.

Taking this state of things into account, one perceives the dilemma facing the Interallied conference today. Either the Allies loosen the blockade, which is obviously out of the question, or they risk throwing into the arms of Germany those neutrals conterminous with her because the latter are unable to exist alone and, whatever their sympathies may be, dare not declare boldly for the cause of the Allies. Only this latter course would enable them to satisfy the Allies that there was no leakage to Germany and so permit them to receive supplies. But their geographical isolation, except in the case of Switzerland, renders it impossible for them to defy Germany and disregard the interest of self-preservation; and it is precisely for that reason that the efforts of German propaganda have been concentrated on Switzerland.

No one here or in Italy doubts the good faith of the Swiss Nation or questions the sincerity of General Wille's recent declaration that Switzerland is determined to maintain her neutrality. But between the devil and the deep sea the choice is a hard one, and the example of Belgium cannot be forgotten. In a previous cable I have shown how, geographically, the character of Switzerland renders her particularly liable to a drive southward or southwestward from Schaffhausen via Zurich, while on the side of the Allies the mountainous country would impede the arrival of reinforcements, especially in munitions and heavy artillery, which the Swiss unfortunately lack.

At the same time German activities in Switzerland have never been greater than during the past few months. Apart from the unbounded extension of the usual German "peaceful penetration" on commercial lines, money has been spent like water in all sorts of propaganda, and a host of so-called German "diplomatic agents" have invaded every district. The new supply of troops which Germany may be able to draw from Russia only serves to emphasize the critical character of the situation.

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## LANSDOWNE PLAN UNDER SUSPICION

### Washington Thinks Partisan Motives Inspired His Suggestions for Peace.

### OFFICIALS ANTAGONISTIC

### To Make Peace Now Would Be a Triumph for Autocracy, Says One of Them.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—It cannot be said that the Marquis of Lansdowne's peace suggestions, made in a letter to The London Daily Telegraph, caused a sensation in Washington. They evoked intense interest and a desire to know more of the motives that actuated them, but Government officials and diplomats did not run around excitedly discussing the Lansdowne proposals with the idea that they meant the ending of the war within a comparatively short time.

On the whole, Washington received Lord Lansdowne's views calmly. Opinions vary as to the significance and utility of them and whether they will result in any definite peace move, but as far as the Administration is concerned, it is evident that judgment has been suspended until developments indicate the degree of attention that need be given to Lord Lansdowne's ideas.

It is supposed that the Lansdowne letter was discussed at the regular meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon. The President, however, it is understood, has not had an opportunity of reading the Lansdowne proposals.

Suspension of official judgment has not carried with it a suppression of opinion as to what course this Government should take if the Lansdowne ideas are placed before it in a formal way. To say positively that the Administration will take this or that position would hardly be fair, but although there is no authoritative utterance from any source, THE TIMES correspondent feels justified in suggesting that the views of officials here offer no encouragement to the plan put forward by Lord Lansdowne.

**Suspect Lansdowne's Motives.**

In the first place, the suspicion is rather general here that Lord Lansdowne's views are based on partisan considerations. Washington officials follow British politics closely and are aware of the motives behind efforts to oust Lloyd George from the office of Prime Minister. There is much sympathy here with the administrattion of the spirited Welshman. This sympathy is born not so much of his democratic ideals as of the belief that he has "punch." Washington officials feel that Lloyd George is a man of action who can be depended on to use vigorous methods to defeat Germany. It is not known that President Wilson shares this feeling, but it is no secret that the President favors strenuous efforts for offensive action against the German autocracy to a victorious conclusion.

It is also recalled here that the evidently inspired statement, given recently to The Associated Press in London, telling that Colonel E. M. House had received a message from the President urging the formation of an inter-allied war council, was published on the morning of the day that Lloyd George was to face critics in the House of Commons. A large number of persons think the publication of Wilson's message was timed to give support to the Prime Minister in his hour of trial.

In this connection it has not been lost upon observers that Lloyd George indicated in his speech that the Government of the United States was willing to go much further than Great Britain could go in granting powers to the proposed allied war council. This impression of Administration sympathy with the aims of Lloyd George is heightened by the knowledge that the American delegates went to the inter-allied war conference in Paris strongly impregnated with the President's feeling that there must be co-ordination of program and effort, as regards allied navies as well as allied armies, and that a more vigorous offensive should be undertaken on all fronts.

Continued on Page 2.

## PEER'S VIEWS REPUDIATED

### Only Lansdowne's Opinion, Says Bonar Law, Deploring Publication.

### CANNOT MAKE PEACE NOW

### Victory Alone, He Asserts, Can Make Germany Realize That War Does Not Pay.

### PRESS CONTROVERSY BITTER

### Lansdowne's Defenders Few—Belief Expressed That America Will "Show Her Hand."

### "I Consulted Nobody," Says Lord Lansdowne

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 1.—The Marquis of Lansdowne has been interviewed by The Daily Express concerning his letter, and said:

"I should like it known positively that the letter was entirely my own. I consulted nobody about it. An absurd idea has been spread that the suggestion was made by other people. I wish to deny that."

Lord Lansdowne declined to discuss the opportuneness of the letter or the possible effect in discouraging people concerning the purpose and prospects of the war, and added:

"I have really nothing to add or retract, and can hardly allow myself to be catechised about it. The subject is necessarily too controversial."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at a large and representative meeting of Unionists here today, formally and emphatically repudiated the peace views enunciated by the Marquis of Lansdowne in his letter to The Daily Telegraph.

He declared the proposals to be only the individual opinion of the former Foreign Secretary, pointed out that Lord Lansdowne had no official position in the party, and added that his suggestions represented the views of none of the Chancellor's colleagues, either in or out of the Cabinet.

A strongly worded resolution, condemning the publication of the letter, was carried enthusiastically, and was cabled to Premier Lloyd George and A. J. Balfour, now at the Paris Conference.

In his speech Mr. Bonar Law said:

"I disagree absolutely, not only with the arguments, but with the whole tone of the letter. I think it nothing less than a national misfortune that it should have been published now of all times.

"The letter is based upon an assumption, and it is a strange assumption, that, because the Germans say they are ready to have a pact of nations and to talk about disarmament, therefore, peace is possible.

"Why, gentlemen, just look at the past. Before the war our Government did not dare to suggest disarmament to the Germans. They often went near it, but the Germans regarded it almost as a casus belli, and, before the war, books recommending it were prohibited in Germany, and I believe they are prohibited to this day.

"We are told that there has been a great change in German feeling. I believe there has grown up a considerable amount of discontent in Germany with the present system, but what is the basis of that discontent? It is a feeling that the military system is not giving the expected results. That is why there is discontent.

"If you were to make peace today, if it were conceivable, what would it mean? It would mean that the very men who in my judgment committed the greatest crime in history, the very men who plunged the world into all this anguish and misery, would be left again in power with the same machine ready to do the same thing whenever the opportunity arose in future.

**What Force Can Bind Germans?**

"How are they to be bound by a pact of nations? Nobody will pretend they will be bound because they have signed a treaty. And what force is to bind them? The whole world is against them today, and armed and organized in a way that it is not likely to be again, and if we cannot insist on our rights now how will we fight against them in the new conditions hereafter?

"No, gentlemen, it is horrible to think of, but it is true. In my judgment we have got to show the German nation in the only way they can be made to realize that war does not pay—that their military machine cannot get the desired results.

"It is not only by decisive military results that the war may be ended. Let Germans realize that we can go on longer than they and the change of feeling in Germany, of which we hear so much, will grow every day and will itself, perhaps, bring results which we all long to see.

"Let me repeat something to you which came to us in a telegram from one

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of our secret agents. It says that the German Generals were saying, 'We have not the strength to beat the enemy, but war is a question of nerves, and our nerves will hold out longer than the Entente.'

**Must Have Country's Backing.**

"We cannot go on with this war unless we have the backing of the people of this country behind us. That is essential. I believe the people are behind us. I am, perhaps, foreseeing dangers which will not arise, but if this pacifist movement should be stimulated by Lord Lansdowne's letter and should take form in the House of Commons in such a way that we cannot rely on the vote of that house for measures which we consider necessary for the war, then, gentlemen, we will only have one alternative.

"One thing is clear. A Government to win this war must have the certainty that it has got the nation behind it. If we have not got that, we cannot do it and we shall not try.

"But look at it from another point of view. Peace made on this basis would really be a defeat for us and nothing else, and what would be the position of the British Empire after such a defeat?

"We cannot disguise the fact that a war of this length of time and with this degree of suffering must have its effects on the peoples of every country, on ours as well as on the dominions. If it turns out that we cannot see it through, does any one really believe the unity of the British Empire, which we hoped would become a solidified and greater reality still as the result of this war, would continue under such a position? I do not."

**A Centre of Bitter Controversy.**

Lord Lansdowne's letter stands today like a rock amid a raging sea of controversy.

Wave after wave of opinion beats upon it from all sides, and at times its point is obscured by clouds of spray. To some it is a dangerous reef, threatening shipwreck to the State; to others it is crowned by a beacon light which may lead to safety.

The Westminster Gazette comments today:

"The question that is most persistently asked is, What is behind Lord Lansdowne's letter? M. P.'s refuse to believe that he was merely unburdening his own conscience through The Daily Telegraph. No doubt there is more than meets the eye in the letter. It comes at a moment, as one Member points out, when it expresses a great body of public opinion which has been so far inarticulate in order not to embarrass the Government. The opinion was there, and it will pluck up courage to support Lansdowne. It needed a leader and has found one. Other speculations, however interesting, need not be pursued and, indeed, cannot be pursued at the present moment. That the letter is of very real importance and meets a real political need is not to be doubted."

**Northcliffe Paper Attacks.**

The Evening News, a Northcliffe organ, styles the Marquis of Lansdowne the "Marquis of Hands Up" and compares the interest it has aroused to "that created by the historic pronouncement of Lord Rosebery during the Boer war, when he suggested that a settlement might be arrived at by a meeting at a wayside inn."

The Evening News also suggests editorially that Lansdowne, while he "would be the last man to betray his country, is old and in poor health."

The Globe talks of "Lansdowne's stab in the back" and says that the general public at this moment regards Lansdowne much as the French regard Caillaux, as a possible engineer of national disaster."

Allen Clement Edwards, M. P., addressing a gathering today in Trafalgar Square, where war loan scrip is being sold, said:

"The Government asks you to ignore weak-kneed men who are personally piqued by being turned out of office and are talking peace at the wrong time—men like Lord Lansdowne. They ask you to ignore them and to say that nothing shall be done to weaken the fighting force of noble boys on ships and in the trenches."

The anti-Lansdowne papers display with gusto a dispatch from the Continent stating that the German newspapers publish the Lansdowne letter on their front pages and regard it as the beginning of England's getting "reasonable."

**Deplores "Hysteria."**

On the other hand, The Evening Standard deplores the "hysteria with which the letter has been received in some quarters" and acquits Lansdowne of any suspicion of pacifism in the narrow sense of the word. It thinks that his letter, properly interpreted, is not a stepping stone to an inconclusive peace, but a weapon during the war and a safeguard afterward. It goes on:

"At this stage of the war moral factors count enormously, and the practical question is whether the enemy shall be allowed a monopoly of psychological weapons. Lord Lansdowne speaks of and possibly represents a great many people who are in the position of a way-worn traveler almost sinking under a heavy burden. If he believes the light he sees ahead is a will-o'-the-wisp, he may collapse altogether; if he knows it is a comfortable haven, he will struggle on. The prospect of an indefinite prolongation of the war for objects diverse and not very well understood has a numbing effect on the less resolute, but everybody understands and will make sacrifices for a peace that promises to save their children from the hideous experiences of these times."

The Pall Mall Gazette refers to the sensation created in Parliamentary circles and raises the question whether any members of the Government were cognisant of the contents of the letter before publication. It asserts that the Foreign Office knew nothing about it, and that Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, was "furious."

The Westminster Gazette, however, suggests that there were undoubtedly powerful interests behind Lansdowne.

**Commons Opinion Divided.**

Opinion in the Commons lobby seemed chiefly to be divided on the point whether publication of the letter at this juncture was advisable or unfortunate. The Times, which announced this morning that it refused to publish the letter, added the word "mischievous" to that of unfortunate in its editorial criticism.

The radical Star displays across the front page a line, "Anger of the Nevercndians," and gibes at The Daily Mail's headlines, "The White Flag," "Lord Lansdowne's Surrender," as Northcliffe's description. It adds that "it is now on record that Northcliffe censors British statesmen in the columns of The Times."

The Star continues:

"Today the whole nation is discussing the letter, and, although the tendency is to take refuge in conventional platitudes, nevertheless the ferment of free thought is visible behind the timid grouping of our press. There is quite a talk of thoughtful men. Yesterday there was no sign of any disposition to hang Lord Lansdowne on a sour apple tree or even to denounce him as a pacifist or a Bolo. Serious and responsible opinion, which our jingo newspapers do not represent, was weighing his plea for a statement of our war aims. After all, it is not unreasonable to ask our allies to say what they want. Let us, at least, be men. Let us not make ourselves ridiculous by pretending that Lansdowne's violently prudent letter is a white flag. It is merely a mild and timid request for sanity."

**Sure America "Will Show Her Hand."**

Examination of the provincial press shows the same varying currents of opinion as in London. The Manchester Guardian and The Yorkshire Post agree with Lansdowne's general argument and main conclusions, but the latter questions whether Germany is so far beaten that she will frankly abandon her dream of world conquest, return into her own territories and be ready to beat her swords into plowshares. If she is not, it holds Lansdowne's letter is distinctly premature.

On this point The Manchester Guardian says:

"As for the time chosen any time is a good time for rational action and for the clearing up of error. We have suffered too long from timid reluctance to face facts and to declare in terms that all men can understand the precise purpose of our policy and the things we want and do not want. This is no sign of courage or of statesmanship. It is an obfuscation of stale and faltering diplomacy.

"As for the Paris conference America is represented there. America, at least, is no friend to disguise and reticence. She has come into war for the great and noble ends of human welfare and for her honor's sake. She, at least, will not refuse to show her hand, whatever the hide-bound diplomatists may say. Rather she will insist on showing it and will demand no less of her allies."

## UNIONISTS ENTHUSIASTIC.

### Cheer Over the Passage of Resolutions on War Aims.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—An authorized report of the meeting of Unionists says that it was attended by 1,500 representatives of unionist bodies throughout the country, and that resolutions were unanimously carried deploring the publication of the letter of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and declaring their firm adherence to the war aims of the Allies, as defined by the Premier, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Asquith.

A scene of great enthusiasm ensued, the delegates rising and singing the national anthem. Chancellor Bonar Law's pronouncement on the Lansdowne letter was received by the meeting with the greatest approval and was held to constitute an official and definite "repudiation of the mischievous trend of the letter."

The meeting was attended, among others, by Sir Edward Carson, head of the War Aims Committee; Walter Hume Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Viscount Chaplin.

J. Austen Chamberlain, former Secretary for India, in a speech at Northampton tonight, said that he and his colleagues, both in and out of office, viewed the letter with unfeigned regret. It was unfortunate and inopportune, because at the present moment, when Italy and Rumania were invaded and Russia was in the throes of revolution, nothing ought to be said or written, throwing doubt on the loyalty of Great Britain to her allies.

Mr. Chamberlain also declared that there must be no restrictions of the rights of the belligerents at sea, such as Great Britain had exercised and the United States now was exercising.

There is a deal of curiosity now as to what support the Marquis of Lansdowne may have had among the political leaders, it being believed that he was not likely to publish such an appeal without some such acquiescence. According to some rumors, Earl Loreburn, former Lord High Chancellor, and the Earl of Rosebery were consulted before the letter was given to the press.

The Weekly Nation expresses the opinion that the war policy of Viscount Grey, former Foreign Secretary, is identical with the Marquis of Lansdowne's views.

## "A FEELER," GERMANS SAY.

### Lansdowne Letter Said to Cause General Satisfaction.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The newspapers in Germany today published the Lord Lansdowne letter on their front pages, telegraphs the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The German newspapers think it a "beginning of England getting reasonable."

The letter, the correspondent adds, has caused general satisfaction in Germany, where it is regarded as a "semi-official feeler."

## DENOUNCED BY MOST PAPERS.

### London Daily News Supports Letter—Telegraph Mildly Approves.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Marquis of Lansdowne's letter giving peace suggestions held first place in the editorial columns of the morning newspapers, all of which denounced it except The Daily News, which approves it, and The Daily Telegraph, which indorses it in part.

Lord Lansdowne's reputation and past services to the country are recognized by critics, who, however, fear that these add to the mischief which they think the letter will cause, by misleading foreign opinion into the belief that the views expressed represent an important section of the nation. Such belief, they assert, would be utterly mistaken, and some insist that Lord Lansdowne is speaking solely for himself, while others say that he has put the prestige of a great name at the service of pacifists.

Insistence is general that he could not have chosen a worse time to write the letter than when Germany is dickering for a peace with the Leninites, the allied conference is meeting in Paris, and enemy agents are trying to induce the Italian army to abandon the fight.

Appeals to the American ideals contained in the speeches of President Wilson constitute part of most of the editorials. The Daily News draws encouragement from the President's words, while The Times, an opponent of Lord Lansdowne, which says that it refused to print the letter when offered to it because it did not believe the document reflected any reasonable phase of British opinion, fears that it will have a deplorable effect abroad. The Times holds that Lord Lansdowne could not have taken a step better calculated to hearten Germany to prolong the war. It calls his arguments weak and illogical and says the whole letter is "extraordinarily foolish and mischievous."

The Morning Post says that the real mischief of Lord Lansdowne's letter is that it gilds German fetters with fine phrases and spreads a camouflage of words over a proposal of surrender.

The Daily Mail heads its editorial with the words, "The White Flag," and concludes it with denunciatory comment, declaring that Lansdowne is alone in his surrender.

The Daily Telegraph agrees with the writer in the main principle, namely, the desirability of co-ordinating and elucidating the war aims of the Allies. It disagrees, however, on several points, notably the question of fredom of the seas.

The Daily Express fears that the letter will harden Germany's resolve to conquer, while The Graphic describes it as the outpouring of a man who is so weary of war that he can only wring his hands in despair.

The Daily News says:

"The letter is as conspicuous for its courage as for its largeness and sanity of vision. * * * He does immeasurable service to humanity in setting before all the nations the duty of a will to peace. * * * The way to which Lord Lansdowne points, to which President Wilson has pointed, and which Asquith, Balfour, von Bethmann-Hollweg, Czernin, Briand, and Smuts have approved, is a way to restore to the shattered world the security and stability of peace."

## COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

### How New York Newspapers View the Lansdowne Proposals.

The editorial comments of this morning's New York newspapers on Lord Lansdowne's letter making peace suggestions follow:

**Lansdowne as Bolsheviki Aid.**

From The World.

Nothing could be more inopportune than the Marquis of Lansdowne's letter to The London Daily Telegraph demanding a restatement of the Allies' war aims and a further attempt on their part to bring about peace before "the prolongation of the war leads to the ruin of the civilized world."

If Lord Lansdowne had desired to give the largest possible measure of comfort to the Russian Bolsheviki who are now negotiating with the Kaiser for a separate peace, or had coldly determined to do whatever lay in his power to embarrass the Inter-Allied Conference now in session in Paris, his letter could not have been more adroitly timed.

There can be no serious quarrel with the definite proposals that Lord Lansdowne advances. Substantially everything that he says in that respect has been said by President Wilson, and said much more impressively.

Why does the duty of making peace proposals rest upon the Allies? Never a word has come from the German Government as to its own aims or its own terms. It is still battling for everything that it can gain and hold. So far as Lord Lansdowne or anybody else knows to the contrary, the objects of Prussianism today are precisely what they were when the first German troops crossed the Belgian frontier and crucified the law of nations.

**Injures Allied Cause Here.**

From The Tribune.

Of all that may be said concerning the letter of Lord Lansdowne to "The London Daily Telegraph," there is but one thing that Americans will permit themselves to say at this time. Whatever may have been Lord Lansdowne's purpose in the letter, the effect of this document has been to give courage and new inspiration to those elements and those interests which are doing most to break down the American will to win and the American purpose to fight. * * *

It is the confident belief of the mass of the American people that no such policy of selfishness inspires the mass of the British people. The American people have struck hands with the British in this war because they have believed the essential honesty of what has been said by British Ministers and British leaders from the outset of the war. Lord Lansdowne has injured the cause of the Allies in the United States. He has injured the friends of Great Britain. He has weakened the hands of President Wilson. He has encouraged those who are employing the tactics of the Bolsheviki in Washington and elsewhere. All of this he may have done with a high patriotic purpose, but at least there should be no blinking the facts.

**"Made in Germany."**

From The Herald.

To Americans this remarkable letter seems clearly to bear the familiar stamp "Made in Germany." * * * This tory-junker talk about restatement or revision of the Allies' war aims sounds like child's talk to Americans. The American people stand united in support of Mr. Clemenceau's assertion that Lord Lansdowne in fear lest continuation of the war to a rightful conclusion may lead to "the ruin of the civilized world," we stand with those who see clearly that unless German is defeated the world will know no civilization except in retrospect and remembrance.

There can be no peace worth having unless its terms are dictated by the spirit that strains the brave men of France and Great Britain, Italy and Belgium and the United States—the spirit that is determined to fight until victory comes for humanity; civilization, righteousness, and democracy. That spirit has no place for a tory—a Lansdowne—peace.

**Says Plan Counts for Victory.**

From The Sun.

Only the narrowest partisanship or the craziest jingoism can discover in Lord Lansdowne's remarkable letter either selfish politics or the cowardice of yellow pacifism; not even war weariness, except in the sense that all just and candid men are at all times ready to declare themselves weary of war and its horrors and its menace of certain ruin to civilization if indefinitely prolonged. Lord Lansdowne is something besides a statesman of keen vision and judgment ripened by wide experience; he is a patriotic Englishman, as stanch a supporter of his country's cause and its flag as Lloyd George or Lord Northcliffe or any other Briton in public life. * * *

The Sun agrees entirely and unqualifiedly with Lord Lansdowne in the belief that if the foregoing purposes of the Allies were made clear to the minds of the people of Germany there would result an immense stimulus to the cause of peace and the desire in that country for peace. In proposing such an enunciation of war aims we do not regard Lord Lansdowne as weakening in any respect on the direct issues of the conflict, or as receding one millimeter from the only position that is conceivable in the case of a British statesman or of an American patriot, with regard, for instance, to justice and reparation to Belgium and the other sufferers by the violation of those natural and national rights for which America, together with France and Britain and Italy and the other allies, is now fighting.

The military situation is as before. Meanwhile every declaration, such as that which Lord Lansdowne, in an impulse of lofty and intelligent patriotism, has undertaken to help bring about in Germany, counts both for peace and for victory.

## STAATS-ZEITUNG SEES HOPE.

### Thinks Lansdowne Letter Helps to Bring Peace Nearer.

In its comment on Lord Lansdowne's letter to The London Daily Telegraph the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung said yesterday afternoon:

"The communication * * * talks of the peace that England ought to make, of a peace that would be bound to be acceptable to its opponent, of a peace that knows no 'war after the war,' but that postulates the friendly intercourse of the leaders of both groups of the family of nations. * * *

"Peace is still a long way off, but—and this is the first noteworthy point—the communication has been received in England with a certain satisfaction in the widest circles, and this for the first time in the case of such a plea for a sane and safe peace. Lansdowne is not attacked as if he were a pacifist, a pro-German agent. * * *

"And with all this, does Lansdowne occupy a different standpoint than the United States? * * * America led, now England has followed. The chasm can be bridged. The peoples can become reconciled. It may last longer than weary humans hope, but the coming day has been brought nearer by Lansdowne."

## NOT AN AID TO REAL PEACE.

### Maurice Leon Thinks Lansdowne Overlooked Vital Facts.

Maurice Leon, in a statement issued yesterday on Lord Lansdowne's letter, says that he overlooked these considerations:

"First—He offers as a solution of the world conflict the plan of the League to Enforce Peace. That plan presupposes that in case of German aggression Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey would join hands with the rest of the world in subduing that aggression. The question is: Should the war stop now with Germany unbeaten, is there any chance of this taking place if and when the occasion arises? And if there is no such chance, is not the peace sought by Lord Lansdowne bound to prove the truce for the German war system which the Kaiser avowedly seeks? It is this very consideration which has made those who elaborated the plan of the League to Enforce Peace realize that without a German defeat the plan could not work.

"Second—Lord Lansdowne overlooks that Germany does not only wage wars of aggression, such as we are witnessing; that she has perfected a system of corruption which goes on always, preparing in time of peace her opportunities in time of hostilities. What does Lord Lansdowne propose to do to stop this war of corruption? Would he deal with it by including in a treaty, made with Germany at this time, a provision that the Kaiser's Government is henceforth to desist from carrying on his war of corruption in countries near and far, thanks to which he was able to secure political, financial, and journalistic auxiliaries for German aims in every other country, thereby enabling him the more successfully to resist and defy the whole world? If such is his idea, the remedy seems inadequate compared to a German defeat. He dwells on the cost of it, but is it not cheaper in the end to win an expensive war than lose an economical one?

"Third—Lord Lansdowne attacks those who seek to deal Germany a knockout blow. Their aim as understood generally is by such a blow to crush the German spirit of aggression which rules Germany, which has been instilled in all its classes, which has produced such anomalies as annexationist Socialism—a spirit with which peace is impossible because it is the very spirit of war, which only defeat can discredit and stamp out or at least weaken. To those who, pointing to the Russian collapse, say that it makes an early peace with Germany inevitable, the answer is that the Russian collapse makes German defeat more necessary than ever to world peace, because it strikingly illustrates what the German war spirit can achieve by using corruption as an auxiliary of devastation, thus combining weapons which must be broken if freedom is to endure."

# ALLIES' NEED NOW UNITY AND HASTE

### Getting Together at the Paris Conference Not a Minute Too Soon.

### PETTY ISSUES STILL ALIVE

### Premiers Handicapped by Political Wars at Home—Conferees at Work.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The atmosphere of a national political convention hangs over the Paris meetings of the Inter-allied Council. The hotels are not so large as those of Chicago or St. Louis, and the hangers-on are not quite so numerous. The press representatives, not being admitted to the proceedings, mingle with the members and others in the lobbies of the hotels and discuss the situation with a freedom which is accompanied by lack of direct responsibility.

The general opinion is that the situation in Europe today is perilous and the prime need that America understand its dangers. Russia is the plague spot in the Allies' body, and while some still hope for the best, all agree that we must be prepared for the worst. Maximalism has opened Pandora's box of evil possibilities.

If the Allies get together as a result of the Paris town meeting it won't be one minute too soon. Only because we have such great wealth of resources are we still in the ring against an enemy, alert, highly organized and in all but a few things strongly and skillfully directed. Germany has quit blundering and got down to business, unscrupulously and brutally, and if we wish to hold her we have got to stop scattering and concentrate.

How to concentrate and still maintain democratic traditions and protect local pride is a practical problem which the leaders have been counciling together to solve for the past two or three days. The formal session to be convened at Versailles has had its way prepared by constant conferences.

**Hostile Influences at Home.**

Against centralization many potent influences are at work. President Wilson is the only head of a democracy who is not pulled and hauled by petty political considerations. There are two wars for every European Premier—the internal war of party factionalism and the war with Germany. When the Premier gets through with a local war whatever strength is left he devotes to the war against the common enemy. This is a pretty trying ordeal, but the residuum of his energy must be further wasted by efforts to reconcile the conflicting national viewpoints and differences of opinion of military leaders.

The consequence is the Allies have not thought with one mind or spoken with one voice. They have tried to face half a dozen different ways, and therefore, instead of developing a bold initiative, instead of scanning the horizon with far-seeing eye, they have constantly been weakened by a defensive spirit.

With the assembling of the Supreme War Council these matters are still unsettled. The enemy considers every possibility beforehand and is prepared for all emergencies. There must come a time when all the Allies will quit thinking about little, personal, and political things, and take hold of this war against giant brutalism with good, two-fisted vigor.

There is much talk about Italy's stand, and this is the one bright spot in the present war aspect. While the chances of holding on the Piave are still doubtful, the prolongation of resistance justifies reasonable optimism. Considering the fact that the Italians have had as yet only moral comfort from their allies, their performance must be counted a wonderful rally from the low state of a month ago.

M. Tardieu made a deep impression at the luncheon on Thursday. His call to sacrifice and concentration ought to do much good in France, which has given her blood nobly, but still flinches from certain forms of self-denial necessary to conserve shipping.

Bainbridge Colby made the best possible impression by both the substance and the form of his short address. My French neighbors at the table said: "How strong he makes his country seem!"

His central idea was contained in a passage in which Mr. Colby said:

"Our minds have met those of our English colleagues in one idea, viz.: There is no trade or commerce now. Not a cargo is loaded, not a ship sails except to contribute to winning this war."

M. Viviani swept everybody off his feet.

"It was like my conception of Daniel Webster and Patrick Henry," said Vice Admiral Sims, who sat next to Viviani and drank in every word. Even those who did not understand him were entranced by his measured torrents mingling with wild tornadoes, the hoarse growls of a wounded wild beast alternating with the soft cadences of the old song. General Pershing spoke like a man very much in earnest and greatly desiring the acceleration of transport, while "Papa" Joffre made his maiden effort and blushed.

German newspapers speak with unconcealed glee of the Russian developments. Despite all the internal troubles and the possible heartburnings between Germany and Austria, Germany is now experiencing a joyful reaction from the depression which prevailed a few weeks ago. While they are celebrating prematurely, it would be fatuous to deceive ourselves as to the altered prospect through the events in Russia and Italy.

**Working in Committees.**

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The delegates to the Inter-Allied Conference were engaged today with the committee meetings at the various French Ministries, but no official statement was issued. There was no general session. The impression is that the important work of the conference will be transacted by these committees, the proceedings of which are entirely secret.

The American members are expected to exercise great influence in bringing about closer unity. They are pleased with the cordial and appreciative manner in which their suggestions thus far have been received. The committee meetings will probably be continued for three days more.

It was announced officially today that the Supreme War Council would begin its sittings at Versailles at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. It will be attended by Premier Lloyd George and General Wilson for Great Britain, Premier Clemenceau and General Foch for France, Premier Orlando and General Cadorna for Italy, and Colonel House and General Bliss for the United States. While this council is an advisory body for the formulation of strategic plans for operations on the western front, including Italy, it is expected that its suggestions will bear great weight with the commanders of the allied armies, and will result in that unity of control which is so much desired.

# BOLSHEVIKI WIN ASSEMBLY SEATS

Continued from Page 1.

peace can only be concluded by the German Government and a duly authorized Russian Government. They do not realize that they are isolating themselves from all the world, that they imperil the position even of the German Socialists, and that they are handing over their own country to the mercy of German capitalists and hard-shell imperialists. They do not know that their shout of joy is the death wail of the revolution and liberty.

The officers know and most of the committees know, but the whole trouble is that in proportion, as the committees grow wise by experience, they lose their influence over the masses, and it is to the ignorant masses that the Bolshevist tactics appeal. It is by their help that Krylenko hopes to secure the expulsion of the loyal committees and the selection of his own partisans.

So far the headquarters and the southern half of the front are practically intact. General Dukhonin finds his position extremely difficult, and has invited the energetic General Tscherbacheff, commander on the Rumanian front, to take over the duties of Commander in Chief, but a force of protest is gathering in the country that will soon begin to make itself felt.

The unexpectedly heavy vote polled by the Cadets in ePtrograd is essentially a protest against the Leninite peace tactics.

The predominantly Socialist Moscow City Council, persecuted by the Bolsheviki and threatened with forcible dispersion by an irruption of a band of soldiers with bayonets, hastily carried a resolution protesting against the Bolshevist peace tactics. The radis, which was formerly a rather shadowy institution, has been rapidly consolidating since the Bolshevist rising and by gathering Ukranian regiments from various parts of the front has formed a nucleus of force for the maintenance of order in its own territory. The influence of the Bolsheviks in Kieff is now insignificant.

**Attitude of the Cossacks.**

As to the attitude of the Cossacks of the Southern Federation, there is not the slightest question. A number of the official Cossack organ, just at hand, contains a report of a sitting the Cossack Government held on receipt of the news of the declaration by the Allied military representatives at the headquarters. The Cossack League, which now includes not only Cossacks, Kalmuks and Caucasian mountaineers, but also the Government of Stavropol, is completing the work of organization and has formed its central government with seat at Ekaterinodar, and is consolidating all the economic and administrative resources between the Caspian and the Black Sea.

The reports that General Kaledines has advanced on territory northwest of the Don are untrue. For the present he is engaged in internal organization. The Cossacks are well disciplined, thoroughly democratic and republican in sentiment. Their movement is not separatist. As one of their leaders said, "We love the Kremlin as much as the Don."

The Cossack units are dispersed over various parts of the front, and a Congress of representatives of the Cossacks from the front is now in session at Novecherkask.

The Bolsheviki do not represent Russia. They have a temporary influence over the tired and undisciplined soldiery, but they realize keenly their isolated position and have had to modify their dictatorial tendencies so far as to consent to give a share in government to their nearest neighbors, the Left Socialist revolutionaries and the Menshevik internationalists. That is, having done all the harm they could, Lenine and Trotzky now leave the continuation of their policy to groups that entirely sympathize with their aims but are more cautious in their methods.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 30.—The Austro-Hungarian Government, according to a dispatch from Vienna, has sent an official reply accepting the Russian Government's wireless proposal to enter into negotiations for an armistice and a general peace treaty. The reply was sent yesterday and is as follows:

The guiding principles announced by the Russian Government for negotiations for an armistice and a peace treaty, counterproposals to which are awaited by the Russian Government, are, in the opinion of the Austro-Hungarian Government, a suitable basis for entering upon these negotiations. The Austro-Hungarian Government therefore declares that it is ready to enter upon negotiations as proposed by the Russian Government regarding an immediate armistice and a general peace.

(Signed) CZERNIN,
(Foreign Minister.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Russian envoys sent to treat with the Germans, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, have telegraphed the Bolshevist leaders that the Russo-German plenipotentiaries will meet Sunday noon at the crossing on the Dvinsk-Vilna Railroad, west of the village of Kukharishky, between the opposing military lines. Thence they will travel by special train to German headquarters at Brest-Litovsk.

## REPORT KERENSKY TAKEN.

### Ex-Premier Said to Have Been Arrested at Vladimir.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAPARANDA, Sweden, Nov. 30.—A telegram from Petrograd reports that Kerensky has been arrested in the town of Vladimir.

## UNMOVED BY DEBT THREAT.

### Washington Doubts Russia Will Repudiate Her Obligations.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—No concern was felt here today either in Government or diplomatic circles over the announcement from Bolshevist sources that the foreign obligations of Russia would be repudiated under certain conditions. On the theory that no great power has ever refused to acknowledge its indebtedness, officials said there was no cause for alarm over the threat.

Russia is indebted, it was learned, to the extent of billions of dollars to France and England, and owes the United States many millions. To repudiate these obligations would completely destroy the credit of Russia and would leave a bankrupt nation. But, it was pointed out, the Bolshevist administration has no standing with the other countries of the world, and will certainly never be recognized as a responsible government as long as it proceeds on the theory that it can ignore its financial indebtedness. Even the French Revolution, it was recalled, did not cause France to repudiate her foreign obligations.

The impression was gained at the State Department that the United States would not participate in any warning to Russia which may now be under consideration by the Allies at the Paris conference. The attitude of this country is warmly upheld by Russian authorities in Washington, who furnished today an outline of what they termed the correct policy of the Allies to assure the permanency of the fruits of the Russian revolution for the world.

# REPULSE GERMANS IN CAMBRAI DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

in an attack west of Bourlon. The bulletin reads:

Army group of Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders spirited artillery duels developed in the afternoon from Houthulst Wood to Zandvoorde, with the greatest violence in the region on both sides of Poelcapelle and north of Gheluvelt. Our storming troops pressed forward into the enemy lines near the coast and in various sectors of the battlefield, and brought back numerous French and British prisoners.

Near Armentières and Lens and southeast of Arras there was increased artillery firing. On the battlefield near Cambrai the British, after a violent bombardment, attacked early in the morning west of Bourlon. The attack was repulsed with heavy losses. In the afternoon the artillery duel again assumed considerable intensity between Inchy and Fontaine. In the region of St. Quentin the artillery was more active.

The supplementary statement issued tonight by the War Office reads:

On the battlefield near Cambrai the new struggles that developed have so far been successful for us.

**German Artillery Active.**

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 30, (Associated Press.)—The Germans this morning made an attack on the British lines about Gonnelieu, which is just south of the area included in last week's British offensive.

There was little infantry fighting during last night, but the enemy artillery was active, especially against Graincourt, Bourlon Wood, and Marcoing.

A successful minor operation was carried out by the British yesterday between Bourlon Wood and Moeuvres by which they advanced their line a few hundred yards and won a section of the ridge. The attack was met by a heavy barrage from the German guns and an intense machine-gun fire from the direction of Bourlon village. The assaulting infantry, however, pushed through, and this morning the troops were holding the new positions strongly, thereby straightening the line and giving the British command of an important piece of high ground.

The enemy attempted a raid south of Gavrelle late yesterday, but the advancing infantry was caught by the British machine gun, rifle, and artillery fire and driven off before reaching the trenches.

The Germans delivered a pretentious assault in force this morning on the British positions between Bourlon Wood and Moeuvres toward the west. Under cover of a tremendous artillery fire directed on the British lines and the back areas, the Germans, in their first rush, pushed over the crest of the ridge west of the wood and down to the vicinity of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road, just north of Graincourt.

The British, after the first shock, immediately organized a counterattack and flung themselves against the advancing Germans. Late today it was reported that the British had succeeded in pushing back the enemy, although the latter was resisting fiercely.

This enemy attack was the first serious attempt made to thrust the British from the positions that they obtained in General Byng's great drive of last week. It followed a night of comparative quiet all along this front, and yesterday there was little indication that big events were impending.

All day a concentration of German guns, which had been rushed up for the attack, have been pounding the British forward and back areas, and a considerable amount of gas shells has been thrown. The battle west of Bourlon Wood was still continuing late today with great fierceness.

The British have virtually completed the consolidation of the greater part of the area wrenched from the enemy in the Cambrai push. The work accomplished in a few days is little short of miraculous, and, throughout much territory recently held by the enemy, the well-oiled British war machine is running like clock work today.

The famous Hindenburg line has been so thoroughly punctured by well-built highways and tracks that the famous German defenses seem little more than a myth. As one goes about this sector it appears incredible that the labyrinth of defenses, built at such pains by the Germans during the last three years, have not always been in the hands of the men now holding them.

The Germans have brought considerable new artillery into this region to replace the guns that General Byng captured, but their fire is still weak, compared with that on the Flanders front.

The civilian population of Cambrai, after living three years almost like prisoners under the iron rule of the Prussians, have been evicted. It is reported that trains are still running and that there is considerable industrial activity in Cambrai, but it is all for military purposes.

# FINE WORK FOR BYNG BY OUR ENGINEERS

### *Americans Pushed Up Railways at Record Speed, Working in 3 Shifts—Helped Carry Wounded.*

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Monday, Nov. 26, (Associated Press.)—American engineers, the first troops from the United States to be engaged in military operations on the British front, took a prominent part in the breaking of the Hindenburg line by General Byng last week. Military necessity has made it impossible to speak of their presence before, but it is now possible to inform the people of the United States that engineers of the American army had a large part in pushing up the vital railways behind the advancing British soldiers.

As a matter of fact the American engineers have been laboring on roads through the devastated battlefields of the Somme district for nearly four months, and two of their men, who were wounded, were the first American casualties announced from Washington.

The speed with which the lines have been laid up through the broken Hindenburg defenses the last week has called forth the highest praise from the British authorities. The Americans have been working in shifts of twenty-four hours a day, and no such amount of track has been laid in this region in so short a time before. The manner in which they stood up under the strain has led to their being dubbed the "Force of American athletes." For these untiring soldiers are today as fit and as willing as they were before the battle began.

Naturally the Americans have been working a long time under the range of enemy artillery, and more than once they have come under heavy shellfire. One of the most striking sights along the front has been that of the engineers laboring coolly at their tracks while great shells were bursting a hundred yards away.

At one time the Germans cut loose with their guns on a portion of the tracks and tore three miles of rails, which had been laid with much labor, but they had scarcely finished this bombardment when the twin lines of steel began to creep forward once more. After the engineers had reached a point where they were exposed on the skyline it was necessary to work at night or on foggy days to avoid enemy observation.

Three bodies of Americans have been employed in this region since about Aug. 1. Two have been occupied with the operation and maintenance of light railways and the other has been constructing narrow gauge lines. The importance of this work hardly needs emphasis, for it is well known that over these railways food, ammunition, and material of all sorts are poured up to lend support to the fighting forces.

The correspondent has visited many of these engineers since their arrival and has found them as fit as possible and eager for work. Most of them undoubtedly look forward to the time when they will be able to join the American forces, but just now they are content to do their bit here and learn valuable lessons in military railroading.

The correspondent was talking with three officers today and the only anxiety they expressed about the future was the fear that they might later be compelled to work far back of the lines out of the fighting zone. The engineers love to hear the guns and to get as close to the firing line as military orders permit.

Some of them had an unusual experience, much to their liking, on the first day of the offensive. The British called for volunteer stretcher-bearers to go forward to the battlefield and bring in wounded British and Germans, and a large number of the engineers offered their services, which were accepted. They had just finished a hard day's work on the railway, but they gladly undertook the new, arduous and dangerous task, and labored through the night, getting injured soldiers back to the dressing stations. They were highly complimented by the British for their efficiency in this line of service, which was rather a far reach from building railroads.

## RAID FRENCH POSITIONS.

### Germans Report Success in an Attack Near Braye.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Storming troops of the German Crown Prince yesterday made a successful attack against the French positions north of Braye, the War Office announced today. The bulletin reads:

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: An enterprise by our storming troops north of Braye met with complete success, and prisoners were captured.

In the Sundgau there has been lively activity by the French in the course of the last week.

In aerial engagements and by fire from the ground our opponents have lost thirty airplanes and two captive balloons.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The day report of the War office says:

The night was calm over the whole front, except in the Argonne, where the artillery on both sides showed particular activity, and in the region of Chambrettes, where after a series of violent bombardments, the enemy undertook a large raid, in which he was repulsed completely.

## BRITISH BOMB ROULERS BASE.

### Eight German Airplanes Downed on Western Front.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The British official communication dealing with aviation, issued this evening, says:

With a distinct improvement in the weather Thursday, a full day's flying was possible. Work with the artillery was successfully carried out by our airplanes, many photographs were taken, and several thousand rounds were fired into the enemy's infantry from low altitudes.

During the day 180 bombs were dropped on a large ammunition dump north of Cambrai, on the Roulers railway station, and on hostile billets in the battle area. Enemy aircraft were very active in attempting to interfere with our artillery and photographic machines.

# *BRITISH LOST 120,089 MEN IN NOVEMBER*

### *A 56 Per Cent. Increase Over October's Total—25,444 Were Killed or Died of Wounds.*

LONDON, Nov. 30.—British casualties reported during November totaled 120,089, divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 1,152; men, 24,292.

Wounded or missing—Officers, 3,537; men, 91,108.

These totals for November are the highest reached in the last five months. The killed, wounded, and missing for these months were:

July:—Officers, 2,490; men, 68,868.
August—Officers, 5,284; men, 32,404.
September—Officers, 2,838; men, 100,200.
October—Officers, 5,578; men, 76,790.

The last German losses to be officially recorded included July. For that month they totaled 100,949.

The German losses for five corresponding months of 1916, which included the Battle of the Somme, were 601,438, and the British 414,202.

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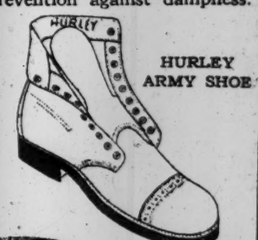

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# REICHSTAG PUSHES BIG WAR CREDIT

## Bill for 15,000,000,000 Marks Is Put Through First and Second Readings.

## HERTLING SPEECH UPHELD

### Parties Welcome Russian Overtures, but Haase Also Demands a General Peace.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 30.—The war credit of 15,000,000,000 marks, asked for by Chancellor von Hertling, passed its first and second readings in the Reichstag yesterday after brief remarks by Deputies Scheidemann and Haase. The third reading has been set for Saturday.

In the debate following the Chancellor's speech, Herr Trimborn, on behalf of the Centrists, condemned both a peace of aggression and a peace of renunciation. He demanded a peace by conciliation, guaranteeing Germany's integrity, the security of her frontiers, and her complete independence, especially economic.

"What the Chancellor has said concerning Russia," he added, "meets with our entire and joyful approval. The German people sincerely desire correct economic and political relations with New Russia. The Chancellor has the Centrum's full confidence."

Herr Scheidemann, for the Socialists, said that his party considered the new Government an advance, owing to the manner of its formation. The Socialists would support a Parliamentarian Government, but would oppose it where differences of opinion that could not be bridged arose.

Peoples of the warring countries must conclude peace with each other, the Socialist leader added. The German people did not want the Polish crown or new duchies, and Poland, Lithuania, and other territories might determine their future as they liked. He said that German labor joyfully welcomed and supported the first peace step of the Russian revolution and ardently awaited the day when the workmen of France and Great Britain would meet them along the same lines. The development which had become irresistible in Russia would also penetrate, he hoped, to other countries. Russia was not defeated in this war, only those were defeated who desired to fight to the bitter end.

Deputy Fischbeck, a Progressive, said that he rejoiced at the Chancellor's words regarding the Russian offer of a peaceful rapprochement and that the Chancellor's policy was calculated to pave the way for reciprocal confidence.

The collapse of the Italian army, Herr Stresemann, National Liberal, said, was a merited punishment for the Italian Government, and meant the collapse of Italian hopes for Austrian territory.

Count von Westarp, Conservative, said that the successful demand for the dismissal of Dr. Michaelis from the Chancellorship signified a serious attack on the Emperor's constitutional rights, and this limitation of the Emperor's rights has been shown more clearly by the dismissal of Dr. Helfferich, the Vice Chancellor. Even in the appointment of Count von Hertling, he added, the Emperor's freedom of decision seemed to have been maintained insufficiently.

Referring to Germany's reply to the Pope's peace note, Count von Westarp said:

"Repeated repetition of our conciliatory spirit merely prolongs the war. Now a different sort of language is called for. What the sword has conquered must be utilized for Germany's safety, strength, and free future. Every party in Russia now wants peace, and in that connection we must insure the safety of our eastern frontier."

To the Russian offer must be given full importance, Herr Haase, Independent Socialist, said, but a separate peace with Russia was not enough. He added: "We want a general peace without annexation, east or west."

## CHANCELLOR ASSERTS GERMAN ARMS GAIN

### Tells the Reichstag Allies Are to Blame for Continuing the War.

BERLIN, Nov. 29, (via London, Nov. 30.) (British Admiralty via Wireless Press.)—The war situation was reviewed before the Reichstag today by Count von Hertling, the new Imperial German Chancellor, in the speech in which he said that Germany was ready to enter into peace negotiations with Russia as soon as the Russian Government sent representatives having full powers to Berlin.

German arms, the Chancellor said, have been uniformly successful, and the submarine warfare would reach the aim intended for it. He said that the ships sunk would exceed those newly constructed. The Chancellor praised the army and navy, and eulogized the home population for its patience and endurance under great privations. Political reforms would be carried out, but the fundamental principles of the Imperial Constitution "cannot and shall not be changed."

The Reichstag was packed when the Chancellor began his speech. The new State Secretaries, the new Prussian Ministers, the new Bavarian Premier, the members of the reigning German houses, the Austrian, Turkish, and Bulgarian Ambassadors, and all the neutral Ministers were present.

**Says Western Front Is Holding.**

The Chancellor opened his speech, after personal references to his assumption of office, by asking the loyal cooperation of the Reichstag. He continued:

"We are approaching the end of a year that has been full of far-reaching and decisive events in many theatres of the war. I am proud and thankful to say that the arms of Germany and her allies have been successful on almost every occasion and everywhere."

He said that the Flanders battle had continued almost without interruption since July, that the British Army was superior in numbers, and that several French divisions had taken part in the fight. Notwithstanding the loss of some villages and farms the German front there remained unshaken, he asserted, and the British were as far as ever from their object of reaching the Flemish coast to destroy German U-boat bases. He continued:

"Recognizing the failure of their attacks in Flanders, the British are now seeking near Cambrai a decisive result. The hope which Great Britain placed upon the wholesale use of tanks has not been fulfilled. They lie destroyed on the battlefield by successful German countermeasures. The initial British successes war parried by the entrance of our reserves.

"The French also have had local successes northeast of Soissons and before Verdun, but every strategical exploitation of these has been prevented by the German Army command.

"Every one remembers the events in the East which led to the conquest of Riga and Jacobstadt.

**Asserts Italian Booty Is Great.**

"The glorious advance of the armies of the Central Powers in Italy holds the world in suspense even today. Overwhelmingly difficult tasks have been accomplished there by the fighting strength of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops in their surprisingly rapid attack and penetration of rough mountain territory. Italy's Army has lost a considerable part of its forces and at least half of total war material. It also has lost stretches of land which provided it with rich supplies. It has not yet been possible to collect all the booty, calculated in money value at thousands of millions of marks, which has fallen into our hands.

"Further, the succession of our victories from the Isonzo to the Piave is an effective relief to our own western front. In the same way these victories also make themselves felt in Macedonia, as the enemy now appears to be giving up voluntarily the results of the slight successes which he obtained west of Lake Ochrida.

"From the Sinai Peninsula the British are operating against the Turkish troops in Palestine and, have been able to achieve certain initial successes there. These, however, have no influence on the general war situation from a military point of view. In the theatre of war in Asia Minor and in Irak the situation is unchanged."

**Puts Hope in the U-Boats.**

After asserting that the German war fleet had thoroughly fulfilled the hopes and expectations placed in it, the Chancellor continued:

"The High Seas fleet, whose constant activity has often been veiled from the public view, deserves the thanks of the country. It has, since its glorious day off the Skagerrak, lately shown anew, after a long interval, in the capture of the islands of Oesel, Dagö and Moon in typical co-operation with the army, and in its lately successful fight in the German Bight in the North Sea, against a considerable superiority of forces, its constant readiness for battle. As a support and reserve it stands behind our submarine boats, it protects their places of support and opens out a way for them into the open sea."

The Chancellor then reviewed the submarine campaign, which, he said, was the only effective way of battling against the power of Germany's enemies and the "economic war forced upon her." He was hopeful of its success, and said that the Allies were unable to make progress against it, either by commandeering neutral ships or building new ones.

Count von Hertling expressed the wish that the territories formerly under Russian sway—Poland, Lithuania and Courland—could have the right of choosing their own governments and could obtain that political form which corresponded to their conditions and cultivation, and that affairs in this direction were still completely in a state of uncertainty and that reports in the press indicating that a definite agreement had been reached on one point were premature.

**Charges Enemies Block Peace.**

He referred to Germany and her allies as having placed themselves on the foundation of the Papal peace note of last August, and said that every ground had been removed for the "foolish argument" that the object of her enemies was to destroy German militarism, which was destroying the peace of nations.

"It has been shown where, in truth, the peace destroying militarism can be sought," he said. "The Italian Minister, Sonnino, in his speech of Oct. 26, expressly waived the thought of general disarmament, and Premier Clemenceau goes so far in cynicism as expressly to shut out Germany and Austria-Hungary from the peaceful community of nations of the future when right shall take the place of armed force.

"Premier Lloyd George has declared distinctly that the aim of the war is the destruction of German commerce and that the war must be continued until this end is reached. Indeed, the lust of conquest falsely attributed to us, is now placed before the world through the publication of secret treaties by the Russian Government.

"Our war aim from the first days was the defense of the Fatherland, the inviolability of its territory, and the freedom and independence of its economic life. On that account we could greet joyfully the Pope's peace appeal. The spirit in which the answer to the Papal note was given still is alive today, but—so much the enemy must admit—this answer signifies no license for the criminal lengthening of the war.

"For the continuation of the terrible slaughter, and the destruction of irreplaceable works of civilization and for the mad self-mangling of Europe the enemy alone bears the responsibility, and will also have to bear the consequences. This applies especially to Sonnino. If the Italian authorities who drove into the war the unfortunate population of a beautiful land bound to us by thousandfold memories had taken the hand of peace held out by the Pope, the frightful defeat of their armies, with all its associated consequences, would not have taken place.

"May Italy's friends accept this as a warning and lend an ear at last to the voice of reason and humanity."

In conclusion the Chancellor said that Germany's watchword must be, "Wait! Endure! Hold out!"

The speech was received with applause from almost the whole house, only the extreme Right and the extreme Left not participating.

## ASSAILS ZIMMERMANN; HINTS AT TREASON

### Deputy in the Saxon Diet Flays and Minister Defends a War Treaty.

DRESDEN, Thursday, Nov. 29, (via London, Nov. 30.)—In the budget debate today in the lower house of the Saxon Diet, Deputy Fleissner, a Socialist, made a severe attack on the German foreign policy and said he had in his possession a copy of a treaty signed by Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, former German Foreign Secretary, which, if it had been drawn up and signed within the limits of the empire, would have been equivalent to high treason.

The Deputy's assertion caused some excitement, especially in view of his offer to read the treaty in open session. The President of the Chamber asked to see the document, which he turned over to Count von Vitzthum, Saxon Foreign Minister. The Count made the following declaration:

"I have not discovered anything in the document which would incriminate German diplomacy or could be construed as not permissible. I am unable to vouch for the genuineness of the treaty, and confine myself to stating that the document concerns a treaty concluded during the war and is directed against a power which is at war with us, and therefore recommends only such measures as correspond with wartime usages and international law. I emphatically reject as wholly unfounded the speaker's reproach of former Foreign Secretary Zimmermann."

## SAYS OUR HOPE OF GAIN FROM WAR IS BLASTED

### German Paper Asserts That Sordid Objects in Fighting Won't Be Realized.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 30.—The Weser Zeitung, the National Liberal organ of the industrialists, asserts that America has been financially disappointed by her entrance into the war. It says that President Wilson endeavored to create enthusiasm for the war by promises of tremendous war earnings in every department of commerce and industry—profits more gigantic than even the country of millionaires and huge trusts had hitherto known.

"It looked at first," says the Zeitung, "as if Wilson's prophesies of the Golden Calf would be realized, but it was not so." All the Entente countries, it continues, made mistakes in their economic calculations, and it would seem that America was now on the road to bitter disappointments regarding the hopeful business of war. It says that, according to reports from New York and other large cities, the expectation of doubled profits by purveyors of war material has not been realized.

The fact was overlooked, it remarks, that large sums would be needed for the State, which would, of course, affect the income tax, and that the first profits to be taxed would be those of the war purveyors. It quotes as an instance the Steel Corporation, and says that the war has had an unexpected effect on the Stock Exchange, and that railway shares have suffered, as have many others. The effect abroad, says this same voracious authority, was disastrous, and it is a question if it would not have been better to close the Stock Exchange altogether, but that even this measure would have been ineffective.

It was naturally assumed, says the Zeitung, that America's entrance into the war could have only a beneficial influence upon the Entente cause, but the Russian and Italian disasters had not been expected and had changed the turn of events.

"If the present Russian Government retains power," it says, "there is certainly no question of paying back former debts, so that great losses are anticipated, and the Stock Exchange is very sensitive to such prospects, and still more serious losses may be expected in the industrial market unless the situation changes, and no one expects that. The problem of transporting an army without ships also remains unsolved."

## GERMAN PRESS SEES HOPE.

### But Doubt of the Bolsheviki Peace Power Is Still Expressed.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 30.—The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says Chancellor von Hertling's cordial words to the Russian people were echoed by the entire Reichstag, although the Chancellor made it clear that it was not from weakness that the Germans were prepared to grasp the hand of peace offered by the Russian people.

The Socialist newspaper Vorwärts says that when the German and Russian plenipotentiaries meet the Western powers will have to ask themselves whether they can really trust to their might to overthrow the agreements made, and whether it would not be wiser to take part in the negotiations.

The Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"Whether the jubilation with which the Russian peace offer has been received is justified will depend upon whether the Bolsheviki really hold the reins of power, whether their desire for peace is so strong that they will not be influenced by their allies' menaces of starvation and a Japanese invasion, and whether they have the courage to break the London treaty and conclude a separate peace with us. Whether these prerequisite conditions are fulfilled—and there are many grounds for thinking they will be—the Chancellor's announcement is one of the most important and happy diplomatic occurrences of the war."

## MEASLES CHIEF FOE OF ARMY'S HEALTH

### Frequently Followed by Pneumonia, Which Caused 116 Deaths in Camps Last Week.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—There were 157 deaths in the National Guard and national army camps, where are quartered 801,072 men, as shown in the report of the Surgeon General of the army for the week ended Nov. 23. This is an increase of sixty-one deaths over the previous seven days, when the mortality was ninety-six.

The greatest cause of death was pneumonia, which, the army men say, generally follows measles, which has been epidemic in most of the Southern camps for several weeks. One hundred and sixteen soldiers died last week from pneumonia, and nine from meningitis.

The health of the national army of 426,310 men is reported to be better than that of the National Guard camps, containing 374,762 men. In the National Guard camps 70 men died from pneumonia, as against 46 in the national army camps from the same cause.

In the National Guard camps there were 4,080 new cases of measles reported last week, as against 901 reported in the national army camps. In the Seventy-seventh Division of the national army, at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., there are no cases of measles, while at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., the Eighty-first Division of the national army, there were 523 cases reported last week and 285 in the previous week.

The greatest increase in measles in the National Guard camps was reported at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, where there were 1,038 new cases. In the previous week there were 734. At Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., the 30th Division, 802 new cases were reported, being an increase of twelve cases over the previous week. In the 27th Division, Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., New York National Guard, no measles prevails. There are 350 cases of sickness, including two of pneumonia. In the 29th Division, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., New Jersey National Guard, there were nineteen cases of measles and 371 cases of sickness in the last week.

## EXPECT FIGHT TO A FINISH.

### British and French Adjusted to War, Says Joseph Duveen.

Joseph Duveen of the firm of Duveen Brothers, who returned yesterday from his annual business trip to London and Paris, said that no one could foretell with any degree of certainty how long the war would continue. Every one he met expressed the view that it must go on until some definite result had been attained.

"Three weeks ago, when I was in Paris," Mr. Duveen continued, "the Lyons station was closed while British and French troops and artillery were dispatched day and night to Italy, via Modane and Turin.

"There is plenty of money in circulation in France now, as the British and American forces are spending $20,000,000 a week at a conservative estimate. There are no meatless days in France because the Government discovered that the saving was infinitesimal and the people are eating white bread.

"A real shortage of coal drives all the people of Paris to eat in the restaurants, as they have no fires at home. Even wealthy persons live in one sitting room on the ground floor, and have the rest of the house, except bedrooms, closed. The hotels are heated, but the guests can only have a hot bath once a week, on Saturdays.

"Every alternate person in the streets is in mourning for a relative lost in battle, but the people are not sad.

"Business conditions are good in France, and the Government is concentrating on the rebuilding of the country that has been devastated directly after the Germans have retreated. The object is to keep rebuilding as close as possible to the rear lines. The rough work is being done by Chinese laborers, and German prisoners are employed in repairing the railroad tracks.

# NEW DRIVE IN NORTH THREATENS ITALY

## Great Austrian Masses Moving in Valleys Leading from West to Asiago.

## GUN DUELS ON OLD FRONT

### No Infantry Attacks Reported—British Monitor Wrecks an Enemy Pontoon on the Piave.

BY PERCEVAL GIBBON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, Nov. 29, (Delayed.)—Great movements of troops are observed in Val di Assa and Val di Galmarara, two great valleys which converge from the north toward the western end of the Asiago Plateau, and eventually toward the opening in the hills by which the Astico River enters the plain.

Save for artillery fire, this portion of the front has been quiet for some days. The Austrian General commanding here is Conrad von Hoetzendorf, the author of most of the Austrian plans for the invasion of Italy by the valleys through the mountain front. His project for an invasion toward Brescia was rejected last year in favor of Archduke Eugene's for cutting down toward Vicenza. The failure of that adventure helped to reestablish Hoetzendorf's credit, and the present German failure to smash Italy by a single drive to Milan may now afford him his chance to show what he can do.

A good deal of information is now available regarding the conduct of the enemy in the newly occupied towns and districts of Italy. Almost the first proceeding of the Germans was to confiscate all copper, for which every house was methodically ransacked. The big copper water pails which the peasant women were wont to carry, slung on a yoke, have vanished.

Foodstuffs likewise, except small supplies of necessities for the actual moment, have also been commandeered, but apparently no arrangements were made for the imminent moment when these would be consumed.

Cividale, or what remained of it after the fires which spread from the burning depots of military stores, was pillaged, though the inhabitants apparently were not actually injured, so long as they suffered themselves to be plundered without remonstrance. All the beautiful little hill towns, such as Feltre and Belluno, were sacked, and the facts of the sacking, with their embroidery of drunkenness, outrage, and murder, receive copious confirmation from a large number of unposted letters taken from prisoners. The foul old Austrian habit of enslavement is making victims of all men able to work. Numbers of them are laboring along the Tagliamento, where their slave driver, General Boroevic, apparently is building himself a strong defensive line.

German plunder experts are now busy at that piracy of buying contributions on captured towns by which they profited so largely in Belgium. I have heard of Udine being ordered to pay £400,000, though since the town is as empty as the Kaiser's heart or the Crown Prince's head, it is difficult to imagine who is expected to pay the blackmail.

Some letters taken from Austrian officers are full of astonishment at the ample food supplies and express particular delight at finding real, unadulterated coffee to replace the burnt bran and oats which is passing current as coffee in their own land.

**Expect a New Shift in Foe's Plans.**

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, Nov. 29, (Delayed.) [Associated Press.]—The lessening of the intensity of the enemy attacks along the northern front is regarded as forecasting the moving of activity to other points, either for massed attacks or in preparation of defensive positions capable of meeting the Italians, reinforced by the British and French, in a concerted advance. Aviators report that the enemy is feverishly active along the Tagliamento River, where he is compelling the civilian population to assist in the construction of lines of defensive trenches and works on the eastern bank of the river, to which he probably would fall back in case of a reverse along the Piave.

Improved conditions are reflected in Italian finances, and exchange on the British sovereign has jumped nine lire ($1.80) within one week. The sovereign a week ago was worth 42 lire, but British officers now arriving get only 33 lire on a pound, a net change of 9 lire in favor of Italian money.

The arrival of a number of American officers is regarded as highly satisfactory, and perhaps significant of coming events. Up to the present the American Government has required military and naval observers to remain comparatively inactive in Italy, so as not to affront Austria-Hungary, with whom America is yet at peace.

Brigadier General George P. Scriven, who is here to study the Italian situation for the American Government, yesterday inspected the line along the upper Piave and today was going along the northern fighting front.

The General went into the first line trenches along the edge of the Piave yesterday, noting the condition of the officers and men, as well as the character of the defenses, the material, and guns. A heavy artillery fire was coming from enemy batteries posted on a hill on the opposite side of the river, with rifle fire from the bushes along the shores, and the Italian batteries were making a vigorous reply over the place where the General and his escort were making their inspection. At another place the General saw a heavy artillery duel around Monte Tomba.

General Scriven says that he was impressed most favorably with all that he saw, as it shows that the Italian Army has been able to make an effective reorganization and is now in a high state of efficiency. The Piave River he regards as having good defensive advantages, not so much against infantry, as it is narrow and shallow, but against the enemy's crossing with artillery unless he establishes strong pontoons, which the Italians have thus far prevented.

The General found Italian material, guns, and supplies of the best, and said he was struck with the fine appearance of four batteries of Italian artillery hastening along the roads up to the front line. In the trenches he noted the men at the guns, and the relief sleeping in the trenches ready to take the place of those on duty. The spirit of the men, he said, was excellent, and while living conditions necessarily were hard, all essential supplies and rations were coming regularly.

The American officer also saw a British division moving toward the front. It included an engineer section, artillery, cavalry, and infantry. The thoroughness of the equipment and the high efficiency of the men, horses, mules, and guns were particularly noticeable.

The tour today will take General Scriven through Bassano and along the Asiago Plateau, where the fighting now is heaviest, because of the enemy attempts to force a way southward to the open plains.

## YIELD TO THEIR CAPTIVES.

### Austrians, Cut Off on an Islet of the Piave, Find Tables Turned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 29, (Delayed.)—The sector hardest pressed by the enemy is that between Monte Pertica in the west and Monte la Castella in the east, namely, the extreme easetern barrier of mountains sloping to the Piave. The Austro-Germans are trying to extend the footholds which they have gained on the highest slopes of Monfenera. Here the Italians have constructed defenses which threaten the enemy's left wing.

The invaders pushed forward between the low hills in the valley, always attempting to advance, even if slowly. The Italian troops have withstood all the attacks repeatedly launched against them, making havoc among the ranks of the enemy.

The Austro-Germans' attempts to cross the Piave by fording the stream are favored by the irregular bed of the river, which makes marshy islands that appear and disappear according to the level of the water. They often have the advantage of a thick fog hanging over the river and islands, but everywhere the Italians have been able to circumvent their tactics.

A curious incident occurred owing to these circumstances. An Austrian colonel of the 92d regiment, with 400 of his men and 300 Italian soldiers that he had captured, was on one of these islands, situated before Molino della Sega, awaiting an opportunity to return in safety with his prisoners. But he and his men were made the target of a combined action by artillery and Bersaglieri, and he was obliged to surrender to his captives.

Gino Melati, a sergeant-major of artillery, has been decorated for bravery. In the saddest days of the enemy offensive he had to save himself by swimming the Isonzo, after having been wounded in a gallant fight. Speaking of that episode, he says:

"I had great satisfaction. The commander of the 23d Army Corps, General Diaz, who is now supreme commander, after seeing me swim across the Isonzo at 3 o'clock in the morning in a torrential rain, called me to him, shook hands and asked me what was my native town. Learning that I was from Brescia, he said: 'If I had 100,000 men from Brescia I could check the barbarians' advance.' Thus General Diaz paraphrased the historic phrase of the Austrian General Haynau, who, after Brescia, in the time of the Risorgimento, had made a brave resitance for ten days, said that with an army of Brescians he could have conquered any enemy."

## GERMAN PROPERTY IN ITALY.

### Italians Are Discussing the Propriety of Its Confiscation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 29, (Delayed.)—Once more discussion is revived as to the propriety of confiscating all German property in Italy, begining with the Palazzo Caffarelli on the Capitoline Hill, formerly the residence of the German Ambassador, where Emperor William had a throne erected with the inscription, "From Rock to Sea," on which he sat crowned when visited by the King of Italy.

The Giornale d'Italia, discussing the subject, says:

"It is imperative that the image of that base dynasty disappear. It is directly responsible for the blood, sufferings, anguish, fears, privations and all the miseries weighing on the world."

## MAGYARS ACCUSE CZECHS.

### Charge That Soldiers Gave Treasonable Information to Italians.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 30.—In the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament today the Government was interpellated regarding the action of certain Czech soldiers, who, shortly before the Austro-German offensive in Northern Italy, are reported to have informed the Italians of the position of the Eighteenth Division to which the Czechs belonged. It was asserted that the seat of the Czech conspiracy was at Prague.

The Minister of National Defense said an inquiry into the charge could only be concluded after the accused had returned from their captivity in Italy.

## TERMS ALLIES GAVE ITALY.

### Bolsheviki Disclose That Large Territorial Gains Were Promised.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A secret treaty between Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy has been given out by the Bolsheviki Government, according to a Petrograd dispatch under date of Wednesday to The Daily Mail. It comprises the terms on which Italy entered the war. Great Britain, France, and Russia, according to the published text, agree to Italy annexing the Trentino, Southern Tyrol, Istria, Dalmatia, certain islands in the Grecian Archipelago, and territory in Asia Minor and Africa. Article XV. of the treaty is reported to read as follows:

"France, Great Britain, and Russia take upon themselves to support Italy in her disallowing representatives of the Holy See to take any diplomatic steps for the conclusion of peace or regarding matters pertaining to the present war."

## TELL OF TEUTONS' ATROCITIES

### Italians Charge Invaders with Repeating the Horrors of Belgium.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Semi-official dispatches received in Washington today from Rome assert that the Austro-German forces are committing in invaded Italy the same sort of atrocities that followed the German invasion of Belgium three years ago, calling forth protests from neutrals in all parts of the world. According to these advices, the Germans have pillaged, destroyed property, and forced Italian civilians to work in the trenches in violation of the laws of civilized warfare, and it is even alleged that the invaders have placed women in the first line trenches to shield the Austro-German forces from the fire of Italian artillery.

In an article in the Corriere della Sera of Milan," says one of the messages received here today, "Luigi Barzini writes that, while the enemy takes particular pains to inform the neutral countries of the Austro-German benevolence and generous treatment accorded to the population of the Italian villages invaded, our soldiers on the Piave often hear during the night the desperate screams of women on the opposite bank of the river.

"Numerous proofs of Austrian pillage are being gathered on the bodies of enemy soldiers have been found articles stolen from Italian shops and homes. Prisoners tell of massacres of Italian citizens committed by their troops. These invading armies have commandeered everything and taken away all cattle, and they burn household goods for camp fires.

"Bosnian soldiers have committed unnamable atrocities. In the note book of an Austrian officer taken prisoner was written: 'Forward, boys! Let us be there! Let us take away what is movable, detach what is attached, and use what is useful.'

"The correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia writes that Borovich, the Austrian commander, cannot reconcile himself to remaining on the left bank of the Piave and makes frequent attempts to reach our shore, but his soldiers are systematically compelled to retire with serious losses.

"Near Zenson, the correspondent writes, the enemy has placed women and children in the first lines in order to shield the invaders from the fire of our soldiers, who were compelled to sacrifice the innocent victims. The Germans are doing in the Friuli regions what they did in Belgium and France. War taxes, requisitions, obligatory conscription of labor—all of which are peculiar to the German system—are being applied to the population of the invaded Italian towns.

"Minister Nitti, before starting for Paris to attend the Interallied Conference, in an interview accorded to the correspondent of the Corriere della Sera declared that 'Italy's duty is to continue her struggle in unity with the other Allies, regardless of sacrifices, being at the same time her duty, her ideal, and her necessity. Before asking we must give; before demanding sacrifices of others we must suffer them. We must not ask what we are not prepared to give. Today our allies are giving all to us. They are giving us proof of solidarity and support. But we must fight and demonstrate that we deserve that others shall fight for us. We must suffer so that others may wish to suffer for us.'

"The Italian Free Masons, assembled for the election of Grand Master Nathan, sent a telegram of homage and admiration to King Victor Emmanuel, who replied, saying in part:

"Against the tremendous effort of the enemy our soldiers, with noble heroism, defend the territory and the honor of our beloved country. I have firm confidence that with equal mind all Italians will co-operate so that the enemy may be opposed by the invincible unity of the entire nation, firm in a single wish to resist and to win."

# MEN OF EVERY STATE IN PERSHING'S ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

to stay out an hour later tonight. In nearly all camp messes the men themselves supplemented the dinner with boxes of cigars and other luxuries, and for the time many an American soldier thought he was at home.

**Now in Active Training.**

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Nov. 30, (Associated Press.)—A large number of American National Guardsmen today began actual practice with automatic rifles. Target ranges have been erected at various points, and at these the men fired all day. Some excellent shooting was done, the men showing by their perfect familiarity with the operation of the rifles the value of the instruction in their mechanism which they have received at the schools during the last few weeks.

Some of the newly arrived units from the Eastern and Western States were introduced to the shrapnel helmet. They are being hiked over long distances in order that they may get used to the weight and peculiar fit of this headgear. In many cases the instruction of companies is being carried out by non-commissioned officers, the commissioned officers having been sent to various schools and also along the lines of communication.

The National Guardsmen are showing especial interest in the tanks. Many men in at least one contingent have applied for tank duty, and it is probable that many of them will be transferred to the tank section at the proper time.

**Troops Moved Quietly.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Announcement of the arrival in France of the first National Guard units give the first official notice that an extensive troop movement has been accomplished, despite hostile submarines, shortage of troop and supply ships, and other obstacles, but without the loss of a man. Thousands of men have been moved to the seaboard from all parts of the country, loaded on transports and safely landed in France, without any general knowledge of the facts having been disclosed to the country at large.

War Department officials were gratified at General Pershing's decision to announce the arrival of the National Guard forces, but permission to publish the designations of the Guard units now at the training centers in France still is withheld. Unless the General sees fit to release the information there is no present prospect of its publication.

It can be stated, however, that the brief dispatch of today covers a large movement that has been in progress for several weeks. The next stage will be actual occupation of front line trenches. Guard units to be sent later will be more sectional in character, the grouping of the old divisional organizations having been adhered to as closely as possible. The entire country, however, shares in the honor of having its representative units now at the front in the world war.

Secretary Baker has announced that as fast as men and ships are ready they will be combined and additional forces sent to join General Pershing. By this means guard divisions first to show themselves fitted for transportation to the training camps in France will be first to go. It appears possible that the regrouping of national ramy divisions, made necessary by the use of drafted men to fill up depleted National Guard divisions, will determine the order of the first national army units to be sent over. In that regrouping two national army divisions were formed, one representing the whole eastern section of the country, and one equally representative of all Middle States. All of the Far West is already in the national army division at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

If the same policy is followed with relation to the national army that has been followed in connection with the National Guard, it seems likely that these three divisions, other things, such as training and equipment, being equal, will be the first of the national army to go over, as every State in the Union would then have national army men at the front as it now has National Guardsmen.

## RAINBOWS LEFT IN OCTOBER.

### Men from Mineola Sailed Quietly and Without a Hitch.

The Rainbow Division, which for several weeks prior to its departure for France was in camp near Mineola, L. I., sailed from New York in the week that began Oct. 15.

The departure of the division was accomplished so quietly, and the train and embarking arrangements, worked out weeks in advance, were carried out so smoothly, that the famous command was on the sea and headed for the war zones before even the nearest relatives of the officers and enlisted men learned of the departure. So perfectly, in fact, were the arangements that officials of the Long Island Railroad subsequently wrote letters to the War Department commending Major Frank A. Adams and Captain S. F. Callan of the Quartermaster Corps for the efficient and speedy way in which they had solved a very big problem in transportation.

The buglers sounded réveillé at 1 o'clock the morning of departure. There were a cup of steaming coffee and roll for each man and then, like a great machine, the Rainbow Division began to move. First went the engineers, then the supply, ammunition, and other organizations of the division train. Next the artillery, then two regiments of infantry, and at last the headquarters organization, Colonel Douglas MacArthur, the Chief of Staff, being the last of the staff officers to board the trains which left that morning.

The 165th Infantry, which is the old Sixty-ninth of New York City, was the last of the Rainbow units to appear here. That regiment, as a part of its farewell to New York, acted as the military escort for the Japanese Mission when that mission visited New York several weeks ago.

## PERSHING REPORTS 5 DEATHS.

### Sergeant, Two Corporals, and Two Privates on the List.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The War Department today received from General Pershing the following list of casualties:

DEATHS.

McGee, Private William E., engineers, Nov. 27, septicaemia, general, following amputation of both legs; emergency address, Mrs. Marie McGee, Osgood, Mo.

Hardweck, Private Clinton J., engineers, Nov. 26, cerebro spinal meningitis; emergency address, D. W. Monroe, (friend,) Chadbourne, N. C.

May, Corporal Floyd, field artillery, Nov. 27, gunshot wound, (possibly accidental;) emergency address, Mrs. Izabelle May, (mother,) Livermore, Ky.

Hartman, Sergeant First Class Charles C., Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, Nov. 26, lobar pneumonia; emergency address, Cora C. Hartman, 1,004 East Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Necon, Corporal Frank J., infantry, Nov. 26, broncho pneumonia; emergency address cannot be identified.

# $690,000,000 TOTAL IN CERTIFICATE ISSUE

Continued from Page 1.

about $690,000,000, more than any previous issue.

The entire amount has been subscribed within the last nine days, since the issue was announced, and books were closed because ample funds now are provided to redeem the $250,000,000 certificates due today and other cash requirements of the Treasury in the immediate future. No definite limit was placed on the issue when it was announced.

Additional certificates will be issued from time to time with the June maturity, Secretary McAdoo announced, and banks are urged to maintain interest in the certificate scheme of Government financing.

"The issue was closed not only because the Treasury's cash requirements for a substantial period had been amply provided for," said Mr. McAdoo, "but also because the general situation would not have been benefited by accepting subscriptions for a larger amount at the present time. By closing the issue now and making other offers from time to time, the tax money will be drawn into the Treasury in reasonable installments and as desired.

"It is expected that additional Treasury certificates of indebtedness with the June maturity will be issued from time to time at rates of interest and to an aggregate principal amount to be determined.

"It is the hope of the Secretary of the Treasury that the Federal Reserve Banks and banks and trust companies throughout the country will keep interest alive in issues of this character. Their advantages are obvious to taxpayers and investors, and they are a great aid to the financial operations of the Government. In this way the work which has been done in connection with the present issue will not be lost, even though the demand for the certificates at this time has been greater than could be immediately gratified."

The certificates were payable today, and receipts will begin to reach the Treasury tomorrow. The quantity of certificates of other issues turned over in payment of the new issue, a unique privilege especially arranged for this issue, will not be determined until all Federal Reserve Banks have reported. Certificates of the new issue bear 4 per cent. interest, and unlike others, they will not be accepted in payment for Liberty bonds issued in the future.

The Government will need a large sum of money between now and Dec. 15, when another Liberty Loan payment is due, to redeem $700,000,000 worth of certificates; $300,000,000 due Dec. 6, and $400,000,000 due Dec. 11, in addition to paying huge daily war expenses and making loans to the Allies at the rate of $17,000,000 a day. The Treasury net balance today was $1,854,228,000.


# I. W. W. NOW CROP UP IN NEW GUISE

## "American Bolsheviki" Include Tannebaum, Miss Freeman, and Miss Malone.

## TALK OF AIDING PRISONERS

### Police and Secret Service Men Attend Meeting Called to Form the League.

About 500 representatives of the I. W. W., anarchist groups, various pro-German "peace" organizations, and all kinds of radical groups met in the Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, last night to organize what some of the speakers termed a League of Labor and Political Prisoners, the purpose of which will be to provide bail and supply legal defense to men and women whose arrest for violation of American laws, they said, is expected as among the future war happenings in America. The meeting had a very noticeable I. W. W. flavor, mixed in with it being just enough anarchy, Bolshevism, and White House picketing agitation to make necessary the presence of several members of the Police Department and the United States Secret Service.

Frank Tannenbaum, the I. W. W. agitator, who served a year in the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary for his activities in leading raids of the unemployed on churches in 1914, was in charge of the meeting. On the stage with him at various times were Miss Elizabeth Stuyvesant, Miss Elizabeth Freeman, and Miss Maud Malone. In the audience men and women circulated, selling tickets for a Bolshevist celebration which is scheduled to take place in the Park View Palace, 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, tomorrow afternoon. Others distributed circulars pleading for American aid for the Bolshevist agitators in Russia, this document bearing the signature, "The Executive Committee of the International Conference of the Pro-Russian Revolution," while others peddled a document containing articles written by Scott Nearing and L. P. Lochner, two of the principal leaders of the so-called People's Council of America, which is agitating for a peace such as the German Government is reported ready to consider.

A handbill printed on light yellow paper, which was handed out gratis, stated that Tannenbaum is the President of the League of Labor and Political Prisoners. On the Advisory Committee, among others, the handbill named Arturo Giovanitti, now under indictment in Chicago as one of the I. W. W. conspirators who plotted to interfere with the prosecution of the war against Germany as far as in their power lay. Also among the advisers is Leonard Abbott, who was an official of the so-called Anti-Conscription League and who is prominent in the anarchist group of which Emma Goldman is the head.

"With the large number of political and labor prisoners at present and the prospect of an active movement in the future," the yellow document states, "we feel that the organization will fulfill an important service and deserves unstinted support."

The circular which was handed to each man and woman present, and which is addressed "To the Workers and Radicals of America," says in part:

The workers and radicals of Russia, through the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, have simultaneously called on their fellow-workmen throughout the world to help them stop the war and proceed with the revolution.

It is this appeal which the workers and radicals of America are called upon to answer.

The land for the peasant, the factory for the worker, the national wealth free and equal for all—without this the Russian revolution will be a failure.

To stop the universal massacre Russia has proposed a peace without annexation or indemnities, a peace without vanquished and conquerors—the only possible and lasting peace.

A peace under these conditions would not leave a trail of hate and wrong to avenge in the future.

We ought to help them,

# SAY MRS. DE SAULLES WAS INSANE ON AUG. 3

## Her Husband's Words, "You Can't Have the Boy," Upset Her Reason, Experts Testify.

## CASE LIKE "SHELL SHOCK"

### Her Condition Compared to Soldiers Who Went "Over the Top" and Didn't Remember It.

The reason of Mrs. Blanca De Saulles was overthrown by hearing her husband say, "You can't have the boy now or ever," when her intellect was already suffering from previous nervous shocks and from undernourishment due to the disease of the thyroid glands, according to alienists who testified yesterday in her behalf at her trial for the murder of her divorced husband on Aug. 3 last.

Dr. J. Sherman Wight said that her case was very similar to that of soldiers suffering from "shell shock." Soldiers whose nervous systems were thrown out of operation by the terrific physical shock of the explosion of a shell near them were frequently able, he said, to understand and obey orders mechanically, though totally unconscious of what they were doing. Mrs. De Saulles has testified that her mind is today entirely a blank regarding the shooting of her husband and subsequent events for a period of ten days, and the defense will argue that the announcement that she was not to have her son any more was equivalent to the explosion of a shell in her presence, and that she suffered the same lapse of memory which has been produced frequently in soldiers.

The importance of the two alleged fractures of the skull shrunk very markedly yesterday. While a great deal of testimony had been introduced as to injuries to the head suffered by the young woman in 1902 when she was a child and later in 1915, the mental experts for the defense testified yesterday that they had not considered the fracture of the skull an important cause of insanity.

District Attorney Weeks questioned them very closely as to the importance they attached to the two alleged fractures and to the alleged unhealed condition of the break in the skull. Dr. Wight said that he had considered the fracture simply as one of the facts in the young woman's medical history, and that he did not regard it as essential in his diagnosis of her ailment.

Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe made even less of the fracture. He said that it might have some effect in locating the position of the swelling in the brain tissue caused by hypothyroidism, but that the swelling would have taken place in some part of the brain, whether the fracture was there or not.

**Did Not See Any Fracture.**

In minimizing the importance of the fracture the medical men for the defense saved their case from a heavy blow, because the first witness called by the State in rebuttal. Dr. Lewis Gregory Cole, a specialist in the use of the X-ray, testified that the X-ray picture of the skull of Mrs. De Saulles did not show any fracture at all. He asserted that the depression on top of the skull was, in his opinion, due to the manner in which the fontanel, or soft spot in babyhood, had closed. Sometimes, he said, this closed imperfectly, and resulted in a depression, and sometimes in a slight elevation.

The marks which were declared by Dr. Wight to show the bone of the skull encroaching upon the brain were interpreted by Dr. Cole as being the saw-tooth line of the sutures joining the various sections of the skull. Dr. Cole said that the zig-zag line of the suture was clearly visible at close range in the picture of the skull of Mrs. De Saulles and asked to have the jury come up close. Justice Manning allowed them to step out of the jury box and look at the plates. They all came forward and examined them attentively.

While the jurors gave some signs of being bored while the 15,000-word hypothetical question was read during the day, they have listened with the keenest interest at the exposition of the methods and discoveries of modern medicine, which have played a substantial part in the trial. While Dr. Cole was pointing out the sutures to the jurymen, Henry A. Uterhart, chief counsel for the defense, appeared to make a dissenting gesture. District Attorney Weeks said:

"Mr. Uterhart, I wish you wouldn't shake your head in the sight of the jury."

"Pardon me, I did not mean it," he replied.

Dr. Wight and Dr. Cole caused a good deal of amusement by their implied contempt for each other's work. When Dr. Wight was under cross-examination, he was asked if his plate was a good one. He said it was a very good one

"Of course it was," said Justice Manning. "He made it himself."

Dr. Wight was then asked if he would feel hurt at being told that an expert had said his X-ray plate was a poor one. The physician said:

"I would not," he said, sharply. "He would be wrong."

**X-Ray Experts Disagree.**

Dr. Wight was then questioned about several X-ray plates said to have been taken by an expert. He characterized some as poor and others as only fair. He had said that he had made only one plate of the skull of Mrs. De Saulles, and that it was enough. Dr. Cole was asked how many plates an X-ray operator usually made. He said:

"It depends on the man."

When he was asked how many a good X-ray operator took he said:

"Eight. Two from the front, two from the back, and two from each side. That is the usual number, and the number recommended in manuals of X-ray practice."

After Dr. Cole had finished testifying Dr. Wight was recalled, and asked to explain just what the work of an X-ray operator like Dr. Cole was. He said that it was merely to make X-ray photographs and to report his conclusions, but that no good surgeon accepted the recommendations of an X-ray operator blindly, but used them only to supplement other data in forming his conclusions.

Dr. Cole, who is now a Major in the United States Army, wore his uniform. Mr. Uterhart asked why he wore it. Dr. Cole said that he had enlisted several months ago, was engaged in teaching X-ray methods to army surgeons, and was then on active duty. Mr. Uterhart was inclined to press questions along this line, with the evident purpose of making it appear that the uniform was worn to add weight with the jury, but Justice Manning said:

"No, no. Let us have no more questions of this kind. This man has a perfect right to wear his uniform. That is not to be questioned at all."

Mr. Uterhart, however, was allowed to bring out that, while in a uniform and in the Government service, Dr. Cole expected to be paid for expert services at this trial.

The reading of the hypothetical question took from 10:15 to 11:38 A. M., a total of an hour and twenty-five minutes, about half the time required for the reading of the hypothetical question at the first Thaw trial. It recited most of the evidence taken at the trial, including all of the interesting incidents, such as the sight of De Saulles surrounded by chorus girls on the Duke of Manchester's yacht, the discovery that Jean Sawyer was present with her husband and her boy when they had a gay time poking the lions with a cane, and scenes at the Arrowhead Inn when an intoxicated woman shouted: "Who's that with Jack De Saulles?" Some of the jurors appeared to be in a doze throughout the reading of this. When it was concluded, Dr. Wight was asked to assume the facts in it to be true and then to state whether he believed the defendant mentally sound at the time of the killing on Aug. 3.

**Does Not Believe She Was Sane.**

"I do not," he said.

"Assuming these facts, did she, in your opinion, know the nature and quality of the act when she committed it?"

"In my opinion, she did not."

"Did she know that the act was wrong?"

"In my opinion, she did not."

When he was asked what in his opinion had caused her mental unsoundness, he said that it was a series of psychic shocks, occurring when her brain was already suffering from loss of nerve control. The loss of control was due to the failure of the blood vessels to supply blood as required, and this was due to pressure from a swelling in the brain, which in its turn was due to the patient's hypothyroid condition. It has been previously explained fully that hypothyroidism is a failure on the part of the thyroid gland to act normally, which results in changing the quality of the blood among other things and producing swellings. The deterioration of the thyroid gland, it was further explained, was due to the suffering and repeated shocks the patient had undergone.

Dr. Wight on cross-examination said that he had not seen Mrs. De Saulles until three days after the shooting and that he could not state that she was suffering from the swelling in the brain tissues at the time, but that he was convinced by other evidence that the swelling was there. This swelling was not noticeable on the exterior of the head, but he was certain of its presence on the brain, he said, by his examination of the retina, or the interior of the eyes, of Mrs. De Saulles. He said that the tiny veins in the retina were expanded and that their condition could be caused only by pressure on the large veins inside the brain.

"Do you know of any other cases where hypothyroidism resulted in amnesia or a blank state of mind?"

"Yes."

Dr. Wight was asked if in most cases of feigned insanity the person feigning had not committed some crime. The question was excluded. He was then asked how he would proceed to differentiate between a person truly sane and a person feigning. He said:

"I would want something more than the statement of the person himself. I would not rely on the subjective evidence. I would not be satisfied that his sanity was genuine until I had found evidence which he could not manufacture."

**Only Knew One to Sham.**

Dr. Wight was asked if he had ever seen a person shamming insanity. He said that he could not recollect, but later replied that he did remember one case. The District Attorney did not pursue the subject, but on redirect examination the physician was asked to explain about this case. He said:

"It was a man who had killed his stepmother. He seemed to be acting insanely, but when I examined him I could not find evidence beyond the way he was acting, and I came to the conclusion that he knew what he was doing. I so reported to those who had engaged me."

Later it was brought out that the firm of Uterhart & Graham, who were seeking to build up an insanity defense for the murderer, had employed the physician, but that he had reported that he could find no support for this theory. The District Attorney made some objection to the testimony of Dr. Wight as an expert, but on the showing that he was an expert in neurological surgery, Justice Manning admitted it.

"Dr. Wight, have you ever been mistaken in your diagnoses?" the District Attorney asked.

"Yes. Many times."

"Celebrated alienists have sometimes been mistaken, haven't they?"

"Yes. Every one is mistaken sometimes."

"Isn't it possible that you are mistaken in your diagnosis of this case?"

"I believe not."

"Are you sure?"

"Yes, in this case I am absolutely sure that my diagnosis is right."

Dr. Wight was asked if persons suffering from diseases of the thyroid glands were ever admitted to insane asylums. He said that they were not nowadays, but the disease was recognized and the treatment known, which resulted nearly always in recovery. Years ago, when the disease was unknown, he said that many sufferers from it were sent to insane hospitals and there grew worse, and finally went "down and out."

He was asked if the hypothyroid condition which he had found could not have been caused after the shooting, by the sudden realization by the young woman that she had killed her husband.

"No. You can't compare her realization of what she had done with the long series of mental shocks."

Mr. Weeks interrupted the doctor and asked him to confine himself strictly to the question. Dr. Wight then declared emphatically that the young woman's condition could not have been caused by her realization that she had killed her husband.

**Backs Dr. Wight's Conclusions.**

Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, the next witness, answered the hypothetical question just as Dr. Wight had done. His statement of the cause of her loss of reason was similar with that of the preceding physician, but couched in different language. He said that amnesia, or loss of memory, such as Mrs. De Saulles was alleged to have suffered, very frequently occurred in cases of hypothyroidism. He was asked if he had known of other cases where hypothyroidism had been accompanied by mental unsoundness. He said:

"I have never seen one that wasn't."

Dr. Jelliffe was asked whether he held his opinion that the young woman was unbalanced and did not realize the nature and quality of her acts in spite of the fact that she had telephoned for a lawyer immediately after the shooting.

Her asking for a glass of milk and other ordinary acts were entirely consistent with her being in a hazy or partly blank state of mind, due to the pressure on the brain, Dr. Jelliffe said.

"Assuming that she said, 'Send for the police,' immediately after the shooting, would you still say that she did not know her act was wrong?" District Attorney Weeks asked.

"I would want to know all the facts surrounding the statement," Dr. Jelliffe said.

There was a pause while the record was looked up to see whether this question correctly embodied testimony. Justice Manning held that it stated the testimony of Suzanne Monteau, the maid of Mrs. De Saulles, and the question was pressed. Dr. Jelliffe said that this statement by Mrs. De Saulles would show a connection between her act in killing De Saulles and her words afterward, but would not be inconsistent with a cloudy and uncomprehending state of mind. He added that it did not indicate that she had "conscious knowledge" of what she was doing.

"What do you mean by 'conscious knowledge'?"

"A knowledge clearly in her consciousness, with a complete realization of surrounding circumstances."

**Subject to Suggestions.**

Dr. Jelliffe said that it would make a good deal of difference whether the suggestion to send for the police came extemporaneously from Mrs. De Saulles or was prompted by others. On redirect examination, the testimony of Julius Hadamek was read, in which he said that he had told Mrs. De Saulles to wait for the police, and that she then said to send for the police. Dr. Jelliffe was asked if there was anything unusual for one of her mental state to respond quickly to prompting.

"No," he said. "It isn't unusual at all."

"Are not persons in this condition in a state called 'suggestibility'?"

"Exactly. Extreme suggestibility. They respond very quickly to suggestions."

Dr. Jelliffe was asked by the District Attorney if he thought Mrs. De Saulles knew what she was doing when she walked up the steps into The Box, the home of De Saulles, where he was killed. He said that she might have known it.

"Do you think she knew her boy when she saw him coming down the stairs?"

"Yes. I think she had only one idea clearly in her mind, and that was her boy."

The alienist said that he did not think she knew who her husband was at the very moment of shooting and that she did not understand who he was afterward. He said that he held this opinion of her ignorance regarding the identity of her victim in spite of the fact that she might have said: "I killed him because he would not give me back my baby. I hope he dies."

Mme. Arrazurie-Vergara, mother of the defendant, was to have been called as a witness yesterday, but it was announced that she was extremely ill and that it would be dangerous to have her appear at all, so the defense will do without her testimony.

**Friends of the De Saulles Testify.**

Mrs. Helen M. Martin, who said she was a friend of the Heckschers, testified that she had called at the Mineola jail on Aug. 6, three days after the killing. She said that Mrs. De Saulles had appeared sick, had complained of a terrible headache, and had asked to have her love conveyed to her little boy and to Mrs. Heckscher, a cousin of the slain man. Mrs. Martin said that she thought Mrs. De Saulles rational, though very sick. Mrs. Caroline Degener said that the actions of Mrs. De Saulles on the night of the tragedy impressed her as rational. She identified two pictures of De Saulles which the prosecution wanted put in evidence to show that De Saulles did not look dissipated, as Mrs. De Saulles had alleged. Justice Manning excluded them.

Miss Jean Mallock, an English maid, said that she had served Mrs. De Saulles for six months ended July 5, 1917. She said she did not remember her mistress having headaches. On cross-examination she was asked:

"Isn't it a fact that Mrs. De Saulles complained of severe headaches and that you offered her your remedies?"

She said that she did not remember it, but that it was possible.

"I have suffered from intense headaches myself and I have a very fine remedy," she said.

Miss Mallock admitted that she had been anxious to keep out of the case, and that she had refused to talk to lawyers for the defense. She said that she had a grievance against Mrs. De Saulles, and had had a still larger one against De Saulles. She asked if the Court wanted to know why she was angry with them, and the spectators bent forward with interest, but Justice Manning said he did not.

Mrs. De Saulles did not appear yesterday in a silk waist, which emphasizes the frailness and girlishness of her figure, but wore a suit of heather mixture. She came into the courtroom just as one of her guests at her Thanksgiving party of Thursday was coming out. This was Dominick Damasco, who was convicted of manslaughter for killing another man. Justice Manning had just sentenced him to eleven years in prison. Mrs. De Saulles, who did not know what had happened to Damasco, nodded and smiled slightly in recognition as she passed him, but Damasco, who appeared to be thinking about his sentence, did not see her.

Mrs. De Saulles was very pale, and from lines about her forehead and mouth appeared to be suffering as the long hypothetical question was being read. Later, however, when the alienists began to testify, she seemed to be very much interested in what they had to say about her. She gave more attention to the recitation of her symptoms than she had to any other testimony about the trial.

She did something else yesterday which was new with her and might have indicated a growing consciousness of the serious position she was in. She would occasionally glance at the jury, as if to see how bits of testimony struck them. Her large black eyes were bright and restless. Usually her lids have been drawn down until her eyes were almost closed. Her interest was marked in comparison to the set and stony attitude which she had maintained heretofore. Her counsel attributed the increased animation seen in her to the mental shaking-up which she received in her cross-examination.

Mrs. De Saulles appeared especially interested when Dr. Wight was questioned as to the probability that future mental shocks might cause a recurrence of her condition of the night of the shooting. This question seemed to point toward an inquiry into the soundness of the defendant's mind, if she is acquitted, with the view possibly to confining her in an institution.

Dr. Wight, however, said that there was no further danger of a relapse into her former mental state, because of the success of the treatment for the ailment of the thyroid gland from which she suffered. He said that she had endured a large number of severe mental shocks since the night of Aug. 3, and that her recovery had progressed without any setbacks from these shocks. The face of Mrs. De Saulles showed relief when the physician asserted that there was no danger of future mental trouble for her.

The trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, but it is not thought the case will go to the jury before Monday.

# TURKS IN PALESTINE ATTACK BRITISH LINE

## German Artillerymen Shell the Mosque on the Site of the Prophet Samuel's Tomb.

## STARVATION IN JERUSALEM

### Poor Living on Roots and Herbs, American from There Says—Men Sent to Mesopotamia.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—All along the front in Palestine, from northwest of Jerusalem to the Mediterranean Coast, the Turks are making demonstrations, but have not affected the British positions, it is announced officially. The text of the communication follows:

General Allenby reports that the enemy last Tuesday and on succeeding days made demonstrations virtually all along his front, extending from some five miles northwest of Jerusalem to the sea, without affecting our positions. No serious attack developed except against our positions on Nebi Somwil, where the enemy's local effort yesterday was easily repulsed by us.

Turko-German artillery again made its objective the mosque erected on the traditional site of the tomb of the Prophet Samuel. This site is held in equal reverence by Christian, Mohammedan, and Jew. The minaret has been destroyed by this bombardment.

A detachment of forty men from an eastern county regiment attacked a Turkish post on the Nahr-el-Aujel, held by a garrison of about 100 men. Fifty Turks were killed and our detachment brought in prisoners and a machine gun

In an air encounter five hostile airplanes attacked three of our machines. One Turkish machine was driven down out of control and one was damaged.

Walter J. Finlay, an American engineer, reached New York yesterday, on his way home to Chicago to see his family, after four years' absence in Palestine and Syria.

"When I left Jerusalem, in the early part of September," he said, "hundreds of families had been banished from the city by the Turkish Governor, and all the young men, including the Jews and the Armenians, had been drafted into the army and sent to fight against the allied forces in Mesopotamia.

"There is no coal to be had in Jerusalem, and food and clothing have gone up 500 per cent. in price. The small loaf of common bread, that cost one cent in normal times, is now selling in Jerusalem for twelve cents. A can of kerosene costs $30.

"The poor people are living on roots and herbs. Hundreds of them made their living by carving and turning olive wood and mother of pearl into souvenirs to sell to the tourists and pilgrims who visited the Holy City, and since the war have been unable to earn a cent.

"The population of Jerusalem was normally about 80,000, of whom 30,000 were Jews, 40,000 Mohammedans and 10,000 Gentiles. Many of the best Armenian families in Jerusalem and Jaffa have been banished to Anatolia, in Central Asia, and have lost all their property. There is no grain or barley, cows, sheep, or goats left for the civil population as the government seized everything to feed the army."


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**Greatly Reduced Prices.**
A few ready to wear. Highest grade Hand tailored. See what we offer and get one now. Overcoats also, and Uniforms to measure. CAPPELL DESIGNERS, INC., 1475 Broadway, Third floor, Times Building.

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**Club Cocktails**
**should never be weakened by shaking with fine ice. Pour over large lumps—or cool the bottle.**

Stern Brothers
West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* West 43rd Street
Uniforms and Overcoats
for Officers at Cost
*Uniforms of Fine Olive Drab Serge, at* $27.00
*Overcoats of Heavy Weight Melton, at* $30.00
THESE garments are tailored for us in the Kirschbaum shops, and embody workmanship and materials of the highest quality. For the duration of the war, purely as a manifestation of patriotism, we are offering them at the actual cost price to us.
Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor
Gimbel Brothers
31st ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor
Winter Overcoats
For Men and Young Men
Who Want Something Different
The advertisement has not yet been written that can fitly describe the fine destinction between a smartly cut gracefully proportioned overcoat and—well, just an overcoat.
At Gimbels the variety is so amazingly big that the most fastidious New Yorker, be his taste for style, shade, effect or fabric ever so particular, can be doubly satisfied.
And, by the same token, the man who picks at random may be sure of a right selection, because this great variety is made up of the cream of the products of some twenty-five great tailoring organizations.
Over One Hundred Patterns and Weaves In Winter Overcoats
Men's Chesterfield Model Overcoats, $30 to $75
With velvet collars. Mostly full silk and satin lined. Some ¼ silk lined. Cloths of Kerseys, Shetlands, "Carr's Meltons," Vicunas and Montanag cloth. Oxford gray, black, brown and fancy colors.
The New "Stevenson" Model Overcoat at $55.00
Double breasted model. Full satin lined, hand tailored with velvet collar. An ultra smart coat.
The Genuine "Carr's Melton" Overcoats, $50
With velvet collar. Full satin lined Chesterfield model. Business man coats.
The New Men's Foreign Overcoats, $37.50 to $75.00
From the Best "Import" Tailors. Beautiful patterns and textures, in a loose baggy coat or the big English ulster in good rough, shaggy cloths.
The New "Gridiron Ulster" at $60.00
Our newest overcoat.. Big sweeping skirt, stitched, patched pocket, belt all around, with a new large collar to be buttoned up around the ears. Light and warm. A dandy.
Chesterfields and Ulsters at $25
The Chesterfields with velvet collar. The ulster of Oxford gray, large collar, ¼ lined. The Chesterfield full lined.

A Specially Selected Group of Overcoats at $18.50
Made in Chesterfields, double breasted, belted back model or semi-ulster Oxford gray, black, blue and fancy mixtures. A good collection of this season's newest styles and fabrics. All sizes.

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK
Continue today their
IMPORTANT SALES
Street and Semi-Dress Suits
In a wide range of smart models and materials trimmed with rich furs—formerly $95 to $150—at $55 & $85
ALSO A SPECIAL GROUP OF UNTRIMMED SUITS—FORMERLY SELLING TO $65—NOW $35
Fur-Trimmed Coats
Of fine velours—silvertones—tweeds and other smart novelty coatings, combined with collar and cuff trimmings of fashionable furs—formerly $75 to $125—at $55 & $75
Fashionable Day Dresses
Street and afternoon styles of serge—tricotine—satin and Georgette crepe—also DANCE FROCKS of chiffon, taffeta and net—formerly $65 to $125—at $35 & $55
Costume Blouses
Of Georgette, lace and net, formerly $20 to $45—at $8 & $15
Smart Hats
Street—Sport and Semi-Dress styles—formerly to $25—at $10 & $15
FUR AND FUR-TRIMMED EFFECTS GREATLY REDUCED

B. Altman & Co.
Unsurpassed Value
is now being offered in
Men's Negligee Shirts
at $1.10 each
These shirts are made of madras and mercerized materials in a wide range of patterns and colors, and include both soft and stiff cuff styles.
Men's Underwear
also on special sale, consists of
Medium-weight Balbriggan Shirts, with long or short sleeves; and Ankle-length Drawers to match . . . per garment 85c.
Gray Worsted Shirts, with long sleeves; and Ankle-length Drawers to match, per garment . . . . . $1.25
Gray Ribbed Worsted Union Suits; long sleeves and ankle length, per suit $1.85
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Bus connects with every trolley car. Fare on bus 10 cents each way.

# ALDERMEN REDUCE BUDGET $1,854,004

### Salaries of Gary Expert and "Outside Help" in Law Department Cut Off.

### LOWER CONTINGENCY FUND

**Board Recommends Doing Away with Jobs of Franchise Engineer and Secretary of Recreation.**

The Aldermen at their meeting yesterday adopted by a vote of 54 to 12 the report of their Finance Committee recommending that a reduction of $1,854,004 be made in the budget for 1918 as received from the Board of Estimate. The budget, with the recommended cuts, will be presented to Mayor Mitchel for his approval or veto, and he will have up to and including Dec. 11 in which to make his decision before disposing of the report. The Democrats of the Aldermen have sufficient votes to override the Mayor's veto. The deductions recommended are: Increases in salaries, $32,330; new positions, $651,287; useless places, $22,700; miscellaneous, $1,147,737.

The Finance Committee's report held that three posts under the Board of Estimate should be elliminated, one being the post held by Professor William Wirt, the so-called Gary school system expert, at a salary of $10,000.

"As the system advocated by Mr. Wirt was denounced by the administration which assumes office on Jan. 1, 1918, his position may well be vacated," says the report.

The other two Board of Estimate jobs recommended cut were engineer, Bureau of Franchises, with a salary of $7,500 a year, and that of Secretary of Recreation, at $4,000 a year. The item of $75,000 for the estimate board's contingency fund was reduced to $25,000. The report says:

"Because of the pressing war conditions, the committee has not attempted to analyze the allowance for food, fuel and other supplies and materials. In its opinion no accurate conclusion can be made concerning the volume and necessity of such expenditures during the coming year. These items are such as must be subject to the action of the several controlling commissions appointed by the Federal authorities, together with an economical supervision by the incoming administration and its heads of departments."

The report says that the committee has given thorough consideration to new places and believed that many of them might be dispensed with without detriment to the service.

It says the Law Department is almost topheavy with the force of assistants on its payroll, and continues:

"It is apparent that a reorganization of this office is incumbent upon the new administrtion, and in the opinion of your committee, no large allowance should be made for 'outside' help."

The committee recommended striking from the budget $55,000 for the services of experts and $15,000 for special counsel. It also reduced the contingency account of the department from $21,000 to $15,000. Referring to the $250,000 allowed in 1917 to the Mayor under the title "National Defense Emergency Fund," the report says:

"It is beyond question that no such distribution of city money will be required or countenanced by the new administration. Committees of every conceivable purpose, with office organizations which would compare with some of the largest private corporations, struggled to get out of each other's way. Busy brains continually found excuses for the spotlight, and reams of paper were consumed in efforts to secure publicity for these independent bodies so blithely competing with each other on city funds. It may well be that emergencies may arise which require special co-operation with the Federal and State authorities to the extent that some expenditure must be made other than the regular departmental appropriations. For this reason the committee proposes to leave a balance of $100,000 in this fund, deducting from the budget allowance $150,000."

## GERLACH LOSES APPEAL.

**Federal Court Refuses to Interfere with Military Tribunal.**

Judge Augustus N. Hand of the Federal District Court, after hearing argument on the writ of habeas corpus obtained last week by Charles E. Gerlach, a former employe of the United States Shipping Board, who was recently convicted by a court-martial on Governors Island for refusing to stand watch while an American transport was passing through the submarine zone, dismissed the writ and remanded Gerlach to the custody of the military authorities. Gerlach's contention was that he was a passenger on the transport, and therefore was not subject to the orders of the transport commander. The Governors Island court-martial, however, found him guilty and sentenced him to a term of five years in Castle Williams, the military prison of the Eastern Department.

Silas B. Axtell, 1 Broadway, who represented Gerlach in the proceedings, yesterday said his client would appeal. Assistant United States District Attorney B. A. Matthews represented the military authorities on Governors Island.

**Minnesota Pacifists Sent to Jail.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 30.—E. B. Ford and his wife, Elizabeth, were found guilty of publishing articles in The Faribault Referendum which would tend to discourage enlistments and were sentenced by Judge Childress of the Rice County Court to pay fines of $500 each and to serve a year each in jail, according to word received here today.

**American Patrol Boat Refloated.**

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Nov. 30.—An American patrol boat which ran ashore on the North Atlantic Coast two weeks ago was floated today and taken in tow to a nearby port for repairs.


*The* Scribner Bookstore

Fifth Ave. at 48th St.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce that thoughtful and elaborate preparations for the holiday season are now complete. As formerly, they will guarantee comfortable, thorough and prompt service to Christmas shoppers

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*Calendar - 1918*

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Regular Prices $35 to $49.50

High grade Winter coats from our regular stock in a variety of stunning models, together with an extraordinary special purchase of coats made to sell at $35 to $49.50. The materials include: Bolivia, Wool Velour, Silvertone Velour, Vicuna, Cut Velour, Suede Velour and Pom Pom, lined throughout with Satin or Peau de Cygne and interlined; many embellished with

**Collars of Muskrat, "Seal," Nutria, Raccoon, Coney, Skunk Opossum or Self material.**

## Women's Rubberized Raincoats Very Special at $3.95

Full and Half-belted models with set-in or Raglan sleeves. They are so remarkable at $3.95 that it is impossible to visualize the character of these coats by the price at which they are offered. Tan, Black and Navy Blue.

Two Important Groups of

## Women's New Winter Skirts at $5 and $6.95

Several stunning models at each price, skilfully tailored in Velveteen, Serge, Wool Poplin, Fancy Stripes and Plaids, and Velvet Corduroy. No woman would want to be without a fashionable skirt after seeing these splendid values. Waistbands to 36. *Fourth Floor*

## Women's Wool Serge Tailored Dresses, Special at $15

Moderate in price, but decidedly individual in model

Smart and fashionable frocks delightfully developed in All-Wool Botany Serge. Some with plaited skirts or draped sides. Others in Moyen-Age effect, many with regulation waist line, and still more in combinations of Serge and Satin, Navy Blue and Black.

## Women's Higher-Cost Tailor-Made Dresses Greatly Reduced

Broadcloth Dresses—hand-tailored—that were $75 to $85. Reduced to..... $45.00

Tricotine Dresses—hand-tailored—that were $45 to $49.50. Reduced to..... $35.00

Tricotine Dresses—in most exquisite models—were $39.50 to $45. Reduced to..... $29.50

Tricotine and Serge Dresses—that were $39.50. Reduced to..... $25.00

Embroidered Serge Dresses in stunning models—were $25 and $29.50. Reduced to..... $18.50

"Stylish Stout" Dresses, in fine quality Serge. Were $29.50. Reduced to..... $18.50

On the Main Floor Today

## A Sale of "Grip" Umbrellas at $3.75 and $5

These are the most convenient umbrellas made. When in use they are as strong and practical as any non-folding umbrella, and when folded in bag occupy very little space. The ribs lay close to the rod with no projecting tips, and it is lighter in weight and has larger spread than can be said of any other grip umbrella. Made with the newest regulation handles for both men and women, and may be packed in a 15-inch bag. They are most remarkable values.

The Saks' Department for Boys Offers Today

## Boys' Winter Overcoats at $10.50

That compare favorably with many at higher prices

The styles are cut along military and semi-military effects, tailored with rare skill in heavy weight Fancy Mixtures. The colorings are youthful and very becoming. Sizes 10 to 17 years.

### Boys' Junior Overcoats, $11

Exceptionally well-tailored coats in a variety of snappy styles, made of very serviceable Fancy Mixtures. Sizes 3 to 10 years.

### Boys' Winter Suits With Extra "Knickers," $11

Exclusive Saks models, individually cut by America's leading tailors in garments for boys. Slash or flap pockets. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

### Boys' Mackinaw Sport Coats at $7

Nothing better for the active boy. Ideal for skating and all outdoor wear. Warm, serviceable, and to be had in a great variety of new colorings. Ages 7 to 18 years.

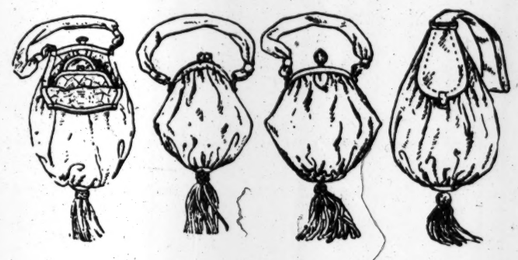
In a Remarkable Offering Saturday

## Smart Zephyr Wool Sweaters Special at $5

Very attractive sailor collar model with full belt and patch pockets. To be had in Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Purple, Maroon, Emerald Green and Navy Blue.

### New Brushed Wool Sweaters at $8

In stunning shawl collar model with full belt and patch pockets. Obtainable in Heather Mixtures, Rose, Green, Purple, and Copenhagen Blue. *On the Third Floor.*



Beginning Saturday on the Main Floor, an

## Extraordinary Sale of 2,000 Velvet Bags at $2.95

**Regularly $3.95 to $6.50**—In four beautifully designed models, fashioned in Chiffon Velvet, with inside compartments and mirror. Each bag is very skillfully constructed, and would make an excellent gift for Christmas. The colors include:

Taupe, Brown, Green, Navy Blue, Plum and Black.

## Furs of Unusual Beauty

—coats, muffs, stoles, sets—will be offered in the Saks Fur Department today at prices remarkably low.

Hudson Seal Coats of choice skins. Belt all around and large collar. Special at..... $137.50

Model Coats—one of a kind—in Hudson Seal with contrasting collar and cuffs. Formerly $265 and $295. Special $245.00

Misses' Fur Coats, in Hudson Seal, Nutria, and other modish furs. Special at..... $85.00 to $195.00

Hudson Seal Stoles, $35.....Muffs.....$12.50

Skunk Scarfs, $32.50.....Muffs.....$22.50

Beaver Scarfs, $32.50.....Muffs.....$25.00

Raccoon Scarfs, $22.50.....Muffs.....$12.50

Fox Sets, in Taupe or Kamchatka.....$49.50

Important Offerings Saturday in the Saks' Jewelry Dep't.

## 200 Sterling Silver Lavallieres Special at $1.50

Charming three drop effects set with Black Enamel or Rhinestones. These should make very acceptable gifts.

### 500 Sterling Silver Bar Pins at $1.50

Set with Rhinestones in gallery setting.

### 100 Gold Pocket Knives at $7.50

In very attractive 14 karat Gold engine-turned models with square shield for initial. Two blades and nail file.

### 100 Solid Gold Cuff Links, $7.50

Engraved or engine-turned borders. Green-gold finish only.

Beginning Today—On the Fourth Floor, a Special

## Sale of 300 Theatre and Dance Frocks for Misses Special at $24

These frocks are offered at this remarkably low price because of an unusual trade opportunity which very fortunately came our way. The illustrations give but a faint idea of the charm and originality of these dainty garments, exquisitely fashioned of Gold and Silver cloth, Soire de Monde, Maline and lustrous silks. Sizes from 14 to 18 years, each and every one a phenomenal value.

### Misses' Fur-Trimmed Coats at $25

An extensive variety of fashionable coats, cleverly tailored in the season's most wanted fabrics, with collars of Near Seal, Kit Coney or Self fabrics. Sizes 14 to 18.

### Individual Models in Misses' Coats at $29.50, $35, $39.50

A collection of coats in the most individual models created this season, in belted and semi-belted effects. Tailored in Pom Pom, Melton-Cheviot, Wool Velour or Broadcloth, displaying convertible or shawl collars of Nutria, Near Seal, Raccoon, Coney, or Self material. Sizes 14 to 18.

### Misses' Suits Priced for Immediate Clearance

Only one or two of a kind, but the values are absolutely without precedent. The materials, colorings and trimmings are among the most fashionable for present wear.

Suits that were $25.....Now $18.50

Suits that were $29.50.....Now $24.00

Suits that were $35 to $39.50.....Now $27.00

### Girls' Coats and Dresses Greatly Reduced

Size and color assortments incomplete.

Coats that were $10.95.....Now $8.95

Coats that were $15.....Now $12.95

Coats that were $22.50.....Now $15.00

Wool Dresses that were $10.95.....Now $7.95

Wool Dresses that were $12.95.....Now $10.95

Wool Dresses that were $18.50.....Now $15.00

## A Sale—500 Blouses Remarkably Priced at $3.95



A wonderful collection of smart blouses, offered at about usual wholesale cost because of an unusually important purchase.

Fashioned of Georgette Crepe—now so much in vogue—hand-embroidered, beaded, or trimmed with braid, and some with embellishment of Filet lace.

The model pictured is trimmed with rows of Filet lace banding inserted with plaits. All sizes in the assortment.

In an Important Mid-Season Clearance Saturday

## *500 Women's Winter Suits Greatly Reduced*

Formerly $25 to $75

**Reduced to $19.50 $27.50 $37.50**

An extensive and inclusive collection of exquisite plain tailored and fur-trimmed suits in every new Winter material, including velvets of unusual quality. New short, medium and three-quarter length coats and strictly tailored or pleated skirts. Each suit beautifully lined with Silk and interlined. Sizes from 34 to 46, and several models to 50½ bust. *Fourth Floor.*

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th Sts.

*We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.*

### *Robes that Take the Chill Out of Cold Weather Motoring*

Heavy, warm robes that ward off the wind as it sweeps across the river and over the fields. Smart appearing robes that match the fittings of the inexpensive or high priced car—at prices much less than elsewhere.

### *Plush Robes*

Of soft hair, closely woven, plain green on one side, black on the reverse side. Excellent quality.
54 in. x 72 in., $6.74
54 in. x 84 in., $7.74

### *Fringed Robes*

Of all wool material, in various plain colors, with contrasting plaid effects on the reverse sides. Full auto size with fringed edges. Average weight, 4¾ lbs. $9.49

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th St.

### *Worsted Underwear for Men*

These garments are of medium weight worsted, in natural color. Shirts have long sleeves. The drawers are ankle length. $1.49 a garment.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

### *Blanket Robes for Men, $5.89*

A number of new designs, cut in coat or robe styles. Gray, wine, navy, brown, green and other colors in Jacquard effects.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

### *An Extra Pair of Trousers, $4.75*

Worn to business with any dark coat they will lengthen the usefulness of your suits. Carefully tailored of fine worsted in combinations of gray, black and white stripes. For men who measure from 29 to 48 inches around the waist.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

### *Men's Cravats 94c to $3.89*

The silks in most cases are imported, in two-tone dark shaded effects, smart Persians, swivel figured weaves and undertone striped patterns. All well made in open end shapes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

### *Men's Silk Hose at 94c*

Of a pure silk fabric in smoke, white, gray, russet or black. Full fashioned, with reinforced toes, soles and heels.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

### *There Must Be Food For All*

The United States Food Administration asks that everyone do his or her part in conserving the food resources of this country. Order no more than you can eat and you will help feed our soldiers and our allies.

**Another Reason**

for employing this organization to manage your real estate is that you obtain the cumulative experience of men who have produced results.

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Few sports which can be participated in in the city constantly exercise so many muscles as skating. Skaters of every age will find their requirements are met in our Christmas Toy Shop. There are roller skates for the little tots, and all sorts of ice skates, including styles for those advanced in the art of fancy figure skating.

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Fifth Ave. at Thirty-fifth St.
*You Never Pay More at Best's*

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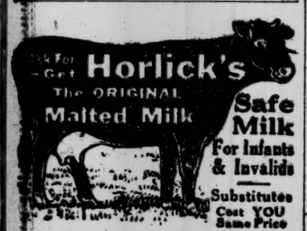
**First Aid for Household Accidents**
The same gentle, healing medication which makes Resinol a standard remedy for skin-troubles makes it a most reliable dressing for cuts, burns, scalds, chafings, and similar emergencies.
All druggists sell Resinol. Keep a jar on hand.



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Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price
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Accommodates 17 to 20 cars. Hot water supply, steam heat and gasolene tank in building.
235 West 69th St.



Away with DEADLY POISONS
**RAT CORN**
KILLS RATS MICE AND GOPHERS
25¢ 50¢ and $1.00 ALL DEALERS



**Reward Offered.**

The New York Times offers a reward of $25.00 for the arrest and conviction of a man giving the name of C. Bibbs, who is taking subscriptions for The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial without authority. Neither The New York Times nor any of its publications has an agent by this name. A partial description of this impostor gives his age as about twenty years; height, 5 ft. 6 in.; weight, 130 lbs.; complexion, light. When last seen he wore a dark suit, pinchback overcoat and a plaid cap. During the last four months he has been operating in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota and New York State. He was last heard of at Elmira, New York, on November 5.

The New York Times
Subscription Department.


# THREE LINES GUARD THE CHELSEA PIERS

### Soldiers with Loaded Rifles and Fixed Bayonets Halt Every One 100 Yards from Gates.

### NO ENEMY ALIEN MAY PASS

### Visitors Must Also Satisfy Customs Men at the Barriers—Work Mapped Out in Brooklyn.

The military guard against enemy aliens at the Chelsea piers carried out its work yesterday without a hitch. In lieu of wire fences, which are not yet ready, entrance to the piers for a space of 100 yards was roped off with lines passed around iron stands four feet above the roadway.

All comers were stopped by sentries with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets and requested to state their business, and to show any papers of identification they might have brought with them. The officer in charge explained that he had no authority to pass any one. The right to do that, he said, belonged, as it always had, to the steamship companies who leased the piers from the city.

After passing the first line of guards in the street all persons wishing to go upon a pier to meet relatives or friends must undergo a second inspection at the gate, and finally satisfy the third guard at the barriers, who are all customs officials. The Port of New York is not under martial law, army officers pointed out yesterday, and the military is there only to protect private property.

The soldiers have their meals on the piers, and on Thursday each man had a dinner of turkey and plum pudding.

Officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company denied yesterday that any persons had been allowed to walk past the military guard on Thanksgiving Day and wander about the piers. Strangers were not allowed to go upon the piers, except on bona fide business, at any time, day or night, long before the war began in 1914, they said, and the restrictions had been steadily growing more severe ever since.

United States Marshal James M. Power, United States District Attorney Melville J. France, Borough Inspector of Police Thomas Murphy, and representatives of the Department of Justice and the Army and Navy Intelligence Bureaus, met yesterday in the office of the Marshal, in the Federal Building in Brooklyn, and held a further conference as to the best method for putting into effect the recent proclamation of President Wilson barring enemy aliens from the vicinity of waterfronts. Marshal Power told the police inspector that when any of his men made an arrest of an enemy alien within the forbidden zones he was to take the prisoner at once to the nearest police station and notify the Marshal's office. The Marshal, or one of his deputies, will be on duty every hour of the day and night, and will go to the police station and transfer the prisoner to the City Prison as a Federal prisoner.

## PLAN TO REGISTER ALIENS.

### Commissioner Woods Tells How the Names of Enemies Can Be Recorded

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Plans for a practical registration of the enemy alien population and for a stricter fire protection of the New York piers were discussed today by Police Commissioner Arthur Woods of New York, and United States Marshal Thomas McCarthy of the Southern Judicial District of New York, with John Lord O'Brian, Assistant Attorney General.

The conference was held at the suggestion of Mr. O'Brian, who is in charge of the enforcement of the President's proclamation to register enemy aliens and protect piers and industry from German outrages. Mr. O'Brian said that Police Commissioner Woods offered many practical ways to carry out the registration of enemy aliens. Inasmuch as the police of the larger cities will be called upon, not only to carry out the registration features, but to keep tab on the movements of those registered, Mr. O'Brian wanted to know the easiest and best means to adopt.

The ideas advanced by Mr. Woods, it was said, would be embodied in the regulations for carrying out registration not yet completed. In certain circles it is believed the registration will not begin until Congress has declared that a state of war exists with Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria, so that the registration may include these nationals as well as Germans. Some officials say recent outrages can be traced to the subjects of the allies of Germany, who are now operating here under the direction of the German spy system.

Another plan outlined at the conference was for stricter fire control on the New York piers. The New York officials informed Mr. O'Brian that more electric lights, more watchmen, and better fire protection were needed. Some New York piers have excellent fire systems, plenty of watchmen, and adequate lighting facilities, but conditions were reported to be very bad on others. The Attorney General will issue regulations to control these conditions.

## *ASKS WHY TEACHERS WERE TRANSFERRED*

### *Central Federated Union Demands Statement from Board of Education.*

At the request of the Teachers' Union, of which the three teachers recently suspended and the six transferred from De Witt Clinton High School were members, the Central Federated Union last night adopted resolutions calling on the Board of Education to state the reasons for its action. If no reasons are stated, the Secretary of the C. F. U. was instructed to demand immediate reinstatement of the teachers.

The spirit of the speeches made was that the teachers were not really transferred for disloyalty, but because of school politics. Abraham Lefkowitz, one of the transferred teachers, and a delegate from the Teachers' Union to the C. F. U., declared that the teachers had been treated unfairly and that there was no disloyalty in them, "only independence."

Joseph Jablonower, another of the transferred teachers, said that although he had been punished on the supposition that he was disloyal he was one of the guests of honor at a dinner given by President Willcox of the Board of Education at the Aldine Club to the teachers who had done good war work. When he mentioned that fact to President Willcox he quoted Mr. Willcox as saying: "It is very unfortunate that the newspapers have given the impression that the transfers were made for disloyalty."

The statement adopted by the C. F. U. reads:

"Whereas, Six members of the Teachers' Union have been transferred to other high schools and their reputation hurt thereby, and

"Whereas, No satisfactory reasons for their transfer have been given, so that the press has assumed disloyalty was the cause.

"Therefore, we, the delegates of the Central Federated Union, instruct our Secretary to ask the President of the Board of Education the definite reasons for their transfer, and in default of such reasons being given, we demand that they be immediately transferred back to De Witt Clinton High School."

Another resolution pledged to the transferred teachers the moral and financial support of organized labor of the city.

## TO MEET LABOR SHORTAGE.

### L. C. Marshall Heads Bureau for Adjusting War Work Problems.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—An investigation of the problems relative to the proper adjustment of the labor supply, one of the serious questions bearing upon maximum production in the war industries, is to be made by the Council of National Defense. The work has been put under the immediate direction of L. C. Marshall, Dean of the School of Commerce and Administration of the University of Chicago, who has been designated as Chief of the Section of Industrial Service.

In a general way, Mr. Marshall has been directed to undertake work along these lines:

1. To determine present and probable future demands for labor in war industries.
2. To determine, in connection with the Priorities Committee of the War Industries Board, the relative priorities of the labor demand.
3. To arrange for the supplying of the demand through the Department of Labor or such other Governmental or civilian agencies as can best meet the demand.
4. To determine the needs for dilution of labor, including the introduction of women into industry, and recommend policies to be followed in regard thereto.

## PLANS TO RAISE $1,000,000.

### Salvation Army Wants Funds for Its Work in France.

The Salvation Army, according to an announcement made last night, intends to raise $1,000,000 for its work among the American troops now in France. At a dinner given last evening in Memorial Hall, 123 West Fourteenth Street Commander Evangeline Booth told what the army has accomplished in France and what it intends to do in the future. George Gordon Battle presided at the dinner, and the speakers included George T. Brokaw, James Spaulding, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Alton, Ill., and now organizing the army campaign, and Colonel Charles A. Simmons, Secretary of the Poughkeepsie Chamber of Commerce.

The money raising campaign will open on the first of the year. Each State will be asked to raise a quota. New York State, outside of New York City and New Jersey, will be asked to contribute $125,000, and it is expected that this amount will be duplicated in this city.

# MRS. KING'S MOTHER ON STAND FOR STATE

### Tells of Influence Means Had Over Her Daughter and Accuses Him of Parting Them.

### TRIED TO KEEP HER AWAY

### Aged Woman Approached by Defendant's Bodyguard and Her Daughter Before Entering Court.

CONCORD, N. C., Nov. 30.—Mrs. Anna L. Robinson, the aged mother of Mrs. Maude A. King, testified for the prosecution today at the trial of Gaston B. Means, charged with the murder of her daughter. When Mrs. Robinson was being taken to court in her wheel chair, Henry Deitch, known as Means' bodyguard, met the party at the door, raised his hands, and cried:

"Don't take that woman in there."

Court attendants brushed him aside, ending a second effort to halt the progress of the gray-haired and feeble witness. The first had come a few moments earlier, when Mrs. Mary C. Melvin, sister of the dead woman, who sat with the defense at the preliminary trial, tried to reach her mother when she was brought up the stairway.

Mrs. Robinson testified that the signature on a document used by Means to revoke a trust fund of $125,000 held in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Chicago for Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. King was not her signature. Later, however, on cross-examination, she failed to identify her signature on checks payable to her, and on which she admitted she had received the money.

The witness told a long story of how during the two years preceding her daughter's death at Blackwelder Spring, near here, the night of last Aug. 29, Means had been instrumental in keeping Mrs. King away from her. If she and her daughter did meet by chance, Mrs. Robinson testified, Means always interfered. On one occasion, she said, Means moved her from a hotel on short notice, saying that a woman had arrived at the hotel who was liable to "give them trouble."

Mrs. Melvin's purpose in attempting to reach her mother was not made known, as court officials interfered before she could speak. She followed Mrs. Robinson as the latter was wheeled across the crowded courtroom and sat near her during the hour and a half that the witness was testifying.

Tonight Mrs. Melvin, in company with counsel for the defense and the prosecution, called on Mrs. Robinson at her hotel. The visit lasted about five minutes, but none of those present would discuss it.

During the interview with her daughter Mrs. Robinson is said to have strongly denounced Means, causing a quarrel between the two which was broken up by the attorneys, who hastened Mrs. Robinson from the room. A little later she was placed aboard a train and was accompanied to Salisbury by her attorney, P. C. McDuffy, and W. D. Robinson, the Chicago hotel man, who was on the stand yesterday. Robinson will accompany her to her home at Asheville tomorrow, while McDuffy will return to Concord.

Mrs. Melvin remains constantly at Means's side, with his wife, throughout the court proceedings, and is stopping at the Means home. Whether she will take the stand for the defense has not yet been disclosed.

Neither of the incidents occurring when Mrs. Robinson was being taken to the courtroom was reported to Judge Cline, and no action was taken. Deitch returned to the room and took his seat not far from Means.

Besides Mrs. Robinson, three witnesses testified for the State during the day. Dr. Otto Schultze, attached to the office of District Attorney Swann, in New York, gave it as his opinion that it was impossible for Mrs. King to have inflicted the wound that caused her death. In this he corroborated the testimony of Dr. W. H. Burmeister, Coroner's Physician of Cook County, Illinois.

On request of Mr. Cansler, counsel for the defense, Dr. Schultze, with pistol in hand, demonstrated to the jury why he considered it impossible for the wound in Mrs. King's head to have been self-inflicted.

"Now, that is the way you would do it; but couldn't somebody else do it differently?" Mr. Cansler asked.

"I presume a contortionist might be able to put his head under his left knee," the physician answered.

A. Leonard Johnson, secretary of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, told of the creation of the $125,000-trust fund for Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. King, from which the former received $600 a month, and of its subsequent revocation on a paper presented by Means and purporting to be signed by Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. King.


**Keeping the Quality Up.**

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, the World-Famous Remedy for Colds and Grip, is now 30c. per box. On account of the advance in the price of the six different Medicinal Concentrated Extracts and Chemicals contained in LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, it was necessary to increase the price to the Druggist. It has stood the test for a Quarter of a Century. It is used by every Civilized Nation.—Advt.



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These reserves MUST come from the outside, from sympathizers in a righteous cause, with supporters of the oppressed.

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YOU ARE ASKED TO SAVE FUEL!

## Heat-Giving Devices

### Adaptable for Every Home, Which Will Save You Money

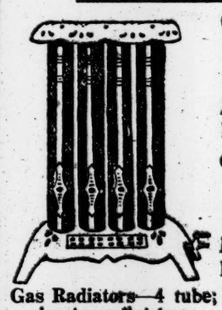
The items mentioned below indicate in the clearest possible manner that your purse will suffer less if you employ one of these cold weather devices than if you depend upon the very limited coal supply.

Outside of that, it is worthy of consideration that using one of these, you are not troubled with dust nor with ashes. Still further, the heat-giving apparatus is ready at the touch of a button, or the application of a match. These Sales for Today:

20th Century Combination Heat and Gas Burner—attachable to any chandelier, wall bracket or portable stand; one of the best heating devices ever invented; at..... 89c

Perfect Oil Heater—simple of operation; fine appearance; Japan finish smokeless device; large enough to heat an ordinary size living room; at..... $3.50
The Same with Larger Tank, giving more heat....$4.25
The Same with Nickel Trimmings, at.....$4.80

Perfect Oil Heater—Japan finish; copper tank..... $6.15
The Same with Nickel Trimmings, at.....$6.35



Cylinder Gas Heaters—black finish; blue flame; standard size $2.10
Medium size....$2.65
Large size.....$3.20

Cylinder Gas Heaters—aluminum finish; standard size..... $2.60
Medium size....$3.00
Large size.....$3.60

Universal Electric Radiators—complete with cord and attachment plug..... $7.13

Hot Point Electric Radiators—complete with cord and plug attachment..... $7.50

Gas Radiators—4 tube; jewel front; aluminum finish; at..... $3.20
The Same with 4 high tubes; aluminum finish; at.....$3.45
The Same with 4 tubes, jewel front; nickel finish; at.....$3.70
The Same with 4 high tubes; jewel front; nickel finish; at.....$3.90

Copper Reflector Gas Heaters—from $3.90 up
Asbestos Front Gas Heaters—at $4.50 and up

*While Visiting the Store Downstairs*

Note the Comprehensive Stocks and Displays of
**Newest Kitchen Devices of All Kinds**
We believe ours are the best of these articles shown by any other store in New York.

Today—These Exceptional Values in

## Exquisite Royal Wilton Rugs

Exquisite designs and colorings mark these floor coverings, which are adapted for home or office. Every one of these rugs is sightly and durable, and the savings are self-evident.

| Size | Regularly | Sale Price | Size | Regularly | Sale Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 x12 | $59.50 | $47.50 | 36x63 in. | $9.75 | $7.75 |
| 8.3x10.6 | 57.50 | 44.50 | 27x54 in. | 7.50 | 5.75 |
| 6 x 9 | 36.50 | 29.50 | | | |

***Annual Sales of Winter Apparel for Every Member of the Family Are Now in Full Swing.***

Now is the best time to outfit yourself and your family for the cold weather season. THE VALUES WE OFFER MAKE IT WORTH YOUR WHILE TO PURCHASE NOW.

*Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $3.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the 2¢ Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give 2¢ Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double 2¢ Stamps till 12 o'Clock. Single 2¢ Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.*



# Fine Winter Overcoats, Silk Lined, Special at $25.00

IN view of the growing demands of the Government upon America's best overcoating looms, the purchase of one of these coats is a very farsighted and substantial economy. . . . Particularly as the garments are cut over the Chesterfield model—never subject to sudden fashion fluctuations. . . . Tailored by the Kirschbaum shops in fine all-wool fabrics, Cambridges or Oxfords. . . . . Either skeleton or full lined. . . $25.00

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TO THE BOOK LOVER who looks upon Books as an essential of life and not as a mere luxury, there are few joys comparable to that of receiving and possessing a long admired and long desired favorite author in a binding that is fitting and indicates in a measure the inherent value.

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*Bindings Are Cloth, Half and Full Leather and Half Calf*

### *Standard Sets at $2 to $7.50*

| | Vols. | Binding | Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arabian Nights | 4 | cloth | $3.25 |
| T. B. Aldrich | 9 | cloth | 6.75 |
| Cooper, Leatherstocking Tales | 5 | cloth | 4.25 |
| Dante | 4 | three-quarter leather | 3.95 |
| Dante | 4 | leathercroft | 3.25 |
| Dante | 4 | half calf | 4.40 |
| De Maupassant | 9 | cloth | 7.20 |
| George Eliot | 8 | cloth | 4.25 |
| Emerson | 6 | three-quarter morocco | 5.95 |
| Emerson | 6 | cloth | 4.25 |
| Emerson | 5 | half calf | 5.50 |
| Holmes (Autocrat of the Breakfast Table) | 4 | three-quarter morocco | 3.50 |
| Flaubert | 10 | cloth | 5.25 |
| Fielding | 7 | half leather | 6.75 |
| Fielding | 6 | cloth | 3.95 |
| Guizot's France | 8 | cloth | 3.75 |
| Harte | 12 | cloth | 7.50 |
| Hawthorne | 10 | cloth | 7.25 |
| Ibsen | 7 | cloth | 7 |
| Kingsley | 14 | cloth | 7.50 |
| Kester, Vaughan | 6 | full leather, flexible | 5 |
| Kipling | 9 | cloth | 3.75 |
| Kipling | 9 | half leather | 6.75 |
| Kipling | 10 | cloth | 2.95 |
| Lincoln | 8 | leathercroft | 6.50 |
| Lamb | 5 | cloth | 4.25 |
| Lamb | 5 | three-quarter leather | 5.50 |
| Muhlbach (Frederick the Great) | 4 | full leather, flexible | 4 |
| Muhlbach (Romances of Napoleon) | 5 | cloth | 2.50 |
| Poe | 5 | half calf | 5.50 |
| Poe | 8 | half leather | 6.75 |
| Plato | 4 | three-quarter leather | 3.95 |
| Schiller | 5 | half leather | 6 |
| Turgenieff | 6 | cloth | 7.50 |
| Tarkington, Booth | 7 | cloth | 3.15 |

### *Standard Sets, $7.50 to $15*

| | Vols. | Binding | Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austen | 12 | cloth | 8.40 |
| Austen | 12 | half morocco | 15 |
| Aldrich | 9 | half calf | 9.90 |
| Aldrich | 9 | half morocco | 9 |
| Bulwer | 15 | cloth | 13.50 |
| Carlyle | 10 | three-quarter leather | 11 |
| Carlyle | 10 | buckram | 10 |
| Dumas | 15 | buckram | 12.50 |
| Dickens | 15 | three-quarter morocco | 13.50 |
| Dickens | 15 | cloth | 7.95 |
| Dickens | 40 | cloth | 15.75 |
| Dickens | 20 | cloth | 14.75 |
| Eliot | 10 | cloth | 9 |
| Flaubert | 10 | cloth | 8.50 |
| Gautier | 12 | leathercroft | 9.25 |
| Hugo | 10 | three-quarter morocco | 9.75 |
| Hugo | 10 | half calf | 11 |
| Hawthorne | 10 | three-quarter leather | 9.50 |
| Hawthorne | 10 | half calf | 11 |
| Kipling | 10 | three-quarter leather | 12.50 |
| Ibsen | 7 | three-quarter leather | 9 |
| Reade | 12 | cloth | 10 |
| Reade | 12 | half leather | 13.25 |
| Ruskin | 13 | three-quarter leather | 14.25 |
| Stevenson | 10 | three-quarter leather | 10.50 |
| Stevenson | 10 | half calf | 11 |
| Scott | 12 | three-quarter leather | 16.50 |
| Shakespeare | 20 | leathercroft | 14.50 |
| Shakespeare | 10 | half calf | 11 |
| Shakespeare | 20 | half leather | 17.95 |
| Shapespeare | 10 | three-quarter leather | 10 |
| Thackeray | 10 | buckram | 10 |
| Thackeray | 10 | half leather | 11 |
| Turgenieff | 6 | three-quarter leather | 9 |
| Tolstoy | 14 | cloth | 11.95 |
| Tolstoy | 14 | three-quarter leather | 14.75 |
| Verne | 14 | cloth | 12 |
| Wilde | 15 | cloth | 14.50 |
| Wilde | 10 | three-quarter leather | 13.50 |

### *Standard Sets, $15 and Up*

| | Vols. | Binding | Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balzac | 18 | three-quarter leather | 20 |
| Balzac | 18 | cloth | 15.75 |
| Bulwer | 15 | three-quarter leather | 17.50 |
| Dumas | 15 | three-quarter leather | 17.50 |
| Dickens | 40 | cloth | 15.75 |
| Dickens | 15 | three-quarter leather | 16.50 |
| Dickens | 15 | full leather | 23.50 |
| Dickens | 20 | half leather | 23.50 |
| De Maupassant | 17 | cloth | 17.50 |
| Hugo | 10 | full leather | 15 |
| Lodge's Portraits | 12 | cloth | 17.50 |
| Muhlbach | 20 | half calf | 22 |
| Muhlbach | 20 | full limp leather | 22.50 |
| Scott | 12 | three-quarter leather | 16.50 |
| Voltaire | 24 | cloth | 19.50 |
| Wilde | 15 | half leather | 17.50 |

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## 3,005,917 TONS COMING HERE

### Federal Food Board Has Plan to Have Wholesale Grocers Keep Retail Prices Down.

The dispute over the price to be paid to the Cuban sugar planters for their product by the United States Food Administration was settled yesterday at a conference between the International Sugar Commission and the commission appointed by President Menocal. The base price fixed for 3,005,917 tons of raw sugar was $4.90 a hundredweight, delivered in New York. As there is a freight rate of about 30 cents a hundredweight, this makes the price, free on board, at Cuban ports $4.60, the basic price on which George M. Rolph, Chairman of the International Commission, hoped to agree.

The two commissions met in the office of the Sugar Commission, 111 Wall Street. The conference lasted about an hour and a half, beginning at 3 o'clock. There is to be another meeting today and as often as needed thereafter to work out the details of the agreement. This will not impede the movement of the crop, which is now about ready for the mills, and will be ready for shipment as soon as transportation can be arranged for.

The Cuban representatives, headed by Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, expressed themselves as being highly gratified at the helpful spirit and the courtesy of the International Commission. A number of central production planters have already begun grinding cane. Mr. Rolph said the ultimate price in this city cannot be determined until the United States Shipping Board has fixed the freight rate.

The price fixed for the Cuban crop is a compromise. The Cuban planters asked 4¾ cents a pound free on board Cuban ports, and the first price submitted by the United States Food Administration was 4½ cents a pound. Cuban planters protested, and President Menocal appointed a commission to discuss a basic price with the United States representatives.

It was reported to the International Sugar Commission that the American beet sugar crop is moving steadily and Ohio refiners are receiving 10,000 tons daily. Freight movements are less restrained in Western territory than in the trunk line region. A steamship is due to arrive in this port today with 7,125 tons of raw Hawaiian sugar. The vessel left the Hawaiian Islands on Oct. 15 for San Francisco. When she reached that port the railroad congestion for overland shipments was so acute that the Shipping Board granted permission for the vessel to come to New York with her cargo, thus releasing a number of freight cars for use in transporting the 100,000 bags of beet sugar from California. This beet sugar is now en route to Galveston, where it will be transhipped to a steamship for New York. The Hawaiian sugar, with the commandeered Russian-owned sugar, which will be distributed next week, and the Western beet sugar, due to arrive about Dec. 10, will relieve the sugar shortage in New York.

The Federal Food Board, made up of State and National Food Administrators, will try another method to keep prices down. It was announced after a meeting with men representing the wholesale and distributing end of the foodstuff business that a committee of these men will agree upon prices at which twenty or more of the staple groceries should be sold by the retailers. In the language of the person detailed to make public announcement of the plan, "the board is going to make the dealers police their own job." Under this plan the committee of wholesalers will agree at different times as to prices that ought to hold at retail, and will send these prices to George L. Bennett, the board's new market expert, and price lists will be issued by the board.

Wholesale prices are fixed under the system of licensing firms doing more than $100,000 business a year. There is no power to touch the retailers and small storekeepers except through the shutting off of their supplies. This the board threatens to do if cases are reported and verified of dealers selling for more than the prices fixed. There are some, however, who believe that this plan will bring a protest, for it does not take into consideration the amount of rent paid by some dealers or the long haul required to supply them. Under the plan all will have to sell alike.

Those at the conference were: Grocery Division—Sylvan Stix of Seaman Brothers, Arthur F. Williams of R. C. Williams & Co., Philip Staib of Koenig & Schuster. Retailers, Mr. Hanson of Park & Tilford, Mr. Wrightson of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, Andrew Davey of the Davey stores, C. H. Haslop, New York Retail Grocers' Association; C. T. Thorp, New York State Grocers' Association; Carl Kimball, New York Food Distributors.

Fish—Amos Chesebro of Chesebro Brothers, and Frank L. Lyons.

Butchers—Armour & Co., and Cudahy & Co. Retailers, L. Oppenheimer, Nauss Bros. & Co., and Albert Rosen.

Bakers—George S. Ward of the Ward Baking Company, and H. S. Collins, General Baking Company. Retailers, James Butler of the Butler stores.

Commissioner of Markets Moskowitz yesterday sent a letter to the Mayor, in which he stated that the city must take steps to see that the poor get sufficient milk. To meet this emergency he wrote: "I recommend that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriate the sum of $25,000 for the sale of milk at prices they can afford to pay to those families who are certified by the Health Commissioner or his authorized agencies as having children under 6 years of age, and as not having sufficient income to provide milk for them in sufficent quantities for such children."

The Food Board is anxious to receive complaints from housewives who have been overcharged. It intends to establish a Bureau of Complaints. It is requested that all complaints be made in writing, giving names of offenders, and that they be signed. The board says it will publish the names of proven offenders and will practically establish a Government boycott against them.

The Board of Aldermen is to be asked by the Market Commissioner to pass an ordinance requiring all "cellar" coal dealers to sell coal by weight instead of measure. Under existing practices, Commissioner Moskowitz said, the purchaser of a basket of coal cannot tell whether he is receiving 75 pounds or 100 pounds. Fuel Administrator Miller of the Bronx has received 309 complaints from persons who said they could not get coal. Investigation showed that about 40 of these were justified by urgent necessity. He told of five women who had come asking that they be served with the reserve supply of coal, as they were without any. Each of the five carried a baby. Investigation, he said, revealed that all five had carried the same baby, and that all had coal in their homes. In Washington Market the following prices for foodstuffs prevailed:

White leghorn eggs, 70 cents a dozen. In some shops they bring 90 cents a dozen.

Brown eggs, 65 cents a dozen. They were 64 cents a few days ago.

Turkeys went down 5 cents a pound. Cold storage, 33 cents a pound; fresh killed, 40 and 42 cents.

Fish—Market cod, 12 cents a pound; weakfish, 20 cents; flounder, 12 cents; fluke, 15 cents; fresh mackerel, 30 cents; whiting, 10 cents; herring, 10 cents; green smelts, 25 cents.

Frank L. Lyons, who gathered the data in connection with recent food prices, urges the consumers to buy the whiting because of the low price and the quality of the fish as food.

### Lake Freight Service Extended.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 30.—The United States Food Administration in arranging for an extension of lake service beyond today has obtained from the Shipping Board the use of a new ship just off the ways at Duluth to carry a cargo of 1,000 tons of flour from Duluth direct to New York. The extension of lake service will permit the transportation of 80,000 tons of flour and wheat.

### Potatoes Seized in Youngstown.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 30.—Six thousand bushels of potatoes which had been lying in Youngstown railroad yards until in danger of decay were today seized and placed on sale by the local Food Administration Committee. A great throng of consumers quickly purchased the spuds, which sold at $1.35 a bushel.


**BELGIAN TOWERS & CARILLON MUSIC**

**A Calendar for 1918**

**Sketches by Roy Hilton**

**Description by Wm. Gorham Rice**

Through centuries, in constant companionship with time, on feast days, on Sundays, the deep and silver notes of the Carillon have floated over the regions of its birth. Set in towers there, this unique, communal music has nobly celebrated historical events and made holidays merry for young and old.

*75c. net. Boxed. At all booksores.*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Av., N. Y.

**Saks & Company**

*Broadway at 34th St.*

**Two Important Events Now in Progress in the Saks' Men's Furnishing Dep't**

in which the values are so remarkable as to warrant your undivided attention

No. 1

**Sale of 15,000 Shirts**

Reg. Prices

$1.50, $2, $2.50, $3

**$1,20 and $1.85**

Unusually well-tailored in imported and domestic madras, Fibre Silks, solid and Silk-striped shirtings.

No. 2

**Sale of Men's Cravats**

Which began with

30,000 scarves

**at 39c to $1.65**

English squares, large open-end Four-in-hands, and regulation military cravats, in richly colored silks.

**The Most Human Book of the War**

**UNDER FIRE**

**(LE FEU)**

**By HENRI BARBUSSE** Eighth American Edition in Press

Translated from the French by Fitzwater Wray

**Over 300,000 Sold in France**

*The Nation*—The greatest of the books that voice the new soul of France. The strongest and grimmest book yet written about the war.

"Under Fire" is not only the most mercilessly truthful and the most appalling book yet written about the war, it is also the most humorous and most human.

*Price, $1.50 Net. Postage Extra. At All Booksores.*

**E. P. DUTTON & CO. - - New York**

**Women's Fitted Suit Cases, $20**

Made of genuine cowhide and fitted with 11-piece toilet set, including large mirror.

**Saks & Company**

Broadway at 34th Street.

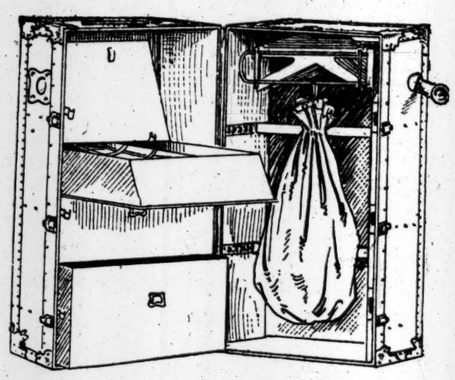
**Genuine Cowhide Suit Cases, $10**

For men and women. Linen lined, well protected corners, and sewed-on ring handles.

# December Sale of "Neverbreak" Trunks

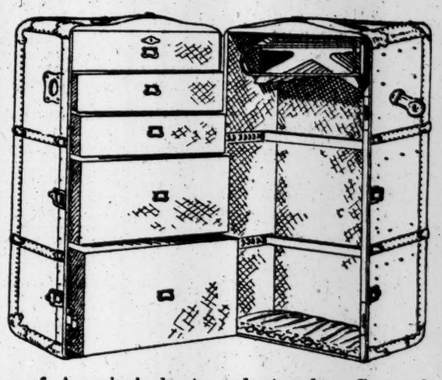
Every one of these trunks is of the well-known "Neverbreak" make and will be obtainable at these remarkable prices **during this sale only.** No telephone orders will be filled, and a deposit will be required on all trunks sent C. O. D.

**"Neverbreak" Security Lock Wardrobe Trunks, Special at $22.50**



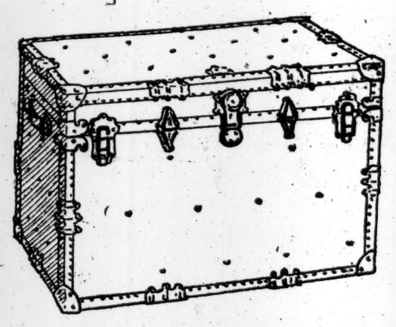
Hard vulcanized fibre covered and fitted with Security lock. Equipped with removable swinging trolley, six five-ply veneer hangers. Just the trunk to travel with—fits on any taxicab.

**"Neverbreak" Security Lock Wardrobe Trunks, Special at $35**



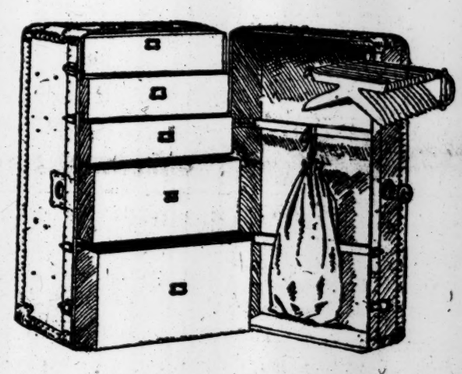
One of America's best made trunks. Covered with hard vulcanized fibre, reinforced with fibre centre bands, fitted with "Security" lock, five large drawers and twelve five-ply veneer hangers. Top drawer is fitted with special lock.

**"Neverbreak" Dress Trunks Special at $15**



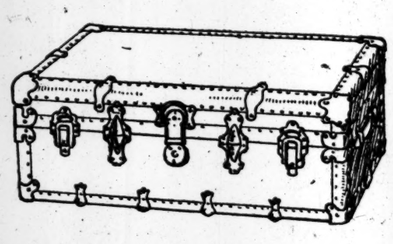
A studded trunk of excellent construction throughout. Hard vulcanized fibre covered, cloth lined, fitted with two trays and draw bolts, and protected with angle steel binding. Sizes 32 to 40 inches.

**"Neverbreak" Wardrobe Trunks Special at $25**



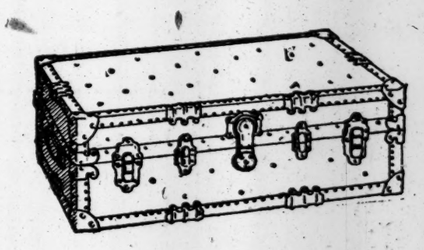
A 45-inch round-edged trunk, covered with hard vulcanized fibre, and fitted with five large drawers, swinging trolley and ten five-ply veneer hangers.

**"Neverbreak" Short Trip Trunks Special at $12.95**



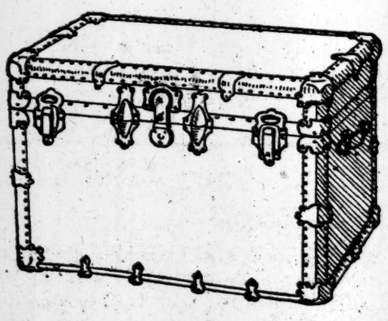
A round-edged trunk, covered with hard vulcanized fibre and lined with striped cloth. Fitted with top tray, draw bolts, and good locks. All sizes—32 to 40 inches.

**"Neverbreak" Short Trip Trunks Special at $13.95**



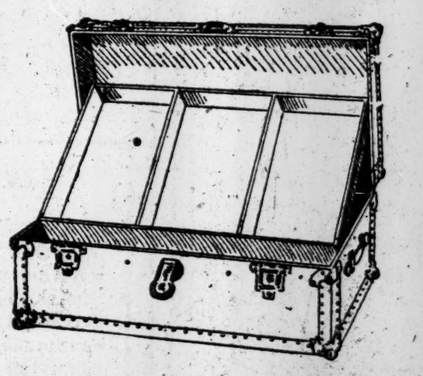
Studded throughout and covered with hard vulcanized fibre. Equipped with draw bolts, covered top tray, and lined with cloth. Sizes 32 to 40 inches.

**"Neverbreak" Round Edge Dress Trunks, at $13.95**



A very sturdy trunk, covered with wear-resisting vulcanized fibre and lined throughout with striped cloth. Fitted with two trays, draw bolts and special lock. All sizes—32 to 40 inches.

**"Neverbreak" Army Locker Trunks Special at $10**



Regulation Army Locker Trunks, fitted with separate tray. All hard fibre covered, insuring unusual service under most any conditions.

**Stern Brothers**

*West 42nd and 43rd Streets*

*Between 5th and Sixth Avenues*

***Just received from England***

**Several Hundred Officers' Trench Coats**

Five Different Models

***Which will be offered at the very special price of***

**$48.50**

**Also Officers' Trench Raincoats**

***in four distinct models, specially priced at***

**$32.50**

THE style illustrated is a replica of one of the most popular coats now being worn by officers in France.

***Amply provided with capacious pockets for Maps, Binoculars, Rations and other accessories.***

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

**Lord & Taylor**

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

***Men's Tan Shoes***

Special for Today

**$5.85**

Smart English Styles

***A Most Exceptional Value***

*Ground Floor*

# WILL SEARCH SAFE FOR ENRICHT SECRET

### B. F. Yoakum Alleges War Experts Have Reported Gasoline Substitute Is Genuine.

### AFFIDAVITS TELL OF TESTS

**Member of British Munitions Mission Says He Examined the Fluid and Ran a Car with It.**

Consultation among responsible men interested in Louis Enricht's assertion that he really has invented a marvelous, cheap substitute for gasoline ended in a decision yesterday to attempt, through legal process in the Supreme Court at Mineola, on Monday next to open Enricht's safe deposit box at Farmingdale, L. I., to determine whether it contains the secret ingredient of the formula which the company organized by Benjamin F. Yoakum to exploit the discovery declares has been withheld from it by Enricht.

Decision to press every possible means of learning the nature of the secret ingredients arises out of this conviction that Enricht's claims for his discovery have substantial basis, and that he has invented a cheap motive power for internal combustion gas engines which may be of tremendous importance to America and her allies.

Enricht in a statement has declared that there is nothing in the box but twenty Liberty bonds, and that not only has the secret formula been spirited away but that he has destroyed every vestige of the fluid itself despite a belief on the part of his legal antagonists that they got possession of some of it. They thought they took it by force, he asserted, but he foiled them and switched bottles. Attorneys for Mr. Yoakum admitted yesterday that the formula of which they have been placed in possession is worthless without the secret "mixer."

**Denies Dealing with Germans.**

In his statement Enricht declared that he personally had attempted to put the United States Government in possession of his whole formula. He discounted Mr. Yoakum's contention that Yoakum was acting to safeguard the United States Government by asserting that the temporary injunction sued out by Yoakum to prevent Enricht from disclosing his secret to any one has operated to prevent the inventor from giving such information to the Government and that Yoakum's motive was to get all the benefits for himself. The inventor attacked the railroad man's good faith and casually mentioned another "discovery"—that of making unlimited nitrogen from the air—to which he said the Government was welcome. Pointing out that such a means of making nitrogen would be invaluable in producing munitions, he asserted that his offer was proof-positive of his pro-Americanism.

Denying, further, that he is pro-German or has had any dealings with German spies as alleged in the court proceedings against him, Enricht insists that he is for the downfall of Kaiserism and is a patriotic American, though born and educated in Germany.

Despite Enricht's statement, Martin W. Littleton and other attorneys for Yoakum are convinced that the secret formula lies in the deposit box. They base their confidence upon an agreement signed by Enricht and his wife at the time Enricht is accused of having refused to disclose his secret until the end of the war, because of which they say the formula was deposited there in case Enricht should die before the war ended.

**Believe Discovery Is Genuine.**

To support their contention that Enricht's discovery is not bogus, despite the ridicule it has undergone for two years, the Yoakum interests have submitted many affidavits. One of them is from Captain J. O. Critchley, Chief Inspector Mechanical Transport of the Army Service Corps of England, attached to the British Ministry of Munitions of War in the United States; past President of the Institution of Automobile Engineers of Great Britain, and member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain, who says that on Nov 2 last, with two others, he went to Enricht's home and that there a certain fluid was produced by a chemist, one W. S. Pierce. He sets forth that Enricht placed in two and one-half ounces, in his presence, one-half ounce of an additional ingredient furnished by Enricht; that without this mixture having been out of his (Critchley's) sight, there was added to it two and one-half gallons of water drawn from a city hydrant.

He says all containers were thoroughly examined and washed out prior to the test; that the gasoline tanks of two automobiles were thoroughly washed out, and the carburetors emptied of what gasoline had been in them, and that the mixture obtained was poured into the fuel tanks of the automobiles. The automobiles, he declares, were successfully and satisfactorily operated and run, and an automobile engine, mounted on a block, also was operated.

Critchley further states that on Nov. 8, in the presence of F. A. St. W. Bedbrook, Deputy Director of Inspection of the British Ministry of Munitions of War in the United States, the tests described were again successfully carried out.

**Makes Another Test.**

On Nov. 2, he declares, in company with Claude Goodman Johnson, formerly First Secretary of the Royal Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland, and now General Managing Director of Rolls-Royce Ltd., automobile manufacturers of England, he took with him to Farmingdale, L. I., a bottle containing a fluid designated by Enricht as a "concentrate," and which Critchley knew had been compounded according to the formulae prepared by Enricht, and by him sold as the complete formulae for the manufacture of an automobile fluid to the National Motor Power Company, Inc.

He says that at the bottom of the bottle there was a sediment of oily-looking fluid. The contents of the bottle were shaken by Louis Enricht, the affidavit says, and two ounces were measured into a glass. Enricht then produced a bottle containing a green fluid and measured one-half an ounce thereof, which was added to the two ounces of the fluid produced by Critchley. The two were stirred and emptied into two gallons of water taken from the town main. This fluid had a smell of almonds. The mixture thus made was poured into the tank of an automobile, through which water had been allowed to flow. A tube connected the tank with the carburetor.

This tube passed through an electrode, to which were attached two wires, which were connected with a battery. There was no other connection with the carburetor, save a connection with the fuel tank. On flooding the carburetor, Critchley continues, one obtained fluid which smelt of almonds; the self-starter easily started the engine; the exhaust from the engine smelt of almonds. Critchley says he took a drive in the car, and found that, under all conditions, the car was operated as expeditiously and efficiently as it would have been had the operating fuel been gasoline, and he is satisfied that the carburetor was being supplied only with the fuel which had been made in his presence.

There are many supporting affidavits. Lawyers for Mr. Yoakum said yesterday it was possible, as has been suggested, that even if Enricht's discovery is bona fide, the cost of making the secret ingredient may be prohibitive, but they exhibited statements of the inventor's that that ingredient can be bought on the market in unlimited quantities and at nominal price.

### DECIDES AGAINST BERGER.

**Court Upholds Burleson in Barring Socialist Paper from the Mails.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Justice Hitz, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, today sustained Postmaster General Burleson in barring the Milwaukee Leader from the mails. This newspaper is edited by ex-Representative Victor L. Berger, the first Congressman elected as a Socialist, and several weeks ago it was refused the use of the mails by the authorities, who acted under the Espionage act.

Mr. Berger received a hearing by the Postmaster General, who refused to lift the ban. Accordingly, the defendants brought an injunction against him in the District Supreme Court. Justice Hitz declined to grant the injunction.

It is believed that Mr. Berger and his associates will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

# INDICT TWELVE IN MURDER CONSPIRACY

### District Attorney, with Justice Goff's Aid, Gets Three Witnesses from Brooklyn.

### 21 INDICTMENTS SO FAR

**Police Watching to Prevent Men Named in Daniello's Confession from Leaving Country.**

With the prompt assistance of Justice Goff of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court District Attorney Swann compelled the Brooklyn authorities yesterday to give him possession of three witnesses concerned in the murder conspiracy as revealed in the alleged confession of Raffaelo Daniello, who told of twenty-three murders committed by hired assassins in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Immediately after these men had been interrogated before the additional Grand Jury, that body returned twelve indictments for first degree murder against suspects involved in these crimes. Five indictments had previously been found here against others involved in these murders, aggregating the largest number of indictments in any one case that had ever been issued in Manhattan. Four indictments have been returned in Brooklyn, making a total of twenty-one.

Members of the District Attorney's staff found themselves handicapped yesterday morning in running down these suspects because of the absence of witnesses, whose testimony was necessary before issuing bench warrants. It was feared that the principal murder suspects would escape should the Grand Jury be delayed in consideration of the case, but word reached District Attorney Swann that District Attorney Lewis of Kings had announced that the men wanted could only be obtained by one legal method. H. S. Renaud of the Homicide Bureau of Mr. Swann's office obtained habeas corpus writs from Justice Goff ordering the commanding officer at Brooklyn Police Headquarters to produce Daniello, John Mancini, and John Esposito at the office of the Manhattan prosecutor.

Mr. Swann expressed regret that certain parts of the confession of Daniello had been made public, and said he feared some of the suspected criminals were already trying to get away to Italy, although the police here and in other cities are co-operating with the District Attorney's staff in the efforts to apprehend them.

In his confession Daniello accused the murder gang of killing Giuseppe de Marso on July 25, 1916, at 54 James Street, when Charles Lombardi was shot down in front of the house. It was also alleged that the gang later killed De Marso's brother, Salvatore, who, with several friends, had sworn vengeance on the slayers of his brother. The body of Salvatore, with his throat cut, was found three months later under the Manhattan end of the Queensboro Bridge.

Investigation was started last night to determine if the Italian found strangled to death in the hall at 179 Thompson Street yesterday was another victim of the murder gang. This man had a selective draft registration card bearing the name of Tomasco Gaustella, 115 Harrison Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Swann is also interested in a reinvestigation of the murder of Michael A. Giamari, a political lieutenant of ex-Sheriff Thomas Foley, who was shot and killed two years ago, but developments thus far do not place him among the victims of the murder gang.

Seven other men had been arrested and examined at the Homicide Bureau late last night. No charges were made against them at the conclusion of the examination, but each was held as a material witness, as were Daniello and his two companions, all of whom were remanded to the Tombs in default of $15,000 bail each.

### WILL RELEASE SEIZED TIN.

**Navy to Allow Supplies to Go to Canning Factories.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Release of a great quantity of commandeered tin, seized in New York warehouses, was promised today by the Navy Department on representations of the Department of Commerce that private industries would be handicapped seriously by lack of the metal, particularly canning factories.

The American Iron and Steel Institute, designated by the War Trade Board as consignee of all imported tin, will endeavor to obtain another supply for the navy's needs and in future the navy will look to an institute sub-committee for tin needed in naval construction. It was said that this agreement would put the tin supply of the entire country under centralized control, assuring allotments to Government departments and private individuals on an equitable basis.

Further easing in the visible supply of the metal is expected to result soon from cable negotiations now being carried on by the Department of Commerce with London; seeking the release of approximately 3,500 tons of tin purchased by American firms, which had been held up by the British committee regulating exports.

# ARECO RECEIVERS SUE FOR $300,000

### Officers of Big Realty Corporation Alleged to Have Taken Money Wrongfully.

### SALARY RISE QUESTIONED

**Complaint Declares Advance Was Given Without Consideration of Adequate Return.**

Charging the misappropriation of $300,000 in cash and bonds, Walter C. Noyes and Alfred E. Marling, receivers for the American Real Estate Company, have brought suit in the Supreme Court against the former officers of the company to recover the full amount. The American Real Estate Company, one of the largest in the city, went into receivership in April, 1916, with realty holdings valued at $24,627,745, as the result of a suit brought by creditors.

The action just brought by the receivers names Edward B. Boynton, former President of the company; William B. Hinckley, former Vice President; Austin L. Babcock, Vice President and Treasurer; Francis H. Sisson, Harold Roberts, and Richard T. Lingley, Directors.

The complaint charges that the officers and Directors of the company between January, 1911, and the date when the receivers took possession, declared and paid dividends amounting to about $191,536, when there were no profits arising from the company's business, and that therefore the company sustained a loss of the full amount of the dividends paid out. In addition to this the complaint charges that in January, 1913, the Directors held a special meeting, and that Edward B. Boynton, Harold Roberts, Francis H. Sisson, Richard T. Lingley, and Austin L. Babcock voted in favor of a resolution authorizing and directing the Treasurer to pay to Edward B. Boynton, Harold Roberts, William B. Hinckley, Francis H. Sisson, Richard T. Lingley, and Austin L. Babcock $100,000 in cash and further authorizing the President and Secretary to issue and deliver in the name of the company, to them scrip certificates of indebtedness of the company for $200,000, carrying interest at 6 per cent.

The various amounts alleged to have been received by the defendants were: Edward B. Boynton, $28,533.33; Harold Roberts, $21,666.67; William B. Hinckley, $11,666.67; Francis H. Sisson, $16,666.67; Richard T. Lingley, $13,333.33, and Austin L. Babcock, $8,333.33.

The 6 per cent. scrip certificates, it is alleged, were later surrendered to the company for 50 per cent. of their face in cash, and subsequently the officers named paid $100,000 in cash into the company, taking in lieu thereof second mortgages at par.

Another charge made in the complaint is that the officers and Directors named voted to increase their salaries by an aggregate of $41,000 a year in 1913, and that the increases were not voted or paid in consideration of any additional or increased duties or services performed or to be performed, but were in excess of the reasonable value of the services performed or to be performed and were wholly without consideration.

The defendants named in the complaint are represented by S. Stanwood Menken, who said yesterday that the only statement he had to make was that all payments were made by and with the consent of the stockholders, and that all matters complained of were fully disclosed at all times to all the parties in interest.

Walter C. Noyes, in a receiver's report just filed, says:

"The policy of the receivers has been to sell the real estate of the company whenever reasonable opportunities were presented, and the same policy will be continued aggressively so as to hasten the liquidation of the estate and as speedily as possible reduce the heavy carrying charges for taxes and mortgage interest on vacant property.

"It will be seen that this is a slow process, and unless realty conditions decidedly improve, it cannot be hoped that distributive payments can be made for some time to come—perhaps for several years. A too hasty policy of liquidation would inevitably result in such heavy sacrifice as to leave little to be distributed to the creditors."

**How to Put On Red Cross Seals.**

Postmaster Patten called attention yesterday to the fact that Christmas seals or stickers should not be placed upon the address side of mail matter, and that care should be taken not to use the seals or stickers for closing packages, as that would make them unmailable at the merchandise rate of postage.

### JEWS START DRIVE SUNDAY.

**Campaign to Raise $5,000,000 in Two Weeks for War Relief.**

At the Hotel Astor tomorrow night will be launched the largest effort for charity ever made by the Jews of New York City, when the two weeks' campaign to raise $5,000,000 for the Jewish war sufferers and for the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy will begin. Jacob H. Schiff will preside at a dinner which will be attended by 800 prominent Jewish men and women who are to be the workers in the campaign.

Although Mr. Schiff, Charles S. Ward, Secretary of the International Y. M. C. A. and who has been the leader in many noted money-raising campaigns; Dr. Stephen S. Wise, and Dr. Nathan Krass will speak, but little time is to be given to this part of the program. The work to be done will consist of going over the names of some 150,000 Jews in New York City, assigning the names of the various teams who during the two weeks, until Dec. 15, will make calls throughout each day on the various persons in the lists prepared.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**Causes of the War**

**The Fatal Thirteen Days**

**The Kaiser's Guilt**

December Number of The Current History Magazine of The New York Times has an illuminating review with official documents of The Causes of the War, the fatal thirteen days before the tocsin sounded, and an important thesis by David Jayne Hill with official citations which prove the Kaiser's guilt.

*The foregoing represents but one (1) of the sixty (60) different subjects in the December number.*

*The 220 pages, with 20 pages of cartoons by the most eminent cartoonists, also 16 pages of Rotogravure Etchings, cover all phases of the war as they developed in November. Among the outstanding features being:*

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# CONTROL OF IMPORTS IS AIDING WAR UNITY

### Will Cause Countries Receiving Our Goods to Meet American Needs More Liberally.

### BOARD HAS WIDE POWERS

### Additional Commodities for Export Placed on "Conservation List" by a New Order.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—That the additional powers given in the President's proclamation of Wednesday to the War Trade Board to direct the general commercial relations of this country with the other nations of the world will be fully employed, appears from a comprehensive statement issued tonight. The United States Government now has complete control of its exports and imports and will be able to deal with all nations on that basis. The statement does not go into the question of the drastic power which the proclamation gives in dealing with German-controlled firms in South American countries and Mexico, which involves diplomatic considerations.

"The Governmental supervision of imports makes possible a more effective scheme of reciprocity," the statement reads, "and brings about a closer unity of the countries associated together in the war. Heretofore in the absence of a responsible agency with which to deal the allied Governments were not in a position to know that all products exported by them to the United States would be utilized in a manner most conducive to the success of the great common enterprise. With the extension of scope in the operations of the War Trade Board there is at hand a dependable medium through which the Allies will be enabled more effectively to express their willingness to reciprocate, by making liberal shipments of commodities much needed by this country in exchange for the vast quantities of vital supplies which are going forward to them in an unending stream.

"The various trades dealing in the embargoed commodities have been, or are being, so organized that the total requirements of each industry can be accurately surveyed, the non-essential uses of any material eliminated, and a system of control provided which will insure the equitable distribution of the imported commodity and its conservation in the most essential products.

"At present all of these materials are permitted by foreign governments to come into this country only under guarantees that they will not be re-exported, except under specified restrictions; that they will not be used in trading directly or indirectly with the enemy; and that no purchase of any such material has been made as a speculation. At present these guarantees are given to the Consul or other representative of the allied Governments in this country, but this method of handling imports has resulted in some dissatisfaction on the part of American business men affected thereby.

"Under the authority conferred upon the President by the 'Trading with the Enemy Act' the issuance of a proclamation requiring a license for the importation of these various articles puts into effect a plan whereby the giving of guarantees by individual parties to a foreign Government is obviated, and American individuals or firms will henceforth deal directly with their own Government in connection with their importations.

"By virtue of this co-operation, supervision, and control on the part of the United States Government, it is believed there will be forthcoming larger quantities of these various commodities so essential for our successful participation in the war, as the allied powers are anxious to work in harmony with us to secure the most advantageous distribution of the world's supply of indispensable materials, desiring only the assurance of this Government that the distribution thereof will be equitable, thereby insuring the maximum of united effectiveness against the common enemy.

"The placing under control of the food products and raw materials listed in the President's proclamation in regard to imports will enable a proper distribution of these commodities, and where necessary insure an equitable price, and thus serve to protect the consumer.

"The United States Food Administration is laying down certain regulations governing these commodities, and the War Trade Board will co-operate with the Food Administration in granting import licenses freely to importers who conform to such regulations.

"The War Trade Board, conscious of the responsibility they assume in assisting to accelerate and facilitate the nation's business, are approaching this tremendous task in a spirit of the broadest co-operation and accommodation, the desire being to obviate obstructions and vexatious delays to the fullest possible extent.

"There is little doubt that all lines of business affected will cheerfully recognize the advantages of this centralized supervision, understanding that without it the economic situation and the effective conduct of the war would be seriously prejudiced, and will co-operate with the War Trade Board to attain the most equitable, and from a national point of view, the most advantageous distribution and utilization of all imported commodities.

"Import licenses are to be procured only upon application to the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board. Blank forms upon which such applications may be made will be supplied upon request by this Bureau. Applications are to be made out in duplicate and returned to the Bureau of Imports, War Trade Board, Bond Building, Washington, D. C."

An order issued tonight placed a number of additional commodities on the "conservation list," and they will hereafter only be exported in unusual cases when it is evident that they are being put to the best use in the prosecution of the war. In some cases they will be released only in exchange for commodities needed here which have been put on embargo lists by other Governments. The list follows:

Beans, cottonseed, cornmeal, corn flour, corn grits, corn hominy, rice flour, cornstarch, peanut meal, soya bean meal, copra, condensed milk, including powdered milk, evaporated milk and preserved milk of all kinds; canned peas, canned tomatoes, canned corn, canned fish, dried prunes, dried apples, dried raisins, dried apricots, dried peaches, molasses, syrup, glucose, starch.

The attention of shippers is also called to the fact that the following articles have always been included in the conservation list under more general headings, namely:

Soya bean oil, lard substitutes, cooking fats, oleomargarine, pork and pork products—fresh, preserved and canned (including, among other things, bacon, hams, shoulders, fat backs and sausages)—beef and beef products (including canned, preserved and fresh beef).

# CUTS FOOD PROFITS TO PRE-WAR FIGURES

### President Empowers Hoover to Limit Margins to Averages Prior to July 1, 1914.

### UNDER LICENSING SYSTEM

### Order Will Reach Wholesalers and Manufacturers of Wide Range of Commodities.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—President Wilson by an executive order, made public tonight, gave H. C. Hoover, Food Administrator, the power to limit the profits of all wholesalers and manufacturers of foods and others now under license to the average profits which were obtained in the same business and place prior to July 1, 1914, under free competitive conditions.

The President further stipulated that should Mr. Hoover see fit to do so he might indicate what margin over cost would return such a just and reasonable profit and use the full powers of the Food Control act to enforce his edict.

The order places in the hands of the Food Administration one of its most powerful weapons, so far as all branches of industries under license are concerned, to fight against profiteering, and Mr. Hoover will institute investigations in several sections of the country through the medium of the State Food Administrators.

The baking industry, which was recently put under the licensing system by Presidential proclamation, is an example. An earlier proclamation provided for the licensing of the industries between producer and retailer involving twenty basic food commodities. Middlemen of all kinds, flour mills, dealers in sugar, flour, wheat, and other foods are affected.

While the order does not include power to so regulate the profits of retail firms doing a business of less than $100,000 a year, it is understood that it will be the policy of the Food Administration to make public the wholesale prices arrived at in various districts so that the consumer may have full knowledge of conditions.

President Wilson made it plain in the terms of his Executive order that he did not feel that the industries licensed should expect to jump profits because of war conditions. It will be the duty of the Food Administration, through its agents, to determine just how much operating expenses of these industries have increased since the pre-war period, as well as the profits which then were being made, and so establish the standards for the present time. The President's order reads:

I hereby authorize and direct the United States Food Administrator, in prescribing regulations for licenses under Section 5 of the Act of Congress approved Aug. 10, 1917, entitled An Act to Provide Further for the National Security and Defense by Encouraging the Production, Conserving the Supply, and Controlling the Distribution of Food Products and Fuel, and in enforcing and carrying into effect, so far as it relates to foods, feeds, and their derivative products, that part of Section 5, which reads as follows:

"Whenever the President shall find that any storage charge, commission, profit, or practice of any licensee is unjust or unreasonable, or discriminatory and unfair, or wasteful, and shall order such licensee, within a reasonable time fixed in the order, to discontinue the same, unless such order, which shall recite the facts found, is revoked or suspended, such licensee shall, within the time prescribed in the order, discontinue such unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory, and unfair storage charge, commission, profit, or practice, find what is a just, reasonable, non-discriminatory, and fair storage charge, commission, profit, or practice, and in any proceeding brought in any court such order of the President shall be prima facie evidence."

To find that a just, reasonable, and fair profit is the normal average profit which persons engaged in the same business and place obtained prior to July 1, 1914, under free competitive conditions; to indicate, if he shall see fit to do so, what margin over cost will return such a just, reasonable, and fair profit; and to take such legal steps as are authorized by said act to prohibit the taking of any greater profit.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, Nov. 27, 1917.

Several complaints have reached the Food Administration concerning profits made in some of the licensed industries, and these will be made the subject of the first investigations.

### Jas. D. W. Cutting Estate $496,210.

The estate of James D. W. Cutting, who died April 17 last, was appraised yesterday at $496,210. He gave $50,000 each and one-third of his jewelry, all valued at $33,000, to his nephew, L. Townsend Burden, and his nieces, Evelyn Bird Burden and Mrs. Gwendolyn B. Dows. The rest of the estate went to other relatives. The decedent's home, at 135 East Thirty-fifth Street, was valued at $35,000, and his jewelry, silverware, &c., at $51,544. He had $614,043 in securities, but owed $332,169 to two brokerage firms.

# HOOVER PROTESTS COAL PRIORITY

Continued from Page 1.

lines that preference must be given to coal and coke and empty open cars returning to mines to the fullest possible extent consistent with the relief of terminals and junction points.

A. W. THOMPSON,
Chairman General Operating Committee
Eastern Railroads.

As far as could be learned this action was taken without a formal conference with Mr. Hoover, although Dr. Garfield had talked over the matter of coal priority with the Food Administrator before. Mr. Hoover's statement of attitude, which was given to the press tonight, read:

"The United States Food Administration has protested to the Priority Board against any priority being given to coal or anything else over the movement of essential foodstuffs. The necessity of moving livestock and perishables and corn, oats, and animal feeding stuffs generally is pre-eminent or large quantities of food would be lost.

"The car shortage is a matter of the most extreme anxiety, especially now, in respect to the coarse grains. The corn crop is softer than normal and requires rapid movement to the drying establishments at the terminals if it is to be saved. The prices of corn and of feeding stuffs are absolutely dependent upon the more rapid movement of the crops.

"Moreover, it is of no interest to the farmer to see large prices of corn at the terminals if he cannot ship. Car shortage is work to the benefit of few producers and to the loss of the majority of producers and to all consumers. With a free movement of corn the prices should recede rapidly, for the crop is large and, in fact, larger than can be consumed by the number of animals there are to eat it."

The general opinion here tonight was not that there was any danger of a serious clash between Dr. Garfield and Mr. Hoover, but that the situation which had developed during the last ten days presented a crisis on the question of transportation for which a speedy cure must be found.

The question of shipments for the War and Navy Departments was involved in the discussions in official circles today, and in some quarters it was predicted that steps might be taken to determine whether greater efficiency could be introduced. These shipments have priority under orders from the War and Navy Departments and must be moved by the railroads without question upon the direction of the officers in authority.

At present there are not in effect any other priority orders to which the railroads are subject, except one dealing with concentrated cattle feed for the Southwest, and this is not given preference over coal and feeds. Other orders have been rescinded. The railroads, therefore, are in a position to grant requests such as that made by Dr. Garfield.

The Priority Board has not granted orders speedily, and there has been agitation for a centralization of power which would make definite recommendations to the Priority Board and avert separate recommendations and protests like those of Dr. Garfield and Mr. Hoover. One suggestion was that the new war council composed of Cabinet members, Mr. Hoover, Dr. Garfield, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, and Chairman Willard of the War Industries Board, might take up this problem at its next meeting on Monday. Such a course, it was felt, might tend to end disputes and obtain a definite plan of action.

Advocates of Government direction of the railroads for the period of the war were expressing the belief that the agitation which has been aroused in the last few days was the strongest argument for the adoption of that course, and that it must come if the war continued for any considerable time. It is probable that no definite steps to bring this about will be taken pending an opportunity to the railroads to prove the efficiency of their proposed pooling system.

There was nothing to indicate tonight that Director Lovett would issue an order giving preference to coal unless coal and foodstuffs were placed in the same category. In the meantime, pending some further definite instructions, it is understood that the railroads will continue to make good their promise to Dr. Garfield.


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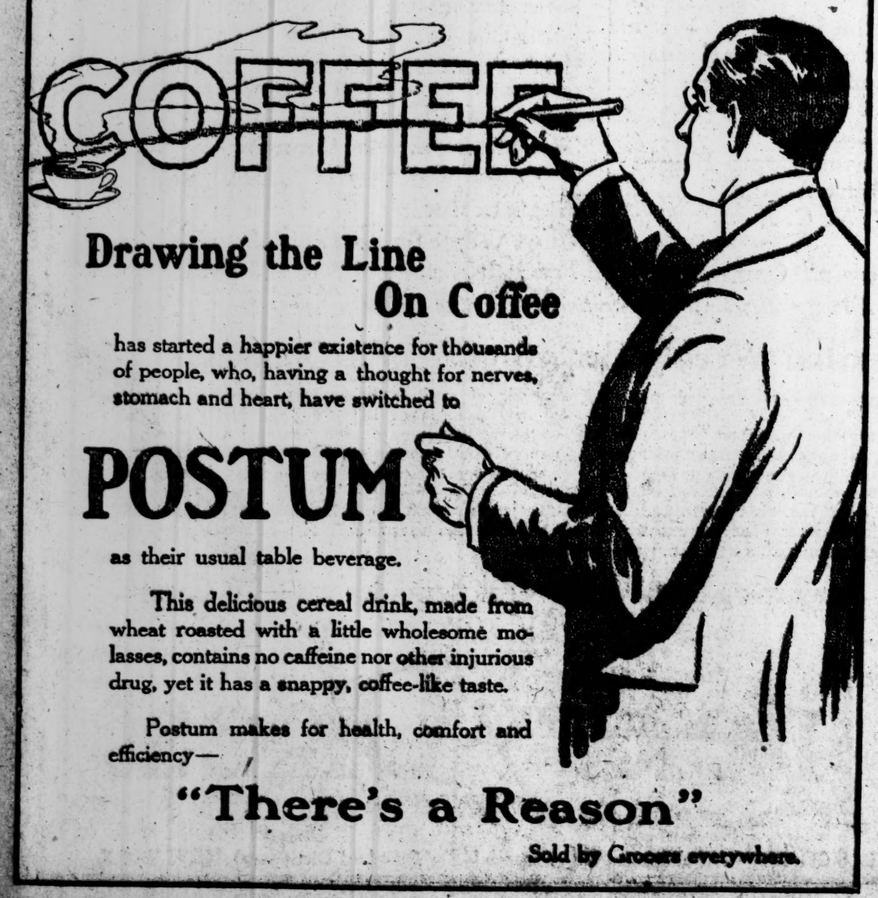


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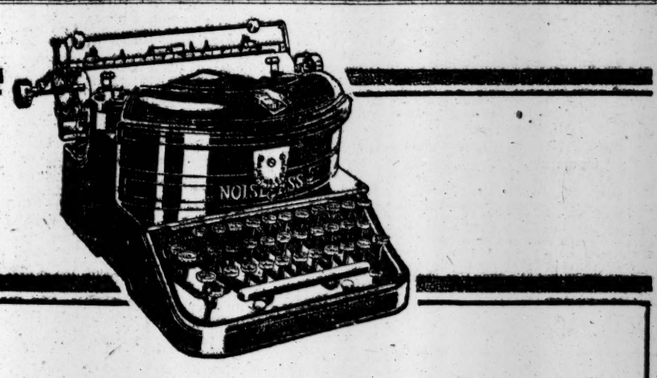


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# ROCKWELL CARRIES MAXWELL TO EXTRA GREEN AT LAKEWOOD BEFORE ACKNOWLEDGING DEFEAT

## MAXWELL FORCED TO AN EXTRA HOLE

### Captain Rockwell Carries Medalist to Nineteenth in Second Round of Lakewood Golf.

### REEKIE ALSO ADVANCES

### Disposes of Proal and Lynch in Reaching Semi-Final—Van Vleck Put Out by Spindler.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 30.—After displaying the top golf which won him the medal yesterday in the Fall tournament of the Country Club of Lakewood in his morning match against H. C. Richard of Baltusrol, to win easily at 7 and 6, Norman H. Maxwell of Aronimink, United North and South amateur champion, was forced to the nineteenth hole to dispose of Captain C. K. Rockwell of Lakewood in the second round of match play here today. Captain Rockwell astonished the host of local followers of the game by his steady play and it was only unusual judgment and a par 4 on the extra hole which kept Maxwell in the race.

Maxwell had done so well in his morning match against Richard that no one figured Captain Rockwell would have much of a chance, but the Captain displayed uncanny accuracy on his tee shots and wasted no strokes on the greens. On the other hand, Maxwell fell down a bit in the afternoon and had a hard time getting back into the championship stroke which has stood him in good stead in the past here.

Maxwell was six up on Richard in the first eight holes. Richard never won a hole of the first nine, but made his first bid for prominence at the tenth, when Maxwell missed a short putt and took 4 at the short 3 hole. However, Maxwell won the eleventh and twelfth and decided the match right there.

Only one of the favorites fell by the wayside in the first two rounds. He was C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., of Baltusrol, who was defeated by L. G. Spindler of Fox Hills at the nineteenth hole. Van Vleck began as if he would carry the match by storm, gaining a lead of three holes in the first nine, but Spindler was determined, and by an efficient display of golf managed to gain the upper hand at the eleventh, fourteenth and fifteenth greens to square the encounter. The sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth were halved in par figures and Spindler played another par 4 to his credit at the extra hole, but Van Vleck missed his putt, and was eliminated.

**Spindler Put Out Next.**

Spindler's success was short-lived, however, since he measured ability in the afternoon with A. J. McClure of the home club, and McClure decided the issue in his favor by 5 and 4. Spindler again had trouble on the first nine against McClure, but this time was unable to recover on the easier inward journey.

W. M. Reekie of Upper Montclair, who is favored to reach the final round with Norman Maxwell, came through his two matches with flying colors. In the first round he eliminated Pierre A. Proal of Deal at 5 and 3, and in the second round Jasper Lynch of Lakewood was his victim at 6 and 5. Reekie has played in few competitions during his ten or more years spent in America, but before he left Scotland he was a member of the Edinburgh Twenty and considered one of the best of Scotland's amateurs.

Reekie did not play up to his best golf against either Proal or Lynch, but he did not have to since neither Proal nor Lynch seemed able to keep out of trouble. Reekie had a 41 for the first nine against Proal, and at that was 4 up at the turn.

Herbert M. Forrest, who had a 76 in the qualifying round, continued to display good golf in his two matches. In the first round he was pitted against S. M. Hirschberg of Poweiton and came through with flying colors to win at 3 and 3. In the afternoon W. M. Davis of Lakewood proved troublesome, but Forrest, who has a penchant for playing the long holes in few strokes, decided the match at the seventeenth with a par 4.

**Statzell in Semi-Final.**

George W. Statzell, President of the Aronimink Country Club and sponsor for the youthful Maxwell, decided it was about time that he get into the running for golf cups. In the second sixteen he disposed of W. C. Billings of Deal in the first round and entered the semi-final by defeating Edward Francis of Lakewood 5 and 4.

In the semi-final round of the championship flight tomorrow Reekie will meet McClure in the top half and Maxwell will play Forrest. In the afternoon the successful pair will meet in the final.

The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—First Round—W. M. Reekie, Upper Montclair, defeated Pierre A. Proal, Deal, 5 and 3; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, defeated J. T. Smith, Deal, 6 and 5; A. J. McClure, Lakewood, defeated H. Sherwood Hicks, Philadelphia County Club, 2 up; L. G. Spindler, Fox Hills, defeated G. E. Van Vleek, Jr., Baltusrol, 1 up, (19 holes;) Captain C. K. Rockwell, Lakewood, defeated John C. Taylor, Denver, 2 and 1; Norman H. Maxwell, Aronimink, defeated N. C. Richard, Baltusrol, 7 and 6; W. H. Forrest, Lakewood, defeated S. M. Hirschberg, Powelton, 4 and 3; W. H. Davis, Lakewood, defeated F. P. Kimball, Deal, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Second Round. — Reekie, Upper Montclair, defeated Lynch, Lakewood, 6 and 5; McClure, Lakewood, defeated Spindler, Fox Hills, 4 and 3; Maxwell, Aronimink, defeated Rockwell, Lakewood, 1 up, (19 holes;) Forrest, Lakewood, defeated Davis, Lakewood, 2 and 1.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—First Round—P. S. P. Randolph, Sr., Lakewood, defeated A. F. Clapp, Lakewood, 1 up; A. J. Mendes, Siwanoy, won from Frank Barton, Marine and Field, by default; P. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale, won from Lester Elsner, Monmouth County, by default; Henry Allsopp, Baltusrol defeated Ray Twyeffort, Bridgehampton, 6 and 5; George W. Statzell, Aronimink, defeated W. C. Billings, Deal, 3 and 2; Edward Francis, Lakewood, defeated M. Park Parker, Upper Montclair, 3 and 2; H. Stacey Smith, Deal, defeated George W. Beckel, Marine and Field, 4 and 3; O. D. Frost, Essex County, defeated George L. Kingsland, Lakewood, 2 up.

Second Round.—Mendes, Siwanoy, defeated Randolph, Lakewood, 2 up; Allsopp, Baltusrol, defeated MacLaughlin, Scarsdale, 2 up; Statzell, Aronimink, defeated Francis, Lakewood, 5 and 4; Frost, Essex County, defeated Smith, Deal, 1 up.

THIRD SIXTEEN. — First Round — W. B. Kennedy, Wykagyl, defeated H. B. Robie, Garden City, 3 to 1; W. S. Van Clief, Richmond County, defeated H. C. Burrows, Monmouth County, 6 and 5; R. E. Thibaut, Wykagyl, defeated P. C. Poinier, unattached, 4 and 3; J. M. Clark, Westfield, defeated Eberhard Faber, Lakewood, 1 up; G. R. Gillett, Wykagyl, defeated George L. Degener, Lakewood, 1 up, (19 holes;) G. R. Ruckert, Westfield, defeated Clarence Cone, Inwood, 3 and 1; L. J. Gallagher, Lakewood, defeated Joshua C. Taylor, Howelton, 1 up, (20 holes;) H. Suydam, Lakewood, defeated Joseph Slattery, Sea View, 3 and 2.

Second Round—Van Clief, Richmond County, defeated Kennedy, Wykagyl, 2 and 1; Clark, Westfield, defeated Thibaut, Wykagyl, 5 and 4; Gillett, Wykagyl, defeated Ruckert, Westfield, 3 and 2; Suydam, Lakewood, defeated Gallagher, Lakewood, 1 up.

FOURTH DIVISION.—First Round—Robert Ryecroft, Wykagyl, drew a bye; C. H. Smith, Baltusrol, defeated F. D. Hyde, Essex County, 5 and 4; M. B. Jones, unattached, defeated C. A. Runck, Apawamis, 1 up; A. P. Nelson, Lakewood, defeated F. J. Hopson, Ardsley, 4 and 3.

## ON THE ICE AT HERO LAND.

### Fancy Skaters to Give Exhibitions Throughout Week.

The oval ice rink at Hero Land, Grand Central Palace, will again be the scene of activity of famous skaters during the coming week. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening, Bror Meyer of the St. Nicholas Ice Rink, would's champion figure skater, and his partner, Miss Jenny Bergfeldt, will give an exhibition of new skating steps originated by themselves.

## MATCH GOES TO COCHRAN.

### Chicago Billiard Expert Defeats Mayer by 2,500 to 1,351.

The 18.2 billiard match at Maurice Daly's Academy, between Welker Cochran of Chicago and Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia, which came to an end last night, showed Cochran far in the van, the score in his favor being 2,500 to 1,351. In not a single one of the nine blocks which composed the match did Mayer succeed in defeating his rival from the Windy City, and in many of them the Philadelphian was hardly a real contender. Cochran, after rather a lame start, awoke to the full power of his game after the first day and played billiards of the highest order.

The Chicago expert kept his best bit of billiards for the close of the match. While previous averages had many times mounted beyond the mark of 25, and once to 50, it was last night that Cochran attained the supreme heights when he established an average of 60 in the closing block of the match. He ran out his string of 300 points in just five innings, and two of those were really unproductive, the total of points in them being only 6. To bring the match to a close Cochran made an unfinished run of 164, which was the result of a magnificent display of the intricacies of billiard technique.

Mayer, too, rose to a better game than he had heretofore showed. He averaged 32 in the evening block, but while creditable, it was far from being enough to prove threatening to Cochran, who clicked off the points with speed and precision.

The play in the afternoon game was rather listless. Cochran averaged low for him, the mark being 17 12-14, while Mayer had 10 12-13. The highest run was made by Cochran, who gathered a cluster of 62 in the third inning.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Cochran.—0 50 62 13 0 36 3 8 3 25 1 3 7 20. Total, 250. High runs, 62 and 50. Average, 17 12-14.

Mayer.—0 5 33 48 1 26 10 2 3 7 0 4 3. Total, 142. High runs, 48 and 33. Average, 10 12-13.

EVENING GAME.

Cochran.—48 3 82 3 164. Total, 300. High runs, 164 and 82. Average, 60.

Mayer.—41 55 2 30. Total, 128. High runs, 55 and 41. Average, 32.

## GAMES AT YAPHANK TODAY.

### Track Meet for Soldiers to be Held Under N. Y. A. C. Auspices.

The army training ground at Yaphank, L. I., Camp Upton, will be a busy centre this afternoon on the occasion of the New York Athletic Club's track meet for the soldiers of the Seventy-seventh Division of the national army. The day has been dedicated as "New York Athletic Club Day, and the games will mark the most pretentious the Winged Foot organization has undertaken since abandoning participation in championship sport because of the war.

Nearly 5,000 members of the camp entered for the sports, and this field, through elimination trials held under the supervision of Frank Glick, former Princeton athlete, who is civilian aide at the camp, and Paul Pilgrim of the New York A. C., has been narrowed down until only the pick of the camp's athletes remain for the prize competitions to be held this afternoon.

The events will be solely for the soldiers, but there will be several exhibitions by prominent athletes of the Winged Foot club to top off the program. Among the stars who will exhibit are Pat McDonald, Olympic shot-put champion, and Matt McGrath, world's record holder with 56-pound hammer. The soldier's program comprises competition at 100 yards, 75-yard equipment race, 60-yard rescue race, 220-yard hurdle and obstacle race, hand-grenade throwing contest, medicine ball race, flag relay race, and a four-mile cross-country run.

The officials of the New York A. C. have chartered a number of touring cars to carry about 100 members of the organization to Camp Upton to witness the performances. These will leave from in front of the clubhouse at 9 A. M., and it is expected that they will return by 8 P. M.

## RIDERS WILL TEST TRACK.

### Thirty Cyclists to Practice on New Oval at Garden Today.

The thirty star riders who will compete in the six-day bike race, starting tomorrow night, will transfer their belongings to Madison Square Garden this morning. The new speed track will then be ready, and Frank Kramer will be the first to test the course.

The pine oval is constructed right up to the arena boxes, making a wider course and banks, conducive to more speed. The riders expressed their satisfaction at this departure, as the additional width minimizes the danger of spills during a jam. There will be three hours of sprinting every day, from 2:30 to 3:30 in the afternoon, and from 8:30 to 10:30 every evening. The Berlin scoring system will prevail.

Two teams have already been installed favorites for the big race. The combinations of Frank Kramer-Oscar Egg and Alfred Goullet-Jake Magin rule as choices over the field, although the teams of Eddie Madden-Frank Corry, Eddie Root-Pete Drobach, and Bob Spears-Francisco Verri are not lacking in backers. Bobby Walthour and Paul Suter, and the Spencer brothers, Willie and Arthur, in addition to Clarence Carmen and George Wiley, are also formidable combinations.

Raymond Hitchcock, the comedian, will fire the starting gun a minute after midnight tomorrow night, and fifteen of the best balanced teams that ever started on a week-long journey will pedal away from the marks for the 144-hour grind.

## KEISER TO START ROAD RUN.

### Former Walker Chosen to Send Away Big Field.

Lieutenant Fred Keiser, one of the newly-commissioned officers of the Plattsburg training camp, and a pedestrian of note in local circles up to the time he entered the army, will start the large field of soldier and sailor runners who will toe the mark in the Morningside A. C.'s road race tomorrow. It is expected that close to 200 athletes of both branches of the service will get away with Lieutenant Keiser's "go." Practically all of the local camps will be represented. Teams have been entered from the United States Army Ambulance Corps at Allentown, Penn.; Fort Hamilton, Fort Wadsworth, Camp Dix, and Camp Upton.

**C. C. N. Y. Five to Play Tonight.**

The basket ball team of the College of the City of New York makes its first appearance this season in its game on the local court tonight with St. John's College of Brooklyn. In the preliminary the C. C. N. Y. freshmen take on the sophomores.

## EASTERN SEASON CLOSES AT BOWIE

### Woodstone Outfoots Highland Lad in Au Revoir Handicap as Racing Ends.

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 30.—Eastern racing for the season of 1917 closed this afternoon, and in rather disagreeable weather that made owners and trainers welcome the prospect of campaigns under sunny skies in Cuba and New Orleans. W. A. Burttschell's Highland Lad, which has won two of his three starts here and has been acclaimed as the best handicap performer of the late season, tempted fate when he started in the Au Revoir Handicap at a mile and carried the big impost for a three-year-old of 127 pounds.

Highland Lad was compelled to concede weight to several older horses, and it was the four-year-old Woodstone which led him to the finish. Woodstone ran in the colors of M. Shea and was capably handled by little Walls. The son of Rock Sand carried only 105 pounds, so that Highland Lad, though beaten, was not disgraced. L. Lezama's Shooting Star, another four-year-old, finished third.

J. S. Tyree earned more than transportation money to the South by capturing the first two races, both for two-year-olds. Star Right won the opening event at a mile, while Sweep Up II. was the victor in the Bowie Juvenile Consolation Purse at six and a half furlongs. The latter defeated a smart field of youngsters including S. Ross's The Porter, which was a strong favorite. Both Sweep Up II. and The Porter are sons of Sweep, which is rapidly coming to the front as a sire.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $800; one mile. Time—1:45 1-5.

Start Right J. S. Tyree's ch. c., 103 pounds, by Stalwart-Torrid, $16.70, $9.10, and $5.40, (A. Collins).....1

Sunny Hill, W. R. Mizell's b. g., 104, by Lemberg-Leisure, $8.80 and $4.70, (M. Rowan).....2

Green Grass, G. F. Muller's br. g., 106, by Hurst Park-Marsard, $3.70, third, (D. Stirling).....3

Garonne, Moosehead, Tit for Tat, Babette, Happy Smile, Millrace, Wichaka, Kokohi, Kabunta II., and Bonne Cause also ran. Jim Dinney, Sister Marjorie, Sun Kiss, Sixteen to One, Sweep Up II., J. S. Tyree's b. c., 112 pounds, by Sweep-White Plume; $10.10, $2.90, and $2.40, (T. Parrington).....1

The Porter, S. Ross's b. c., 115, by Sweep-Ballet Girl; $2.40 and $2.80, (M. Buxton)..2

Gaza Court, Paul's ch. c., 111, by Ballot-Almadie; $2.80 third, (M. Rowan)..3

Onico, Partizan, Flying Dart, and Golden Soldier also ran. Umatilla, George W. Avery, Nominee, and Sixteen to One scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages; claiming; purse $600; one mile and furlongs. Time—1:50 1-5.

Miss Kruter, W. Cahill's b. m., 6 years, 110 pounds, by Transvaal-Lillie Kruter, $16.40, $6.70, and $3.60, (C. Kummer).....1

Refugee, W. Fenwick's b. g., 4, 113, by Hamburg-First Flight, $7.50 and $4.50, (W. Obert).....2

Sea Beach, J. E. Griffith's b. g., 4, 110, by Marta Santa-Sea Spray, $4.30, third, (A. Collins).....3

Zouave, Preston Lynn, Meliora, Miss Gayle, Starwort, Lynette, Boston, and Scarfia II. also ran. Uncle Jimmie, Dioscoride, Lohengrin, and A Love scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Au Revoir Handicap; for all ages; purse, $700; one mile. Time—1:48 2-5.

Woodstone, M. Shea's ch. c., 4 years, 105 pounds, by Rock Sand-Woodvine; $14.10, $5.20, and $2.70, (G. Walls).....1

Highland Lad, W. A. Burttschell's br. c., 3, 127, by Dick Welles-Bessie Spahr; $3.80 and $2.80, (D. Stirling).....2

Shooting Star, A. Lezama's ch. g., 4, 115, by Star Shoot-Bonnie Blue II.; $2.40 third, (E. Ambrose).....3

Barry Shannon and Woodtrap also ran. Water Lady and Felucca scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, claiming; purse $900; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:48 3-5.

Dartworth, C. N. Freeman's ch. g., 9 years, 111 pounds, by Stalwart-Domino Noire, $7.30, $4.20, and $2.70, (T. Rice).....1

Early Morn, P. A. Short's ch. h., 5, 111, by Peep o' Day-Performance, $7.60 and $5.10, (T. Parrington).....2

Richard Langdon, W. Murray's blk. g., 7, 111, by Dick Willis-Lass of Langdon, $6.30 third, (W. Robinson).....3

May, W. Pharaoh, Smithfield, Eliabeth H. Ed Weiss, Akeldama, Working Lad, Malheur, Anxiety, Dalrose, Annie Edgar, Miss Represent, and Milton Campbell also ran. Joe Finn, Mary Warren, Miss Peep, Hampton Dame, Blue Thistle, and Handfull scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; one mile and an eighth. Time—1:59 2-5.

N. K. Beal, J. F. Cleaver's ch. c., 3 years, 107 pounds, by Glorifier-Puritan Girl, $29.70, $12.50, and $6.60, (P. Louder.)..1

Greetings, F. J. Coleman's ch. f., 4, 100, by Glorifier-Glad Tidings, $6.20 and $5.30, (J. Mooney).....2

G. M. Miller, R. F. Carman's b. g., 10, 111, by Lissak-Sulidue, $7.10 third, (A. Collins.).....3

Luther, Christie, Lady Little, Sam Slick, Mirza, Euterpe, Baby Sister, Muckross, and Old Pop also ran. Onward, Rose Water, Pierrot, Ed Bond, Battle Abbey, Batavia, Miss Represent, Little England, and Wild Thyme scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51 2-5.

Firing Line, J. J. Farrell, Jr.'s, blk. g., 3 years, 95 pounds, by Star Shoot-Royal Gun, $13.40, $4.90, and $4, (C. Meyler)... 1

Keho, W. Cahill's b. g., 3, 99, by Ogden-Cremorne, $3.80 and $2.70, (C. Kummer). 2

Widow Bedotte, El Trueman's b. f., 3, 95, by Ildrim-Annus Luctus, $4.30, third, (B. Kopperlmann).....3

Dan, Bond, Kilts, Between Us, and Wild Thyme also ran. Tie Pin, Crepuscule, and N. K. Beal scratched.

## SCHOOLS IN ANNUAL CLASH.

### Commerce and De Witt Clinton to Meet at Polo Grounds Today.

Football teams of the High School of Commerce and De Witt Clinton H. S. will clash in their annual game at the Polo Grounds this afternoon in the final and what is locally the most important conflict of the scholastic season. Today's meeting will mark the eleventh annual gridiron tilt between the teams of both schools. On past performances the advantage is with the Commerce team, which has won five of the yearly duels. Three have been won by De Witt Clinton and two have resulted in tied scores.

Throughout the season De Witt Clinton has showed better form, inasmuch as Commerce has failed to register a victory over a local school. The Clinton eleven has held the Morris H. S. and Stuyvesant H. S. teams to tie games, and if it pulls out a victory this afternoon it must be considered as an equal of the Morris eleven in the race for the Manhattan-Bronx title.

**Lewis Defeats Sullivan with Cue.**

In an 18.2 billiard match at Howison's Academy last night for the benefit of the Billiard Ambulance Fund, Clark Lewis defeated Frank Sullivan by a score of 150 to 122. The high runs were: Lewis, 14, 13, 12; Sullivan, 24, 13, 9. In a three-cushion match Lewis also defeated Sullivan. The score was 25 to 19.

## LADY ANNA IS BEST DOG.

### Captures Highest Honors in Maltese Specialty Show.

Aristocrats among the Maltese dogs to the number of thirty-five were benched yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria in the first annual specialty show of the National Maltese Dog Club. It was a representative gathering of the best of the breed, and while most of the exhibitors were from New York and neighboring cities, there was one from Buenos Aires. The competition was keen in many of the classes. The dogs owned by Mrs. James Gardner Rossman of Plainfield, N. J., scored many notable triumphs during the judging, and it was her Lady Anna of Arr which captured the highest honor of the show, that of being judged the best dog.

This animal, with silken white coat, was remarkably true to type. It made its first appearance in the ring when the specialties were judged, and was awarded the highest honors of the day after only a short consideration of its rivals. The reserve was Mrs. Harry S. Peaster's Little Francis, the smallest dog in the show, which won the winners' class for dogs. The little fellow weights only two and a half pounds, and is as dainty a bit of dog flesh as one could wish to see.

Next to Mrs. Rossman, the largest winner was the Studebaker Kennels, which was particularly successful in the classes for bitches. The kennel was owned by Mrs. Helene Studebaker Henderson, President of the National Maltese Dog Club, who was killed in an automobile accident Thursday. At the last meeting of the club she announced that her dogs would surely be exhibited at the specialty show. Living up to her wishes, her husband ordered that the kennel be exhibited, and that the dogs compete in the classes in which they were entered.

The summaries:

Puppies, Dogs, nine and not exceeding twelve months.)—Won by Mrs. James Gardner Rossman's Sir Espa of Arr.

Novice Dogs.—Won by Mrs. R. Samson's Honey Boy H.; Mrs. James G. Rossman's Sir John of Arr, second.

American-bred Dogs.—Won by Mrs. James G. Rossman's Little Peanuts; Mrs. James T. Ford's fishing, second; Mrs. Julia U. Dunham's Sir Valentine, third.

Limit Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Harry S. Peaster's Peaster's Little Francis; Mrs. A. D. Short's Chiquito, second; Mrs. A. D. Short's Chico, third.

Open Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Helene Studebaker Henderson's Studebaker King Lear.

Winners' Dogs.—First, Mrs. Harry S. Peaster's Peaster's Little Francis; reserve, Mrs. James Gardner Rossman's Sir Espa of Arr.

Puppies, Bitches, (six and under nine months.)—Won by Mrs. James Gardner Rossman's Lady Idas of Arr.

Novice, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. Helene Studebaker Henderson's Studebaker Wee Sister; Mrs. James Gardner Rossman's Lady Mary of Arr, second; Mrs. Helene Studebaker Henderson's Studebaker Queen, third.

American-bred Bitches.—Won by Mrs. Helene Studebaker Henderson's Studebaker Wee Sister; John Barrett's Pinkey, second.

Limit, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. C. Nicolai's Yankee Snow Cloud Girly; Mrs. James G. Rossman's Beauty Girl, second; John Barrett's Pinkey, third.

Open, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. C. Nocolai's Yankee Snow Cloud Girly; John Barrett's Pinkey, second.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Mrs. Helene Studebaker Henderson's Studebaker Wee Sister; reserve, Mrs. C. Nicolai's Yankee Snow Cloud Girly.

## BOXING CASES POSTPONED.

### Broadway S. C. Secures an Injunction—Will Hold Bouts Tonight.

The cases against the officials of the New Polo A. A. and the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, who are charged with holding boxing exhibitions under the membership plan, came up in Manhattan and Brooklyn courts yesterday, but in neither instance was definite action taken.

The case against the Broadway S. C. was reviewed in the Gates Avenue Court, in Brooklyn, by Magistrate Esterbrook. After listening at great length to arguments for both sides, Magistrate Esterbrook ordered briefs submitted and a decision will be rendered on Dec. 7. Meanwhile the management of the Broadway S. C. announces that a temporary injunction, restraining the police from interfering with its plans, has been secured so that the club can promote its show this evening.

In the case of the New Polo A. A., which came up in the Harlem Court yesterday morning, before Magistrate Ten Eyck, the proceedings were adjourned on the request of the attorney representing the club until Thursday at 2 P. M. The New Polo counsel asked for the adjournment on the plea that a decision in a similar case was pending in Brooklyn.

Our Wholesale Department draws attention to a recent advertisement appearing in the Chicago newspapers.

It's mostly the story of our *"Scotch Mists"; we think it good enough to reproduce.

Anderson & Brothers (N. E. corner Washington and Wabash), exclusive agents for the Rogers Peet line for Chicago, are the authors.

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## WY COLLAR BOY IN DUEL FOR LAURELS

### Noted Terrier Placed Over Prides Hill Tweak 'Em — Bright Beauty Leads Airedales.

Fanciers of the Airedale and wire-haired fox terrier combined yesterday for their annual show, and the dogs of these virile breeds were benched together in the Winter garden of the Hotel McAlpin. It was the seventh annual fixture of the Airedale Club of America, while the Wire-haired Fox Terrier Club was holding its second specialty exhibition.

The large attendance included an international visitor of note in J. J. Holgate, a British expert on the terrier. He was enthusiastic in his praise of the fox terriers, but inclined to the belief that the Airedales, as in England, are put down too fine and some with coats that indicated faking. One notable exception was quoted by Mr. Holgate in his criticism on the Airedales. It was the Marbald Kennels' Normanton Tipit, which gained winners, dogs, and, according to Mr. Holgate, was worthy of the best in the show, an honor that went to G. L. L. Davis's Briergate Bright Beauty, the outstanding competitor in the classes for bitches. Briergate Bright Beauty has swept all before her in recent shows, but certainly had little in the matter of quality on Normanton Tipit, which is a dog of wonderful bone, body and ribs. Among the Airedales there was a strong contender in E. J. Woodward's Earlwod Earlock, which won in American breds and was placed reserve to Normanton Tipit in the winners' class.

The fox terriers were a particularly good lot, with fine coats, and the dogs especially were exhibited in the best of condition. Although Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's famous champion, Conejo Wy Collar Boy, captured the special for the best wire-haired in the show, he had little to spare over Captain Q. A. Shaw McKean's Prides Hill Tweak 'Em, a home-bred that won in the class for American bred, and then stepped up to defeat the Marbald Kennels' Marbald Warsong in the competition for winners, after the latter had scored in both limit and open classes.

Harvey S. Ladew showed a promising puppy in Box Hills Briar Boy, which won over C. G. West, Jr.'s, Matford Live Wire, while Mrs. Rainey supplied the winner in the novice class in Conejo Diplomat. Mrs. Rainey and the Marbald Kennels divided the blues in the classes for bitches, the chief award for winners going to Mrs. Rainey's Conejo Perfection. The Marbald Kennels showed a likely young one in Marbald Wanda, which won in puppies and novice. In the former class J. E. Horrax returned to his first fancy after twenty years spent in exhibiting bulldogs. He showed Central Verax, a bitch of undoubted quality, which, however, was placed third to Marbald Wanda and Prides Hill Famous.

George W. Quintard judged the fox terriers, while Charles H. Perrin of Chicago passed on the Airedales. Both gave general satisfaction.

The first and second in each class follow:

AIREDALE TERRIERS.

Puppy, Dogs.—Won by E. W. Billinger's Morning Commander; second, Frank A. Brady's Maurwood Vandal.

Novice, Dogs.—Won by Tyler Cruttenden's The Jester; second, E. W. Billinger's Morning Commander.

American-bred Dogs.—Won by E. J. Woodward's Earlwood Earlock; second, Laurence Tobin's Nattahnam Volcano.

Limit, Dogs.—Won by Chesney Kennels' Chesney Commander; second, L. Tobin's York Safety First.

Open, Dogs.—Won by Marbald Kennels' Normanton Tipit; second, E. J. Woodward's Earlwod Warlock.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by Marbald Kennels' Normanton Tipit; reserve, E. J. Woodward's Earlwod Warlock.

Junior, Dogs.—Won by Andrew McCrea's Abrecorn Badger; second, E. W. Billinger's Morning Commander.

Bred by Exhibitor.—Won by R. F. Height's ch. Geelong Cadet; reserve, Tyler Cruttenden's The Jester.

Puppy, Bitches.—Won by P. J. Devine's Levine's Lady Bountiful; second, John G. Cornell's Eastern Miss.

Novice, Bitches.—Won by J. R. Beard's Lucknow Tomboy; second, George Foster's Earlwood Estelle.

Limit, Bitches.—Won by Fred C. Havens's Kenwyn Virginia; second, Frederic C. Hood's Boxwood Cromptonian Pride.

American-bred Bitches.—Won by Fred C. Havens's Kenwyn Virginia; second, J. R. Beard's Lucknow Sequel.

Open, Bitches.—Won by G. L. L. Davis's Briergate Bright Beauty; second, Marbald Kennels' Elms Primus.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by G. L. L. Davis's Briergate Bright Beauty; reserve, Marbald Kennels' Elms Primus.

Junior, Bitches.—Won by Clapp & Marquardt's Expectancy; second, J. R. Beard's Lucknow Boy.

Bred by Exhibitor.—Won by J. R. Beard's Lucknow Sequel; second, Theodore Offerman's York S. and L.

WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIERS.

Puppy, Dogs.—Won by Harvey S. Ladew's Box Hills Brier Boy; second, C. G. West, Jr.'s, Madford Live Wire.

Novice, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's Conjeo Diplomat; second, R. H. Johnson, Jr.'s' Star Shell.

American-bred Dogs.—Won by Q. A. Shaw McKean's Prides Hill Tweak 'Em; second, Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's Conjeo Uncle Sam.

Limit, Dogs.—Won by Marbald Kennels' Marbald Warsong; second, Harvey S. Ladew's Boxhills Brier Boy.

Open, Dogs.—Won by Marbald Kennels' Marbald Warsong; second, Mrs. Archie D. Tappan's Aman Marvel.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by Q. A. Shaw McKean's Prides Hill Tweak 'Em; reserve, Marbald Kennels' Marbald Warsong.

Puppy, Bitches.—Won by Marbald Kennels' Marbald Wanda; second, Q. A. Shaw McKean's Prides Hill Famous.

Novice, Bitches.—Won by Marbald Kennels' Marbald Wanda; second, Q. A. Shaw McKean's Prides Hill Famous.

American-bred Bitches.—Won by Marbald Kennels' Dazzling Diam; second, George J. Willock's Solway Mistress.

Limit, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's Conjeo Courtly; second, George J. Willock's Solway Mistress.

Open, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's Conjeo Perfection; second, George J. Willock's Solway Mistress.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's Conjeo Perfection; reserve, Marbald Kennels' Dazzling Diam.

**Brooklyn Obtains Pitcher Griner.**

The Brooklyn Baseball Club claimed Pitcher Dan Griner yesterday from the St. Louis Cardinals by the waiver route. Griner is a right-hander, and was recalled by the Cards late last season from the St. Paul Club of the American Association. Griner first joined St. Louis in 1913, and after the 1915 season was released to St. Paul. Last year with St. Paul he won fifteen and lost ten games.

## ELEVENS ARE TRUE TO FORM AT CLOSE

### Thanksgiving Day Results Show Lack of Upsets Such as Have Marked Season.

The final day of the football season was unusual because every eleven which was expected to win realized its ambition. As much cannot be said of any other day of the season. On the basis of other surprising events during the season, no one would have been flabbergasted if Penn, Pittsburgh, and Georgia Tech had fallen by the wayside. Strange as it may seem, however, form counted for something, and all of these elevens won.

The experiment of Cornell in playing out its regular schedule with an eleven made up of second and third rate material was carried out with rather disastrous results. While it was commendable from a patriotic point of view, it was a hard blow to the Ithacans football prestige, but it is to the credit of Cornell that it went through with its purpose regardless of what the result might be.

Here is what Coach Dr. Sharpe says of Cornell's football policy: "If the value of intercollegiate athletics is what the United States Government and our council thinks it is, Cornell will continue to build men for future service regardless of scores. It is not a question of winning as much as being trained to play the game as if you were winning." Rainey's Conjeo Uncle Sam.

They were an ungainly lot, this year's Cornell team, which went down before Penn on Thanksgiving Day. All along Dr. Sharpe has admitted that his football material was below par. "Compared to the standards of the past," said Dr. Sharpe, "Hoffman was the only first-rate football player of the outfit." The other players last year never even won a place on the 'Varsity squad. Some of them were on the third team, but none of them were good enough to be substitutes last season.

The material was young and inexperienced, and even lacking in the type that naturally lends itself to good coaching. "The showing made by the Cornell team this season was inevitable," says Dr. Sharpe.

It was unfortunate that Georgia Tech should have had its greatest football eleven in a season so badly disrupted by war-time conditions. Competition judges maintain that it was the best football team every developed in that section of the country. The impressive victory over Auburn, which a week before had held Ohio State, the conference champion, to a scoreless tie, steamps the team as a great scoring machine. It led the country in point scoring with a total of 491 points scored, while only 17 points were scored against it. The Navy rolled up 442 points, with 17 points scored against it.

After his great showing with Tech during the last three seasons, Coach J. W. Heisman has received many flattering offers from Eastern and Western colleges. It is stated that he will not be with Tech next season, as his contract expired after the close of the Auburn game. Georgia is undecided about its football policy, and hesitates about trying to retain the successful coach. Georgia, like many other colleges throughout the country, may decide to follow the policy of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton in regard to intercollegiate competition if the war continues through next year.

Georgia will not only lose its coach, but will also lose many of its best players. Most of the players will drop out through enlistments and graduation. An entirely new rush line will have to be developed, as Fincher will be the only veteran left. The backfield stars—Guill, Hill, Harland, Strupper, and Guyon—will be available, but a crack backfield is of little use if the line is weak, a state of affairs which was plainly demonstrated by the Colgate eleven this year. The backfield was as strong as in 1916, but it was of little use behind a weak line.

Georgia Tech has been swamped with offers for games from many prominent elevens. All these offers with the exception of Pennsylvania were rejected during the last season, but it is likely that if football is continued next season Tech will play some of the most prominent Eastern teams. The Navy has asked for a game with Georgia for Nov. 18, 1918, and the Southerners are anxious to arrange the game.

That football at Annapolis is doubtful next season is shown by the tone of the letter from the midshipmen. The request for the game is made under the condition that football is played by Annapolis next season. It is only a tentative agreement, and it is likely that if the Navy does not have an eleven next year, many of the other colleges, including Georgia, will be in the same boat.

Several knotty questions arose in the football season which will necessitate some action by the Football Rules Committee when it holds its next meeting. One play which will have to be clearly defined came up in two different games this season. The play in question is: If a player eligible to receive a forward pass steps out of bounds and then steps back on to the field and receives the play, is this a legal forward pass?

Officials have ruled both ways on the question, and it will come up before the Rules Committee for adjustment. Most officials, however, refuse to permit such a pass, while others say they would permit it, because the point is not specifically covered in the rules. It would seem, however, that the first rule of the game, defining the limits of the gridiron, would prohibit such a play. If such a play were declared legal, coaches could devise innumerable plays, part of which could be executed while a player was out of bounds.

From the earliest days of the American game of football the ball has popularly been referred to as the pigskin. As a matter of fact, a football is not made of pigskin. The yellow oval covers generally used by the colleges are made of cowhide, while the cheaper footballs are made of sheepskin. The cowhide used in footballs is imported from England, where it is tanned especially for this purpose. The inner bladders are made of rubber. The expression pigskin probably dates back to the early days of football in England, when a pig's bladder was used.

**Manhattan Defeats St. Francis.**

The basket ball team of Manhattan College defeated St. Francis College of Brooklyn last night by a score of 31 to 6 in a contest played at De La Salle Hall, in West Fifty-ninth Street.

# 'PRINCE IGOR' BRINGS RUSSIA HERE AGAIN

### Borodin's Opera, Lacking the Strength of 'Boris Godunoff,' Is Sung at Metropolitan.

### WILD DANCES A FEATURE

### Amato a Fine Figure in Hero's Role —Mme. Alda Sings Jaroslavna —Bodanzky Conducts.

PRINCE IGOR, opera in a prologue and three acts; Italian text by Antonio Lega and Giulio Setti. Book and music by Alexander P. Borodin. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Igor Sviatoslavitch .....Pasquale Amato
Jaroslavna .....Frances Alda
Vladimir Igorevitch .....Paul Althouse
Prince Galitzky .....Adamo Didur
Kontchak .....Adamo Didur
Kontchakovna .....Flora Perini
Oylour .....Pietro Audisio
Skoula .....Andres de Segurola
Yeschka .....Angelo Bada
The Nurse .....Minnie Egener
A Young Girl .....Raymonde Delaunois
Conductor, Artur Bodanzky.

A Russian opera is so valuable an asset to the Metropolitan Opera House under present circumstances that none can be allowed to escape from the repertory, and so Borodin's "Prince Igor," which was first produced there two seasons ago, is to be maintained this season. It has its striking points, but they are much fewer and further between than those of "Boris Godunoff." The basis of Russian folksong is in evidence, but the composer's inspiration is not often so potent, and the dramatic structure of the opera is even vaguer and less coherent; and the sum and substance of it is that a Prince goes off to the wars and then comes home again. The most powerful episode from a musical and spectacular point of view is that comprised in the second act, showing the camp of the Polovtsy, and the wild and barbaric dances of the Tartar ballet there displayed.

Mr. Amato makes a fine figure as Prince Igor and fills his impersonation with dignity and impressiveness. The part of Jaroslavna is now, and was from the beginning, allotted to Mme. Alda, who seems in process of promotion gradually and irrevocably to a position as a leading soprano, if not the leading soprano, of the Opera House. Now, Mme. Alda's dramatic powers and experience are of a high order and often give her impersonations a substantial value. But her singing last evening was not of a sort that has hitherto been expected of a leading soprano, or the leading soprano, of the Metropolitan Opera House. Her middle and lower tones were under little control and in that part the voice was of poor quality. In the upper tones it was better.

Mr. Didur makes the most of his scenes as Prince Galitzky, but his singing last evening contributed much to the general gloom that overtook lovers of good singing. Mr. Althouse offered some relief, but there was little from the rest of the cast.

Mr. Bodanzky conducted the opera for the first time and with plenty of spirit.

## THE PHILHARMONIC PLAYS.

### A Concerto for Two Pianos—Pergolesi's Concertino for Strings Heard.

There were two novelties promising interest on the program of the Philharmonic Society's concert yesterday afternoon. One was a "concertino" in F minor by Pergolesi for string orchestra, as arranged by Sam Franko, and played by him last season at a concert of the Friends of Music. The music had a captivating sweetness, and yet dignity, joined with a beautiful suavity and simplicity; yet with some interesting harmonic progressions, and was played with a fine and muscular tone by the strings of the Philharmonic.

The other was a concerto for two pianos by Max Bruch, written for the two Sutro sisters, Rose and Ottilie, and played by them. They have been widely known as players of compositions for two pianos. A concerto for the two instruments with the accompaniment of orchestra is a strange, if not a fearful, wildfowl. The effect was hardly such as to encourage other composers to follow the footsteps of Max Bruch, apparently a pioneer in this direction. It was thick, and often heavy, sometimes confused, and it went to show that doubling the means does not always double the effect. The allegro of the first movement had brilliant moments; but Bruch's inspiration did not flame very high in this concerto. The two players toiled over the work to overcome a heavy orchestral handicap, and were rewarded by applause fitting for their exertions.

The symphony was Beethoven's seventh; of which Mr. Stransky's reading is now familiar. The evening came with Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" overture.

## MME. GUILBERT RETURNS.

### She Gives Some New and Old Songs in Costume.

Mme. Yvette Guilbert has returned for a series of recitals in her own peculiar vein, the first of which was given yesterday afternoon in the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier. Mme. Guilbert is constantly enlarging her repertory, already an astonishingly large one in its variety as well as its extent. She is constantly finding new and old material that is adapted for her style and methods, or that her skill and ingenuity know how to adapt for them.

The program yesterday included some new views of Pierrot; "Pierrot and Man," from Pictus's "The Soliloquies of the Poor," and "Pierrot and Women," by Jules Laforgue. In these songs Mme. Guilbert appeared in a Pierrot costume. Then followed a "Golden Legend" in the form of a mystery with characters of the fifteenth century, "miracle" being understood in the mediaeval sense, and the story being that of St. Berthe, the armless servant. Mme. Guilbert represented in turn the Virgin Mary, Joseph, and St. Berthe.

What were called "comic motets" of the thirteenth century and popular songs of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, some of which Mme. Guilbert has sung here before, completed her part of the program. Mme. Guilbert's extraordinary art seems to gain as the years pass in finesse, in plasticity, in subtle expressiveness. Her voice does not gain in quality or musical beauty, but such as it is she does remarkable things with it and makes it contribute to the effect she gains so richly through pose, action, facial expression, and all the potent but intangible resources of the artist. There were interludes in the shape of violin pieces played by Miss Emily Gresser.

# THE PLYMOUTH FIRST TO DROP $2 SCALE

### Arthur Hopkins to Experiment First 3 Nights of Week in Effort to Remedy Public Apathy.

The first of New York's legitimate theatres to recognize the existing depression by dropping its admission prices below the $2 scale is the Plymouth Theatre, which, beginning with the opening of "The Gypsy Trail" next Tuesday night, will offer orchestra seats at $1.50 and $1 the first three nights of the week. This step will be taken in an attempt to attract the playgoing public back to the box office, from which it has been lately weaned, and is construed in some quarters as the beginning of an effort to eliminate the cut-rate agencies.

Arthur Hopkins, manager of the Plymouth Theatre, said yesterday that the new schedule of prices will be adhered to during the entire engagement of "The Gypsy Trail," regardless of the extent of the play's success. No seats will be placed with the ticket agencies, furthermore, except upon the agreement of the latter not to charge an advance of more than 25 cents. There will be no increase in box-office prices on Christmas or New Year's nights.

## TURNING OUT SMALL COINS.

### 44,748,627 One-Cent Pieces Coined at Philadelphia Mint in November.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—With an unprecedented demand for one-cent pieces, the coinage at the Philadelphia Mint during November was the largest of any single month in its history. In the eleven months of the year 16,288,108 more cent pieces were coined than during 1916. In November 44,748,627 one-cent pieces were coined, making a total for the eleven months of the year of 148,121,785 pieces. In 1916 the coinage of cent pieces was 131,833,677.

The total coinage this month was 69,640,445 pieces, of a value of $3,731,077, which eclipses all former records.

During the calendar year of 1916 the coinage amounted to 269,846,097 pieces, including 31,376,328 foreign pieces. For eleven months of the present year it was 276,006,998 pieces, including 6,022,234 for foreign governments.

### Bolm Ballet Out of Century Revue.

Several changes will be made in the Century Revue ("Miss 1917") after tonight's performance, and it is understood that still others are in prospect. The Adolf Bolm ballet, "Falling Leaves," will no longer be in the revue after tonight, and among the performers who will withdraw at the same time will be George White and Arthur Cunningham. Tortola Valencia, the Spanish dancer, withdrew about two weeks ago. Charles King of Brice and King has offered his services to the navy, and the probabilities are that he will be called within a few weeks. Elsie Janis will be added to the revue on Monday night.

### Commonwealth Opera Incorporated

Supreme Court Justice Goff approved yesterday the incorporation of the New York Commonwealth Opera Company, organized by Lieutenant John Philip Sousa, Professor Harry Rowe Sheeley, Raymond Hitchcock, and others as "a community institution, not created in order to be of financial benefit to any of its members."

The company's plans were announced some time ago.

The incorporators other than those named are Clarence Fullerton, C. E. Le Massena, Rhein Line, Tyrone Power, Sylvio Hein, Philip Spooner, Jacques Pierre, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, and Honald Saplo.

### Gabrielle Gills in French Songs.

Gabrielle Gills, who in two seasons has come to represent the French art of song in certain charming phases as few others from her country have done recently, gave a second matinée yesterday at Aeolian Hall, where she was heard by a large audience. She was assisted by Richard Hageman and by Reber W. Johnson, the latter in a violin obligato to Sauzal's "Chanson Ancienne de Charles d'Orleans." Interesting novelties were an entire group by Faure, and American songs by Dwight Fiske and Blair Fairchild.

### Theodore von Hemert Sings.

Theodore von Hemert, a Dutch baritone, gave his annual recital in Aeolian Hall last evening, with an unusual program, including lengthy ballads of Loewe, of which the printed bills contained the singer's own translation. Jacques Jolas, a young New York protégé of the late Teresa Carreno played the accompaniments and also piano solos between Mr. von Hemert's songs.

### Bramhall Playhouse to Reopen.

The reopening of Butler Davenport's Bramhall Playhouse at 138 East Twenty-seventh Street, is announced for one week from tonight. "The Silent Assertion," a four-act drama by Mr. Davenport, will be the first production. The author will be in the cast.

### Decides Against Movie Actress.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirmed yesterday a decision of the lower court granting an injunction to the Vitagraph Company of America restraining Anita Stewart, movie actress, from appearing for any other producer during the pendency of the suit, under a contract expiring Feb. 1 next. The contract calls for minimum royalties of $75,000 a year, which, the Vitagraph Company contends, will amount to $127,000 a year. Miss Stewart alleges that the Vitagraph Company has failed to make a proper accounting to her.

### THEATR'CAL NOTES.

Thomas A. Wise and William Courtenay, who recently ended their tour in "Pals First," have been engaged by Charles Dillingham to co-star in "General Post," an English war play which will be produced here on Dec. 24. Among the others in the cast will be Olive Tell, Cynthia Brooke, Cecil Fletcher, Wigney Percyval and James Kearney.

Violeta, a Spanish dancer, made her first American appearance last night in "The Land of Joy," at the Park Theatre.

Rehearsals for Ethel Barrymore's production of "The Lady of the Camellias" are now under way. The supporting cast includes Conway Tearle, Rose Coghlan, Walter Ringham, Arthur Lewis, Mary Hampson, Leonard Mudie, Edith Campbell Walker, Wallace Erskins, Mary Wogth, Charles F. Coghlan, Noel Haddon, John M. Troughton and Shirley Aubert.

"The Rainbow Girl," Klaw and Erlanger's newest musical production, will have its first performance in Philadelphia on Monday night. The company includes Billy B. Van and Henry Clive.

"Six Months Option," which opened at the Princess Theatre on Thursday night, will be withdrawn after tonight's performance.

# BUS FRANCHISE CASE TO BE HEARD DEC. 28

### Board of Estimate Sets Date, Although New Administration Protests.

### MAYOR DEFENDS DECISION

### Says It Gives Hylan a "Finished Product to Act On"—Central Keeps Street Rights.

Notwithstanding the opposition of representatives of the newly-elected city administration who wanted the consideration of granting additional franchise rights to the Fifth Avenue Coach Company to go over into next year, the Board of Estimate, with Mayor Mitchel presiding, yesterday fixed Dec. 28 as the time for a public hearing on the whole matter. Mayor Mitchel explained that the board's action did not mean that the coach company had received any extra rights, but merely that the new administration would have a "finished product to act upon."

The determination of the affair was attended with considerable acrimony on the part of the present board and representatives of the incoming administration. The board met in the morning at an adjourned hearing to consider the question, but as unanimous consent was needed to pass it at this time it was laid over until the afternoon, when a second hearing would need only a majority of votes to make the public hearing effective. At this second hearing the motion to designate Dec. 28 as the date to hold a public hearing on the bus company's application was adopted by eleven votes in the affirmative, with President Dowling of the Board of Aldermen and Borough President Van Name of Richmond, (absent), and Borough President Connolly of Queens not voting. Those who voted for the hearing were Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, Borough President Marks of Manhattan, President Pounds of Brooklyn, and President Mathewson of the Bronx.

#### Pledges Vote in Opposition.

"What's the use of fixing a hearing for Dec. 28 when it can't pass?" President Dowling asked. "I will vote against it. Mayor-elect Hylan has said that he wants to look into the matter, and I propose to give him the chance to do so."

"It does not mean that it will pass upon Dec. 28," said the Mayor, "but it simply gives the new administration a finished product to act upon."

William H. Page, counsel for the company, said that it intended to take the matter up with the new administration between now and Dec. 28, and that if the question was not decided by that date it could go over.

"We don't intend to ignore the new administration any more than we intend to ignore the present one," said Mr. Page.

Frank Moss, who said he appeared as a citizen with a "friendship" for the new administration, opposed the hearing being advertised.

"I am asking," said Mr. Moss, "that the same course be followed with this matter as was followed in the West Side matter, laid over. When you take action, if you take it, you will take the action under the charter, which may result in a franchise being granted. I request that you do nothing which may end in giving a franchise to the Fifth Avenue Coach Company and my reasons are that the opposition that has been going on for some years has suddenly petered out and that the only applicant at present is the Fifth Avenue Coach Company and for some reason you are asked to hurry matters. I want to know about the sudden drawing out of the New York Motor Bus Company. It is very interesting and I have been trying to find out why, but can't do so at present."

"Has it drawn out?" asked the Mayor. "At the last meeting of the Franchise Committee the promise was made that the company would submit bids last Wednesday morning."

"Well, I asked Mr. Weaver of the New York Motor Bus Company about that," replied Mr. Moss, "and he said that he didn't think that the bids put in by his company would receive proper consideration."

#### Hylan's Representative Speaks.

Cornelius N. Sheehan of Brooklyn, who appeared as Judge Hylan's representative, asked that no action be taken on the matter, because it would complicate or interfere with action by the incoming board.

"If the object of this board be to initiate the public hearing and pass it on to the new board, why not set that time in the administration of the new board?" inquired Mr. Sheehan.

Richard W. Meade, President of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, made a statement, which follows in part:

"We hope the public will fully acquaint itself with the terms of our offer to the city. All things considered, it is the most liberal offer ever made for any public service franchise in New York. Various conflicting statements have been made regarding the current earnings of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company. If any one will take the trouble to study the company's reports to the Public Service Commission it will be found that for last year the company's profits amounted to about 2.6 cents on each passenger carried; i. e., out of every dime paid in to the company about 7.4 cents was expended in providing the service. This, however, takes no account of interest on the company's investment in its plant, and if due allowances are made for this its net profit out of each dime received would be found to be approximately 2 cents. The margin of profit at present is steadily shrinking, owing to the mounting cost of labor, materials, and all other items entering into motor bus transportation."

Acting on an opinion of Corporation Counsel Hardy that the Board of Estimate had no power under a decision of the Court of Appeals to rescind the ordinance of 1847 under which the New York Central Railroad received certain concessions on streets and avenues on the west side, the board yesterday refused to act upon the matter, and on motion of Mayor Mitchel the question was laid over until the first meeting in January, when the new Board of Estimate will hold its first meeting. The Board of Estimate was requested to rescind the ordinance in question by the Public Service Commission.

William L. Ransom, counsel for the commission, said that in his opinion the Court of Appeals had not decided in the manner the Corporation Counsel's opinion suggested, but that Ira A. Place, for the New York Central Railroad, had asked the referee at the hearing to decide just as the Corporation Counsel had done in his opinion and that the referee had refused to do so and that the Court of Appeals had upheld the referee's decision. Mayor Mitchel moved that the communication be laid over until the first meeting in January.

## WEST SIDE CONTROL PASSES

### Public Service Commission Takes Over Matter Today.

Under the provisions of the law enacted last Winter the Public Service Commission assumes today sole control of the west side improvement. The joint committee of the commission and the Board of Estimate having failed to reach an agreement with the New York Central Railroad Company for the proposed improvement extending north to Inwood, steps will be taken immediately to compel the company to remove its tracks from the surface of Eleventh Avenue. The commission expects and has prepared for a legal battle with the railroad company, which will undoubtedly fight bitterly for all of the rights it claims to have under the ordinance of 1847.

Public Service Commissioner Hervey will ask the commission on Monday to adopt a resolution providing for the removal of the company's tracks on grade. This resolution will authorize and direct the Chief Engineer of the commission to proceed at once to prepare plans, drawings, profiles, and other engineering studies necessary for the removal of the tracks to "a level less dangerous to public health, safety, and convenience." It was said that it was the intention of the commission to compel the company to depress its tracks, and that it would not agree to have them placed on an elevated structure along the entire route.

What the commission wants, it was said, is not only to have the tracks removed as a source of danger, but also to have them hidden so as to avoid an unsightly structure and to prevent the noise of running trains disturbing dwellers in the neighboring houses.

Nothing in the new law prevents the Board of Estimate from continuing its efforts to effect an agreement with the railroad company. It only says that any agreement must be approved by the commission. A statement made at the office of the commission last night was to the effect that every effort would be made to hasten the work of having the company's tracks removed from grade and placed so that the operation of trains "would be on an elevated structure or in a subway along its present right of way."

# N. Y. CENTRAL DROPS OBSERVATION CARS

### Demands of War Traffic Cause Elimination of Service on New York-Chicago Trains.

To conserve its facilities through avoiding the hauling of car accommodations not actually needed, the New York Central Railroad announced yesterday the discontinuance of observation cars on its through New York-Chicago trains. The Twentieth Century Limited, the Lake Shore Limited, and the Wolverine are the best known of the Central's trains affected by the new order. The observation car was taken off the Empire State Express several days ago. A statement issued on behalf of the railroad said:

"These trains carry a very large part of the heavy passenger travel between New York and Chicago, but President A. H. Smith's order is in line with the policy of the Railroads' War Board to exhaust every means for contributing to greater transportation service for war necessities, to gain the maximum efficiency for existing equipment of cars, tracks, and terminals, and prevent congestion.

"The dropping of the observation cars will eliminate considerable switching in terminals, inasmuch as heretofore it has been necessary to cut trains in two every time a dining car was attached or removed, while now the diners can be hooked to the end of the train with the minimum of labor and delay."


AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.
WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evs. at 8.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Doing Our Bit
An Extravaganza of Superlative Splendors.
Sunday Night Concert
Best Sunday Concert Bill in New York.

44TH STREET —ROOF— Phone Bryant 61
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Over the Top
T. Roy Barnes, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls.
Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking.
ORCHESTRA SEATS, $2.50. BALCONY, $1, $1.50 & $2. NO GALLERY.

PRINCESS. Mat. Today, 2:30. Tonight, 8:30.
SIX MONTHS' OPTION.
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15.
Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
Odds and Ends OF 1917
Harry Watson, Jr. Lillian Lorraine and Jack Norworth

PLAYHOUSE W. 48th. Evgs. 8:30 sharp.
Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
Grace George in Henry Bernstein's Great Play
"L'Elevation"
(THE HEIGHTS)

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15.
Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
Smartest of Musical Comedies
"Oh, Boy"
PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.
POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. TODAY.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8.
Matinees Today & Wed. 2.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S
MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME
Tingling Music. Charming Story. 100% Talent.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

BROADHURST 44th, West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20.
Phone Bryant 94.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
DONALD BRIAN in "Her Regiment"
By Wm. Le Baron & Victor Herbert.

48TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15.
Matinees Today & Thurs. 2:15.
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JOHN MARGARET
Drew - Illington
IN PINERO'S COMEDY
The Gay Lord Quex

39TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evs. 8:20.
Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
What's Your Husband Doing? with Hale Hamilton

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20.
Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION
LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

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Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
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BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25
Matinees Today & Wed. 2:25.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30.
Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30.
The Very Idea
Ernest TRUEX. Richard BENNETT.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44th ST. THEATRE Tonight 8:15.
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New Songs, New Dances, New Specialties.
HITCHY-KOO
with RAYMOND HITCHCOCK, ROCK AND WHITE, LEON ERROL, IRENE BORDONI

COMEDY Thea., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mts. Today, Thurs. 2:30
WASH'GTON SQ. PLAYERS
LAST 3 TIMES of "IN THE ZONE" and 3 Other Plays
Mon., Dec. 3—Entire Change of Bill. Seats Now.

CORT West 48 St. Evs. at 8:20. Last Mat. Today, 2:20. LAST 2 TIMES.
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NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:15.
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AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20.
Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
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ANN MURDOCK | THE 3 BEARS
"QUAINT, FANTASTIC, APPEALING, HUMAN, AMUSING."—Alan Dale.

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way 43 St. Evs. 8:30
M. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
"GREATEST TRIUMPH IN YEARS."
MR. LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in a new Comedy THE KING By Caillavet, de Flers & Arene.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
MRS. FISKE
in Philip Moeller's New Comedy,
MADAME SAND
"An Evening of Pure Delight."—Mail.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
The Pipes of Pan
With Norman Trevor & Janet Beecher.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St.
Evs. 8:35. MATINEE TODAY, 2:25.
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"SEASON'S SUPREME SUCCESS"
ELEANOR PAINTER in Chapin's Comedy,
"ART AND OPPORTUNITY."

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30.
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No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
Alexandra Carlisle in
THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY,
The Country Cousin

LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:25. | LAST 2
No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. | Last Mat. TODAY, 2:25. | TIMES.
Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Comedy
"THE WOOING OF EVE."
Noteworthy Cast includes A. E. ANSON.
Miss Taylor will appear in New York in a new comedy, "Happiness," early in Jan.
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A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY by Channing Pollock & Rennold Wolf. Music by Louis A. Hirsch. Cast includes:
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The NAUGHTY WIFE
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with Charles Cherry, Violet Heming, Lucile Watson, Francis Byrne.
A Tonic of Laughs for the Times.

FULTON W. 46th ST. EVES. 8:20. | LAST 2
Last Mat. TODAY, 2:20. | TIMES.
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Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
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THE Land of Joy
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Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:30
DAVID BELASCO Presents
Polly With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. | LAST 2
Last Mat. Today, 2:30. | TIMES.
On With the Dance
WITH AN ALL STAR CAST.
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Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN
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Jean Gilbert's Operetta with MIZI GIZI and Excellent Company.

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MISS FRANCES STARR will recite the patriotic poem "CARILLON" by the Belgian poet Cammaerts with orchestral accompaniment by Sir Edward Elgar and first public performance of the new officially standardized version of the STAR SPANGLED BANNER
CARNEGIE HALL Wed., Dec. 5th 8.30 P. M.
Seats now, 25 cents, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00
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Grand Central Palace
50c—Admission—50c
ITALIAN DAY TODAY
GRAND HALL 2:30
RECEPTION TO ITALIAN AMBASSADOR.
1 P. M.-6 P. M.—General Dancing interspersed with concert numbers by the Military Band from Pelham Bay Camp. Skating—Famous skaters from St. Nicholas Rink: Bror Meyer, Emmy Bergfeldt, Arthur Held, Fannie Davidson, Freda Whitaker, John Daley, Bob Condon.
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NOVELTY THEATRE STARS FROM STAGELAND
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Dining here tonight—His Excellency, Count and Countess V. Macchi Di Cellers, Enrico Caruso, General Taggi and General Guglielmotti.
LUNCHEONS, TEAS, DINNERS, SUPPERS, For all Purses.
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The British Tank Britannia in action. Streets in Bagdad. Hindenburg Trenches. Do your Christmas Shopping at Hero Land. Bargains in Bountiful Variety. Games for the Kiddies.

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A REAL OLD FASHIONED CHICKEN AND WAFFLE DINNER. $1.00
NO MUSIC, NO CABARET, BUT HOME COOKING AND SELECT CLIENTELE.
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Today Mat. at 2, L'Elisir d'Amore. Hempel, Sparkes; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi. Tonight at 8. (75c. to $3). Il Trovatore. Muzio, Matzenauer, Matfield; Kingston (debut), De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Papi.
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# The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 1, 1917.

## LORD LANSDOWNE'S PROPOSALS.

If Lord LANSDOWNE seeks a statement of the war aims of the Allies, let him find it in that declaration of another English statesman, the vital formula of allied aspiration and endeavor, that the war cannot end "until Germany is either powerless or "free." On that all depends. Short of the utter defeat of Germany or the freedom of the German people, the blood of millions will have been shed in vain and the blood of other millions yet to be must be shed in that future day when a renewal of the German menace shall force them to take up an uncompleted work. That does not mean a prolongation of the war that, in Lord LANSDOWNE'S despairing phrase, "leads to the ruin of the civilized world." It does mean that we must fight until the German people themselves put an end to the carnage by political readjustments within that will destroy the Prussian menace they have too long permitted to project its black shadow over the world.

We hope that is what, in his heart, Lord LANSDOWNE means, and since he does say that "security is indispensable," we should have had no doubt about it had he not put the chief emphasis of his utterance upon things so often repeated that they are no longer of the prime essentials. His five "declarations" of war aims are disputed in no responsible quarter. Nobody worth attending to desires the "annihilation of Germany as a great "Power." It is to the interest of all the Allies to build up their commerce with a restored, free Germany; nobody would deny to her a place among the great commercial communities; the freedom of the seas, in peace a meaningless phrase, will be assured beyond question after the impressive lessons of this war by assent to the principle America has long contended for, that private property at sea, when not contraband, shall be immune from capture or destruction; and the pact of the nations for lasting peace, also because of the lesson of this war, will be irresistibly inviting to all nations.

These are four of the five; the second "declaration" calls for definition and extension. That "we do not seek "to impose upon her people [the Ger-"mans] any form of government "other than that of their own choice" is a statement much too limited for the assent of the United States, whose purpose was authoritatively declared by President WILSON in his answer to the Pope when he said:

> The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment, controlled by an irresponsible Government, which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international action and honor.

President WILSON did not have it in mind, the Allies do not seek, to impose upon the German people any form of government not of their choice. But every loyal supporter of the allied cause, every friend of freedom to whom German dominance is odious and the menace of it unbearable, knows that the Allies intend to continue the war until the German people have been sufficiently brought to their senses to perceive that the establishment by their own choice of a responsible Government that will not be an ever-present peril to the world's peace is the indispensable condition of peace. Then, and not till then, will the war end. It is possible that Lord LANSDOWNE is only a moderately enthusiastic advocate of government by the people.

He must know that the German people have not yet been brought to the proper frame of mind. They have no such purpose—far from it. Nor is there any ground for the belief that he is well informed or on safe ground when he asserts that "an im-"mense stimulus would probably be "given to the peace party in Germany "if it were understood" that the Allies are carrying on the war with the aims set forth in his five declarations. If the reiterated averments of the responsible statesmen of the Allied Powers have not been allowed to reach the minds of the German people, what reason is there to suppose that a new statement of aims would be permitted to reach them by a Government that must keep the truth from them until concealment is no longer possible? Then why did Lord LANSDOWNE write this letter? It was most inopportune, it does harm to the Allied cause, it encourages the German party of war, for inevitably it is there construed as evidence that there are divided counsels in England, that the British are weakening in their determination to conquer. And what would be the effect in France? Lord LANSDOWNE says not one word about the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine. He passes Belgium by with a mere mention. Rumania and Serbia and the scandal and the outrage of the persistence of the Ottoman power in Europe do not appear to interest him.

If Lord LANSDOWNE'S letter is to be accepted as a piece of strategy in English party politics, perhaps we do not need to give it so much attention, although it would be disquieting to us in America to see a British statesman of his prominence putting party interest above the great cause in which, we beg to remind him, the American Government and the American people have a not inconsiderable stake. We can understand that to a nobleman of his rank and lineage the rise to so high a place in British affairs of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, whose views about the House of Lords and about great landed estates were much talked about some years ago, may be extremely distasteful. But in the United States, where the strifes of party are keen and often bitter, both the great political organizations have given and are giving loyal support to President WILSON. We hope to see like conditions of unity prevail in England. It is reassuring to be told that Lord LANSDOWNE, in this letter, does not represent any important section of British public opinion. Here, as well as there, it is in pacifist quarters that his demand for a statement of war aims has chiefly given satisfaction.

## THE RUSSO-GERMAN COURTSHIP.

The Germans, in consenting to an armistice, have consented only on the condition that it is observed by the Russian armies on all fronts. It would not be of much use to Germany if it were not. An armistice will be immensely useful in enabling Germany to remove troops from the Russian fronts to meet the attacks of Russia's allies, but they could not be removed if some contumacious Russian army should refuse to recognize it and go on fighting.

It seems to be the army on the Rumanian front that is most under suspicion by Germany. Its commander, General STCHERBATCHEFF, has been unable from the first to see the advantages of deserting Russia's allies and consorting with Germany, and why he has been permitted to hold his post is a mystery, unless it be that he has his whole army with him and cannot safely be interfered with. Early in the year there were some mutinies by Socialist soldiers, but STCHERBATCHEFF not only put them down but convinced his men that he was their friend. Since then his army has been doing more fighting than any other in the eastern field. It is worthy of note that he is in the south, and that the remains of wisdom and good faith in Russia seem to be concentrated in that part of the country.

The pretense that the Leninists are not aiming at a separate peace will be rapidly dissolved by events, if they remain in power long enough to permit the demonstration. KRYLENKO, the Ensign whom they have made head of the army, has issued orders to stop fighting on all fronts. If that order is carried out and the Bolsheviki remain in power throughout the duration of the armistice, the spectacle of absolute quiet on the Russian front while Russia's allies are fighting for their lives will be a powerful object lesson in the sincerity of the Bolshevist disavowals of any intention to negotiate a separate peace. The difference between a separate peace and a separate armistice will be seen to be no difference so far as the guilt and the shame of desertion are concerned; and it is apparently to avoid that guilt and shame that the Bolsheviki shrink from using the actual words "separate peace" in disclosing their intentions.

## SOUTH AMERICAN CO-OPERATION.

Mr. JOHN BARRETT, Director General of the Pan American Union, asks for the creation of a Pan American Advisory Council, "to assist the Gov-"ernment in the co-ordination and "mobilization, for the war, of the "vast co-operative possibilities of the "twelve Latin-American countries "which have broken off relations with "Germany." He supports his plea by argument and by a prediction that unless what such a council might do is done quickly, "German effort and "propaganda may completely nullify "all the apparent advantages of Pan "American co-operation in this war."

It is true, as he says, that the twelve countries could give much aid to the Entente Allies by shipments of foodstuffs and "raw products required for war," and might assist "in "ammunition, aviation, and the use of "man power." But it must not be assumed that a majority of them are ready for such open and active participation in the war. Severance of diplomatic relations has not made them war partners of the belligerents who oppose Germany. Something would be gained if the twelve republics should agree upon a war policy, or if concerted action should be taken by a conference of the twenty, but there are some objections to any attempt by our Government to promote such action. It may be that the advice which the proposed council would give can be obtained from the Pan American Union itself, in whose governing board all the South American republics are represented.

Our Government will desire to avoid any action which might be regarded in the southern countries as interference, an attempt to shape their policy, or an offer of advice. They are disposed to decide for themselves. Movements for war union should originate in their own territory. Such a council as Mr. BARRETT has in mind, if suggested by South Americans, might be very useful. There should be nothing in its creation or avowed aims to serve the purposes of the German propaganda which, in Argentina and elsewhere, by newspapers, subsidized street speakers, and books, is warning the southern people against "Yankee domination," and urging the republics to combine against "the North American menace."

## BUYING TITLES IN ENGLAND.

It was a sign of the times in which we live that Earl LOREBURN'S resolution aimed at the purchase of honors and titles in England was adopted with immaterial amendments by the House of Lords. The evil had been growing with the rankness of a fungus. The rush for Privy Councilorships, knighthoods, baronetcies, and seats in the House of Lords suggested the bargain counter. It is a fact that, while the distribution of "honours" by the King upon the recommendation of his Prime Minister grew steadily in volume, hundreds of aspirants were disappointed. Since the war "to save democracy" began a considerable number of democrats in Great Britain and the Colonies have been ennobled or raised to envied social distinction. And, of course, there were resentment and heartburning among the applicants who did not see their names on the illustrious scroll, that is to say, in the Gazette. There could be no doubt that, while some of the successful had served the State honorably, others simply wrote checks. It had been so before the war, when political funds yawned for the little scraps of paper, and needs for money have greatly multiplied during the last three years. Serving the State by giving money to carry on the war was highly creditable to the donors, but it should not have borne them into the House of Lords, or into the most exclusive circles, on a flood tide—that was indecent in the circumstances.

Reports of the debate in the House of Lords must have had readers who usually find themselves bored stiff by the "proceedings of Parliament." They are usually dull enough. In fact, all England was interested in the subject. It is curious to note the sensitiveness of some of the members of the "hereditary chamber." They were not disposed to believe that titles and distinctions had been sold; of course, the Prime Minister knew nothing of the abuse, for he merely submitted his advisers' recommendations to the King; anyhow, where was the direct proof? But Prime Ministers are not so unsophisticated; they are familiar enough with political ways—and means.

The doubting Thomases had their guns spiked by the evidence of the Earl of SELBORNE, Earl LOREBURN, and other plainspoken critics of the scandal. One illustration will be sufficient, though many were given. Friends of Mayor GEORGE HOLMAN of Leeds, a most public-spirited citizen, thought his name should be in the Gazette, and they approached the party Whip. "Yes," said he, "this is a clear case for an "honor. What is your friend pre-"pared to give?" Mayor HOLMAN declared that he wouldn't give a penny; his language was stronger. Could the honor be obtained strictly on merit? "Why, no," said the Whip; "an honor he shall not have "unless he contributes to my party "fund." The influence of Sir JAMES GILDEA, founder of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, was solicited by an applicant for a title who offered to give $100,000 to that charity for a baronetcy. Sir JAMES flatly refused to have anything to do with the traffic in titles. The Earl of SELBORNE, who has fought it for several years, declared in the debate that "the abuse was a menace "to the purity of public life and was "doing great damage to the prestige "of the Crown."

The holder of one of the greatest titles in England, the Marquess of SALISBURY, struck the popular note when he said that the House of Lords must "speak to the democracy in "broad language which could not be "misunderstood." In the end the resolution, adopted "without a divi-"sion," required that "the Prime Min-"ister, before recommending any per-"son for any such honor or dignity, "should satisfy himself that no pay-"ment or expectation of payment to "any party or political fund is directly "or indirectly associated with the "grant or promise of such honor or "dignity." This covers the most flagrant cases, and another paragraph, which calls for "a definite public "statement of the reasons for which "it [the honor or dignity] has been "recommended to the Crown shall ac-"company the notification of the "grant," should exclude the common herd of tufthunters. It will be more difficult in future to add to the "Beerage" and to translate purse-bursting nonentities to the sacred inclosure of the House of Lords. Democracy is marching on in England.

## GERMANY'S BANKRUPTCY.

German finance is so evasive that it is useful now and then to find firm ground for judgment, about it. If there is any such thing, it must be the statements of the Imperial German Chancellor to the Reichstag, and one of them was published yesterday. Count VON HERTLING asked for a new credit of fifteen billion marks, and added that the seven loans to date totaled seventy-three billions. German credits are spent before they are funded, so that there is reason for adding those sums. Germany's funded debt before the war was over twenty billion marks. Here are indisputably 108 billions on which the interest cannot be less than 4 per cent., and must average more. Peace is not in sight, and peace on German terms was never so distant, but already the German interest charge exceeds four billion marks a year.

This is the irreducible minimum of Germany's obligations. To this must be added items which cannot be calculated outside Germany, nor stated candidly inside Germany without arousing alarm comparable only to news that the enemy is at the Rhine. At the date of the last loan the total of the seven was twenty billion marks below the credits voted. The difference seems a deficit which must be covered in some manner. There are outstanding German Treasury bills to the same figure. There is, in addition, over eight billion marks of notes of the Reichsbank in circulation. The German war loan banks have reported a circulation of about six billion marks. But why pile up the full list, when the mark is a mere counter, with values shifting daily? Germany's neighbors will not take marks, but barter for goods so far as trade is possible on any terms. Germany borrows from one neutral under threats, and secures loans from another with commodities. There are records of Germany having offered 15 per cent. discount for credits outside the empire. Perhaps no living nation ever was in such desperate financial stress.

It is no reproach to Germany to say that it is impossible that these loans shall ever be repaid. There are other loans without date which are valued because their principal never falls due. But they are not loans of nations whose interest obligations are larger than the savings of the people in times of prosperity, and which there is reason to suppose may be larger even than the total national increment of wealth from which the savings can be made. Whatever duplications there may be in the pyramiding of German loans and currency, no one outside of Germany can figure an interest charge much below the eight billions of marks which the Germans saved, according to the calculations of Herr HAVENSTEIN, President of the Reichsbank. He thought Germany would not be ruined if they spent their drink and tobacco money on the empire's interest obligations. But it would be a grim future for Germany in which it saved nothing, and then could not meet current obligations. A man's life would not be worth living on those terms. For a nation it would seem hardly possible to live so.

Germany's bankruptcies are several, and the financial insolvency is not the greatest. Germany's casualties are ten-fold her armies against France in 1871. Her man power is not equal to the demands which grow with every opening of a new front, as the weakening on the western line shows. Her trade and shipping are prostrate, even if it is not right to say that they are bankrupt. Worse than all is the German moral bankruptcy. Except her allies, there is no country which regards her procedure as within excuse or even tolerance. One of the most recent utterances of the Kaiser was: "The German sword will regain us "the respect of the world. Things "will become different. The sword "makes us respected." That could not be true even if the sword should enable Germany to pay its debts with indemnities. If it were conceivable that Germany could conquer the world, and extort from others at the sword's point means of payment of its debts to Germans, the sentiment of the world would be hatred, not respect.

## GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

At various times during the war there have been reports that the Austrians were discontented over their domination by Germany and alarmed over the extent to which it was likely to go. Just now there is a renewal of such reports. It has been one of the hopes of the Allies that discord would arise between the Teutonic allies, just as Germany has been hoping for such discord in the Entente. The German aspiration, however, has a frantic and passionate quality lacking in the corresponding emotion among her enemies, and whole policies of hers have been built upon it. The Allies have not permitted themselves to be carried away by their hope, much less to let it influence their programs.

If there is no basis for the reports about Austria other than that natural and inevitable friction which comes of the subordination of one ally to another—a friction which the Allies have escaped because of their equality—and if Austria is determined to go on to the bitter end whatever the cost, the cost will be high. In part it is already paid. Austria has ceased to be independent. She may call herself an empire, but her real condition is not much more than autonomous, to use a word much loved of German statesmen. And it is sinking lower year by year. This price, which she has paid already, is a heavy price for the aid of Germany in realizing the hectic ambitions of the dead Archduke FRANZ FERDINAND, and the price will grow higher if Germany wins.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Perhaps a Change of Policy.**

There is one passage in the speech of the Imperial German Chancellor that perhaps indicates something of diminution in the "ruthlessness" of the submarine campaign, and possibly explains why it is, or rather how it is, that not for some months, now, has there been the sinking of any large passenger steamer.

Count VON HERTLING declared that "submarine warfare against merchant ships exercises systematically its powerful and inevitable effect," a curious collection of words, and one that could be interpreted in several ways, dependent on the interpreter's opinions and expectations. Some, for instance, see as the "inevitable effect" of what the Germans have been doing on the sea the antagonism of all the civilized world that is not in deadly fear of Germany. But of course the Chancellor did not mean that. The more puzzling words, however, came just after these:

> It was and is the only thoroughgoing means of carrying on against the superior power of our enemies the economic war forced upon us. It directs itself against enemy tonnage and those voyaging in the enemy's service.

That last sentence is a definition of Germany's submarine war somewhat different from any hitherto made by a German official of like rank, and it might be interpreted as indicative of a present purpose not too deeply to offend public sentiment abroad by continuing to sink every ship that enters the so-called barred zones. But again the words are vague. "The enemy's service" might include only the ships controlled and operated under the naval flag of one of the allied Governments; on the other hand, it might include ships of any ownership and management, provided they were carrying cargoes or passengers, in whole or in part, to British, French, Italian, or American ports.

Such wholesale inclusion is what "ruthlessness," as originally defined, meant, and for some time the sinkings seemed to be as closely approaching the indiscriminate as the submarine commanders could make them. For one reason or another, that has not been the case of late. What the reason was it would be interesting to know.

**Much Made of Next to Nothing.**

Whoever has any lingering fears that there must be some basis for the charges as to moral conditions at Camp Upton should note with care what happened to one of Mrs. HUMISTON'S most terrible cases of soldier depravity after it had been subjected to other investigation than the kind she thought it needed. The story as she gave it out was in the form of an affidavit duly signed and attested from a woman employed as a laundress at the camp.

She swore that she had been first insulted and then attacked by two enlisted men while on her way to work; that the men were pursued in an automobile and captured by Police Justice LITTLEJOHN of Mineola, who heard the screams of the victim of this assault, and that on arraignment before him they were only charged with disorderly conduct and turned over to the military authorities.

So presented, the tale was truly dreadful, and, of course, the affidavit gave it weight, for all to whom such documents are impressive, and that means almost everybody. Yet it merely illustrated the ancient verity that testimony, to be true, must be the whole truth, and that less than the whole truth is a lie.

When Justice LITTLEJOHN was questioned, the whole truth came out. There was no attack worthy of the name. The woman had been in the company of the soldiers for hours in obvious contentment, though one of them was drunk. Finally the trio, after wandering over a considerable part of Long Island in trolley cars and taxis, walked by the Mineola railway station, and, while in full view of many people waiting on the platform, the drunken soldier threw his arms around the woman and kissed her. She resented this liberty, and in a little struggle both fell. The only screaming done was by a girl at the station newsstand. Justice LITTLEJOHN and others went to the scene of the awful tragedy, the two men were arrested—there was no automobile chase—and after they had been arraigned for the offense—disorderly conduct—of which they had been guilty, a report of what had happened was sent to the camp. A Major and a Lieutenant at once went to the court, and, on their assurance that the offenders would be properly punished, the men were turned over to them.

The facts are not pleasant, and the two soldiers certainly disgraced themselves and their uniform, as does every soldier who gets drunk. But there is not the slightest doubt that they received their deserved reward—something less than death, though—and as a basis of grave accusation against camp conditions the story is simply ridiculous.

**Her Crown Really Well Earned.**

As between the suffragists who are planning to give Mrs. WHITEHOUSE a gold crown in recognition and reward for her services to "the cause," and the suffragists who are shocked by the proposal and fiercely criticise it, THE TIMES—which fairly can claim to be a disinterested and uninfluenced critic—pronounces in favor of the parties of the first part.

From one point of view, indeed, crowns are not very democratic or any more republican. Something of an argument, therefore, might be made against the giving and accepting of crowns by American women. But it would be a rather foolish argument, for crowns have long been used for many purposes besides that of marking Kings and Queens. They are the recognized symbols of successful achievement in many, many domains of innocent activity, and not a few of us, stern as is our antagonism to royal government, confidently expect to wear a crown after we get to heaven.

Moreover, crowns have often been worn before now by American women without a thought that they—the crowns—were anything except a pretty decoration or ornament for the hair. This is well known to everybody who ever goes to the opera and observes the occupants of the boxes.

As for Mrs. WHITEHOUSE, no suffragist of any faction should begrudge her a crown. There is no question that she worked hard, intelligently, and efficiently to secure the vote for the women of New York. Whoever likes the result is indebted to her and should pay up, or at least rejoice when others do it.

Concerning the price of crowns—the amount that rightly can be paid for them, now or at any time—that depends. If suffrage gratitude is a really deep emotion, $1,000 doesn't seem a great sum to be raised among the thousands and thousands of suffragists who have reason to feel grateful to their amiable and energetic Chairwoman.

## VIEWS ON LANSDOWNE.

### Comment Called Forth by His Peace Proposals.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I note with regret the importance THE NEW YORK TIMES and its morning contemporaries attach to Lord Lansdowne's ill-timed and injudicious letter. The only English papers which agree with his Lordship are the recognized organs of the conscientious objectors—papers which enjoy a comparatively limited circulation with a diminishing influence on public opinion.

The noble lord has a peculiar penchant for breaking from his political colleagues. He has always been more or less a detached politician, with no distinct personal following. His political record is interesting. He broke from Mr. Gladstone in 1880 on the question of Irish land reform, and, of course, attached himself to the Tory Party as an Irish landowner. When Mr. Gladstone, in 1886, submitted his proposals for "the better government of Ireland," his whole trend of thought had been influenced by a singular devotion to the theory of "the divine right of Kings to govern wrong," and by emphatic indorsement of the "Beaconsfield" dictum, "that the world is governed by sovereigns and statesmen," excites no surprise after recent happenings in unhappy Russia that his Lordship should utter a plea for the maintenance of a strong monarchial organism in Central Europe immune from the influences which make for distinctive popular government by the people and for the people.

The noble lord quite recently became suspect when he opposed from his secure seat in the Lords the proposal to deprive the Kaiser and his princelings of their valued British titles, orders and distinctions.

There is one consolation, however, his plea will not lead British statesmen, much less the British people, to slacken their efforts for the overthrow of Prussian militarism, and in this resolve it is matter for peculiar satisfaction that the strong, free, democratic people of America will give whole-hearted support to Britain and her allies in this resolve.

A. DE SALES TURLAND.

New York, Nov. 30, 1917.

### Viewed as a Surrender.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I read with disgust, in this morning's TIMES, the remarkable letter that is attributed to the Marquis of Lansdowne. It is such a tonic for the war-worn German people that it would appear to have been written in Berlin. It is hard to believe that poor old Lord Lansdowne, although he never did have any great ability, should show the white feather to the enemy, for he was always a gentleman and his loyalty could never be questioned. But it does look, when we consider that his words have the backing of the saucy and energetic Star, as if England, as well as France, had her Bolo Pachas.

The letter is un-English, because it should never and could never be written until every decent man with British blood in his veins was in his grave, and there would then be none left to pen such a document. What have become of Britain's oft repeated minimum demands? Where is the demand for the release of Belgium and France? Where is the demand for the return of Alsace-Lorraine, that should have accompanied this letter? What has become of America's only demand, as voiced by President Wilson? All thrown on the dust heap to secure a German peace! For the concessions that Lansdowne would give are what the Germans have claimed all along. No Englishman heretofore has ever admitted that the seas were anything but free. It was plain to world travelers and export merchants, as well as shipping men, that had the seas not always been free the Germans would never have been able to extend to supremacy their overseas commerce—the cry of "The Freedom of the Seas" was adopted as an excuse to confound the ignorant and to impress neutrals. Now for the first time we have a weak-hearted Englishman willing to discuss this matter in conference, thus giving the stamp of truth to the German contention. Well, perhaps the seas will not be as free in the future, until the submarine pest is exterminated. It seems a dreadful and unchristian thing for anybody to wish a single extra day of this bloody slaughter, but what about the thousands of slain and maimed soldiers who have fought the good fight and have given their lives in the cause of liberty? Shall they have died in vain? I say a thousand times no! Better that Britain should go down eternally in this worthy cause than that she should break faith with the martyrs and traditions of her race.

This penned mistake from an old man shall not prevent the allied nations yet continuing that punishment which the Germans so richly deserve and that military débâcle which they cannot escape, notwithstanding the temporary reverses on the Russian and Italian frontiers.

BRITISH BLOOD.

New York, Nov. 30, 1917.

### "The United States of Russia."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

"Will Russia break up?" THE NEW YORK TIMES asks. Yes and no. She ought to take the Constitution of the United States as a model and break up into the United States of Russia.

W. P. W.

Morgantown, Nov. 28, 1917.

## THE FOREST MOTHER.

Oh, I am strong to break the boughs
Thy woodland roof to mend,
And I am wise to find thee food,
And I am brave to fend.

But I am witless, little son,
To speak Love's word to thee—
Bird voices, therefore, all the day
Shall sing my songs for me.

And so the voice of thrush at dawn
Shall bless thee in my stead,
The wren shall sing my lullaby
Above thy leaf-strewn bed;

And in the green of forest noon,
When silvern doves fly low,
They'll tell thee, sweet, the wonder tale
I dreamed so long ago.

The flitting birds shall sing to thee
About the world so wide,
And still their song is mine, although
It drag thee from my side!

ANNE W. YOUNG.

## "Cosmos" Answers Lansdowne.

### *Victory the Indispensable Condition of Peace—Grave Questions Lord Lansdowne Ignores.*

By A DISTINGUISHED PUBLICIST.

*This criticism of Lord Lansdowne's letter is written by the author of the articles on the foundations of a durable peace, published in THE TIMES a year ago.*

At any time a public utterance on international affairs by Lord Lansdowne would command attention. His letter to The London Daily Telegraph, which is printed in THE TIMES of today, will be read and reflected upon throughout the world. The significance of Lord Lansdowne's letter depends upon the interpretation to be placed upon it. Just one year ago I was privileged to discuss in your paper each one of the topics mentioned by Lord Lansdowne in his letter, and then came to the same conclusions at which he has now arrived. The fundamental assumption of my discussion then was that Germany must be defeated and must accept defeat before any trustworthy or durable settlement of these issues could be had. That assumption is still true, and if Lord Lansdowne's proposals for an after-war settlement are based upon this assumption, they may and should be sympathetically discussed. If, on the other hand, they are, as I can hardly conceive to be possible, a tacit admission that Germany is not to be defeated before a settlement is attempted, then any discussion of Lord Lansdowne's proposals can only be harmful, since such discussion will arouse false hopes in the breasts of those who would bring the war to a close without a determination of its issues. No greater calamity could happen to the world than this. The Roman Senate rang for years with Cato's fierce cry, Delenda est Carthago. So our world of liberty-loving men must resound with the cry, Vincenda est Germania, until the victory of the Allies is secure.

The reason for this is simple and easily stated, though it be for the hundredth time. This reason is not to be found in hate, or in revenge, or in commercial jealousy; it is to be found in the determination to lay a secure foundation for international order and international peace. Both the German Government and the German people have looked upon their military power as supreme, and as the trustworthy and available basis upon which to rest international policy. This conviction must be overthrown. It can be overthrown in either of two ways: First, by a continuation of the victories of Joffre and Foch and Pétain, of Haig and Byng; or, second, by so widespread and so powerful a dissatisfaction within the German Empire that the Government will be compelled to call a halt before economic disaster and social revolution do their destructive work. If the vigorous statements of Herr Haase are correct, and if they represent the sentiments of his followers in the Reichstag, as they probably do, then this second condition is rapidly approaching.

Assuming the defeat of German military power, then Lord Lansdowne's proposals fall well within the limits of quickly practicable statesmanship. Let us examine them in order.

1. No one in his senses has proposed to annihilate Germany as a great power. Such a purpose could never be made consonant with the aims for which the Allies are fighting this war.

2. No one who knows Germany, or who understands the working of political forces over centuries, would dream of imposing upon the German people any form of government that was not of their own choosing. German military power may be broken in battle or by economic weakness, but the Germans must themselves revise, reform, and liberalize their own Government. All that the Allies can do after victory is to let the light of real liberty in upon the German-speaking peoples.

3. Then, too, it would be little short of madness to attempt to organize an economic war to follow hard upon the heels of the military struggle that is now being prosecuted. May I quote a few words from a letter addressed to you on Nov. 22, 1916: "If the present military contest is to be immediately succeeded by a new and vigorous economic struggle, using all the implements of privilege, discrimination, and favor, then, while the war may result in a peace, it will not result in that durable and secure peace on which the heart of the world is set."

4. Perhaps the most significant sentence in Lord Lansdowne's letter is that in which he asks that willingness be expressed on behalf of Great Britain to examine that group of international problems which are connected with the question of the freedom of the seas. This is something in which the United States has been interested for more than a century, and which it has always firmly and eagerly urged. By freedom of the seas is not meant any necessary control over the naval policy of any particular nation, but merely that those humane and progressive policies as to the protection of private property and the lives of private citizens from the ravages of naval warfare which the United States pressed so vigorously at the two Hague Conferences, and which have already secured a large measure of support in Great Britain itself, shall be accepted as controlling international policy and as an integral part of international law. If the great body of British opinion for which Lord Lansdowne may properly presume to speak is now ready to discuss these matters with open mind, then the successful end of the long struggle on the part of the United States to accomplish this is in sight, and an important advance will have been made in securing the peace of the world. Great Britain and the United States together can assure this.

5. Lord Lanadowne's last suggestion relates to an international pact, with a view to the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means. For such an international pact the two Hague Conferences did much, and for it the present war has done still more. The judicial organization of such a pact lies ready to hand in the work of The Hague Conferences, while its conciliar and administrative organs are being wrought out at this very moment in Paris. The Inter-Allied War Conference is, in effect, the visible beginning of a league of nations to secure the good order and the durable peace of the world. The publication of Lord Lanadowne's letter was so timed as manifestly to show a desire to influence the work of the Paris conference. It may well do so with advantage if the fundamental assumption be made which has already been described.

The weakness of the German Government has nowhere been so clearly manifested as in its willingness to stage, before the whole world, the farce of appearing to negotiate with Messrs. Lenine, Trotzky, and their ilk, who come to Berlin ostensibly on behalf of Russia, but really with German gold at their back and with German pleadings on their lips. Autocracy is the natural ally of anarchy, since both are sworn enemies of democracy. Autocracy can deal with anarchy if given time enough, but it is learning that it cannot deal in similar fashion with democracy. The plain purpose of the conversations which are to begin in Berlin on Monday is to provoke and arouse unrest in France, in Italy, in Great Britain, and in the United States, with a view to producing a confusion of counsel and a weakening of purpose that will enable Germany to end the war as a drawn battle, and, therefore, as victor. It is for this reason that Lord Lansdowne and those who think with him must be pressed for answers to such questions as these: What about the rights and the protection of small nations? What about reparation for the spoliation of Belgium and of Serbia? What about the restitution of the people of Alsace-Lorraine to France? What about Poland and Bohemia and the Jugo-Slavs? What about the Dardanelles? These searching questions, some of which have been sleeping for centuries, have all been raised by the progress of the war. They will not down. The world must now meet and answer them with sympathy, with understanding, and with justice, or each one of them will become the seed of another war, perhaps as widespread and as destructive as this one.

Security is that for which the peace-loving world is now in search, as Lord Lansdowne clearly recognizes. That security can rest only upon justice, and justice means that these recent wrongs, which so constantly disturb the surface of the world's life, must be righted.

It is well, with Lord Lansdowne, to keep on assuring the German people that no one proposes their annihilation or their dismemberment. No one proposes to enter upon an era of reprisal and of persecution against them. They have been their own worst enemies. In a few short weeks they destroyed the laborious accomplishment of generations. The restoration of confidence in them is something which they, and they alone, can bring about. Whenever they are ready to admit the defeat of their cruel aims and to join the rest of the world in settling its problems on the basis of that justice which brings security, then, and only then, will the world hold out its hand to them.

COSMOS.

Nov. 30, 1917.

### German Seeds of Discord.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Lord Aberdeen, speaking informally in a small church in Brooklyn, warned us of the insidious propaganda which in various forms is trying to divide the Americans and their British ally.

This has a peculiar significance to me in view of a conversation I had with a young American soldier of the regular army as he dined with us last evening. This young fellow, only 21 years old, bluntly informed us:

"I used to like the English, but I hate them now, for I have heard that our boys are badly treated in London, and that there have been many fights in the streets."

I asked: "Who told these lies? for they are that."

He said he had heard that they had been told by soldiers who had returned from there. My husband told him no United States soldiers had returned from London, and that without doubt it was German propaganda. The young soldier was quite unconvinced. Only a serious talk from an official high in authority will convince these men.

Can nothing be done to counteract this wicked propaganda?

Publicity, I think, is needed to warn all citizens, and especially our soldiers and sailors, of the "enemy within" that they may fight for civilization and liberty hand in hand with our British ally, and that they may in truth be "brothers in arms" against a common foe.

ETHEL HUGHES THURLOW.

Brooklyn, Nov. 28, 1917.

### No Failure for Such Men.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I read with great interest the letter of a man who failed at Plattsburg. I am a man who failed at one of the camps last Spring and enlisted in the regular army and am now a Sergeant, helping drill the national army and trying to instill the Plattsburg spirit into the new army, which the men take to like ducks to water.

No man has failed by not getting a commission, as there is much that he can do for his country in the ranks, and he will get the best education he could receive in gaining a knowledge of human nature, especially of his fellow soldiers, and realizing that others exist besides himself.

SERGEANT, U. S. A.

New York, Nov. 29, 1917.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Please let me also have the privilege of joining in the high praise of the article in THE TIMES last Sunday on the Plattsburg camp by "An Unsuccessful Candidate." The chap that wrote that article, I venture to say, is an American in every pore and nerve of his body and every throb of his brain. As the father of a successful candidate who won a captaincy at Plattsburg, I clipped that article from THE TIMES and sent it to my noble young son. He, too, was delighted with it. I thank God that most of our young American men have the manhood of "An Unsuccessful Candidate."

New York, Nov. 30, 1917. H. G. S.

# CANADIANS HONORED AT HERO LAND FETE

### Crowds Pack the Grand Central Palace All Day and Bazaar May Be Extended.

### JOHN DREW PRAISES ACTORS

**More Than Forty Got Commissions at Plattsburg, He Points Out —This Is Italian Day.**

Hero Land has made such a success in its first week that it will probably be extended for six days after Dec. 12, the day on which it was scheduled to close. The management yesterday obtained an option for six days from the managers of the Grand Central Palace, and it will be decided by Monday whether or not the big war bazaar will be prolonged. Despite the cloudy weather yesterday afternoon and the rain last night the crowds at Hero Land were larger than on any previous day. Last night's attendance was so great that it required the best efforts of the stone Defense Leaguers to keep the people moving in the aisles.

It was a combination Canadian, St. Andrew's, and Children's Day. The schools being closed for Thanksgiving, thousands of school children spent the afternoon at Hero Land, especially to see the Mother Goose spectacle held in the afternoon in the Great Hall under the auspices of "Le Paquet du Soiuat." The band from the United States battleship Recruit furnished the music, and among the children taking part in "Mother Goose," staged by Mme. Anna McAuliffe, were Marie Bianchi, Dikie Lenk, Sunny Crowe, Dorotny Perkins, Sara Kennedy, Ebelyn Landon, Clifford Williams, Irma Bahan, Archie Battiste, Katherine Lee, Jane Lee, Clare Mallecte, Gardner Lawler, Dorothea Camden, William Battiste, Gretchen Gabriel, Frank Lawler, Elizabeth Kennedy, and Jean Bailey. In the State Women's War Relief Theatre, Helen Grey, little dancer, the Misses Guiness, Florence Nelson, Augusta Close Keating, Mme. Josephine Jacoby, Adele Ritchie, and Florence Roberts took part in plays for the children.

In the evening there was held under the direction of the Canadian Women the "Caledonian Ball," with Mrs. D. Lorne McGibbon in charge. Mrs. Vernon Castle, Grace La Rue, Elsie Janis, Eva Le Gallienne, Phyllis Neilson Terry, Ethel Barrymore, and Ina Claire were some of the stage folk who aided in the program. Among those at the ball were Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, and Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew. In an address in the hall of the British War Exhibit John Drew told yesterday afternoon of the part the American actor is expected to play in the war.

"The American actor may be counted upon to take his place on the firing line with the farmer, the stock broker, the artist, and the plumber," said Mr. Drew.

"More than forty actors have received commissions at Plattsburg. It is not all intelligence, a sense of duty, and the ability to bear pain, which are instilled in the make up of every actor, go to make good soldiers, the Government will have the best of fighters in American actors."

Mr. Drew introduced Major Wallace Mc-Cutcheon, American actor, who had risen from the rank of Lieutenant in the British Army.

The New York Surgical Dressings Committee of America, of which Mrs. Edward Ringwood Hewitt is Chairman, received yesterday a letter from Mme. Waddington, wife of the late ambassador, who, although nearly 80 years old, is an active war worker as President of the Surgical Dressings Committee in Paris. In her letter stating that any aid for her work would be gratefully received she said:

"Our Surgical Dressings Committee here has increased so enormously, and there is such a demand for our dressings, that we are overwhelmed and gladly welcome the serious workers of America who can give us six or eight hours a day. Bandages, compresses, cushions, and splints are the necessary things, alas, for our hospitals.

"I would like to say to all American mothers and wives that their wounded will be tenderly nursed and cared for. All of us who have sons at the front realize how terrible it is for the American women to be so far away from their men and quite understand the heavy heart they will carry about until this wicked war is over."

Extensive preparations have been made for today—Italian Day—when there will be placed on exhibition twenty tons of Italian war relics just received. They will be officially inspected this afternoon by the Italian Ambassador, who will come from Washington with a large party. This evening there will be an elaborate reception for Count Macchi de Cellere, the Italian Ambassador, and Countess Cellere. After being shown through the bazaar by Consul General Poccardi the Ambassador and his party will take dinner in the Italian restaurant. Later the Ambassador will deliver an address, half in italian and half in English, from the stage in the Great Hall.

In the afternoon Walter Littlefield will speak on "The Battle of Venice" under the auspices of the British War Relief Committee. Caruso will be present during the day and will sing several times. The "Kiddies" booth will be the host of the Ambassador for a while. Half of the receipts from this booth go to the Poets' Ambulance Fund for Italy. The Washington Square Players will appear for the Authors' League Fund in the evening. Gus Edwards, Gilda Varesi, Amelia Bingham, Jerdonne Bradford, Augusta Close, Olive Wyndham, Norman Trevor, Hilda Spong, and Mrs. Thomas Wise will take part in various acts.

The dexterity of the blind men working in the American-British-French-Belgian Permanent Blind Relief War Fund booth on the third floor is a source of wonder to the many who watch them. At the booth, which is under the presidency of Mrs. Ell Du Bose Hoyle, wife of Brig. Gen. Hoyle, commanding the Department of the East, are household utensils made by men who lost their sight on the battlefields of Verdun and the Somme, pictures of pupils in the A. B. F. B.'s institutions near Paris, shewing men who were blinded and had their hands or forearms blown off, working at benches with the aid of mechanical substitutes for their fingers; copies of Orders of the Day from French headquarters citing for bravery some of the men whom the fund is turning out fully able, despite their terrible handicap, to earn their own living again; original letters from many of these and photographs of the fund's Superior School at Neuilly, now known officially as Hospital Benevole, 23 bis.

It was announced last night that Colonel Roosevelt would deliver an address one day next week at Hero Land.

**Appeal for British Patriots' Fund.**

C. Clive Bayley, British Consul General, as President of the British Patriots' Fund, organized for the British and Canadian recruiting mission, 280 Broadway, issued a circular yesterday in which he appeals to British men and women living in the United States for funds to help the families of men who have enlisted and are now fighting in the British Army in France, Belgium, and elsewhere. The British "Patriots' Fund" was started to supplement the allowance given by the British and Canadian Governments to their soldiers enlisted in the United States. The Executive Committee includes J. Kennedy Tod, Chairman; T. Ashley Sparks, and John D. Milburn, Vice President; L. B. Stoddart, Treasurer; Charles N. Edge, John Moffat, and Norrie Seliar.

## WOMEN TO ELECT LEADERS.

**City Suffrage Party Will Hold District Conventions on Dec. 4.**

Assembly district conventions of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party will be held Dec. 4 in the sixty-two Assembly districts of the five boroughs. New leaders and officers for the district organizations will be elected, and officers for the boroughs and the city at large nominated. Redistricting of the city caused much confusion in the suffrage organization, as in some new districts it was found there lived two leaders, while other districts in which but one leader resided were split up. Among the women in Manhattan who will preside at the conventions are Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. Catherine Cunningham, Miss Beulah Weldon, Miss Emily Hooper, Miss Belle C. Howard, Mrs. E. H. Snyder, Mrs. James C. White, Miss Gratia Goller, Mrs. Emily Welsberg, Miss Annie Mathews, and Mrs. Charles Guy.

On Dec. 7 the five borough conventions will be held to elect borough officers and city officers. The Manhattan convention will be at 3 East Thirty-eighth Street, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay will be one of the speakers. Of the borough Chairmen Mrs. H. Edward Dreier of Brooklyn, Mrs. Daniel Appleton Palmer of the Bronx, Mrs. David R. Rodger of Queens, and Mrs. William G. Willcox of Richmond will run again. Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins of Manhattan will not be up for re-election, and among the candidates suggested to fill her place is Mrs. Charles Tiffany. Following the custom of some years, a city convention will be held soon after the borough convention, though the election of city officers at the last named makes such a gathering not absolutely necessary. It is not expected that Miss Mary Garrett Hay, who has been City Chairman for six years, will meet with any opposition for re-election.

## ALL WOMEN URGED TO KNIT.

**Red Cross Says Demand for Warm Garments Cannot Half Be Met.**

A report is in circulation in New York and other parts of the country which tends to discourage the knitting of warm garments for soldiers and sailors. Hundreds of women have written to the Red Cross inquiring if they are to discontinue their work for the army and navy. Harvey D. Gibson, General Manager of the American Red Cross, to correct any misstatements that may be in circulation regarding the need of knitted garments, issued the following statement to the women of the country last night:

"A great number of inquiries are being received by the Red Cross from women knitters throughout the United States as to whether they should discontinue knitting.

"The Red Cross knows that the soldiers and saniors want sweaters and other knitted articles. How great the need is, is best evidenced by the fact that in addition to the hundreds of thousands of knitted articles produced by our Red Cross chapters in the last few months we have been compelled to purchase 550,000 extra sweaters alone to meet the insistent demand made upon us by our men for them. We are sorry that we had to do any purchasing at all, because we know how much the soldiers and sailors of this country prefer the sweaters and other articles knitted by the women of this country.

"It may be understood further that in addition to the demands of our army and navy we have very urgent demands from commissions abroad for like articles for destitute civilian populations, men, women, and children, who, if not actually homeless, are very scantily clad, and usually without fuel, in this cold weather.

"It is hoped that this general statement will satisfy the women of this country who have been devoting all their possible time to knitting for our men. We cannot too strongly urge all women who are now knitting to keep on knitting."

## BRING BALLOTS TO ALBANY.

**Commissioners Traveled 10,000 Miles to Get Votes of Soldiers and Sailors.**

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—C. L. Grant and Howard Osterhout, two of the four special Election Commissioners, whom Secretary of State Hugo sent abroad early in October to handle the soldier and sailor vote, returned today after completing a circuit of 10,000 miles by land and sea. They brought with them the ballots cast by New York voters now across the sea.

Without definite knowledge as to the exact number of troops which would be in France on Election Day, the Commission carried several tons of supplies which were first taken to London and from there distributed to the men wherever in training or aboard ships.

Election Commissioners reported that at all voting places election passed off smoothly, and that the New York men took keen interest in the event.

**Wed to Lieutenant Hamilton Hicks.**

Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Walters of Edgewater Heights, N. J., have announced the marriage of Mrs. Walters's and Lieutenant Hamilton Hicks, which took place at the Church of the Epiphany in Washington, D. C., on Nov. 26, the Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim officiating.

Lieutenant Hicks is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hicks of Englewood, N. J., and was a senior at Princeton University when he entered the service. He received his commission at the first training camp at Plattsburg, and is now a member of the 318th Infantry, at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. His bride attended the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in this city, and has been identified with Red Cross work.

**Schirmer-Davenport Engagement.**

Mrs. Walter Ayrault of this city announces the engagement of her daughter, Mrs. Katherine Fitshugh Schirmer, to Henry Davenport of Boston, a son of Dr. Francis Henry Davenport of that city and a brother of Brewster Davenport. The wedding will take place early this month in New York and will be quiet. Mr. Davenport will take his bride to Boston for the Winter.

**Brothers Marry on Same Day.**

Two marriages in the same family have been announced, both of which took place on Thanksgiving Day.

Lieutenant A. V. McDonnell, son of Mr. and Mrs. James E. McDonnell of Fordham, and Miss Irene Palmer of Palmyra, N. Y., were married in Philadelphia on Thursday. On the same day his brother, William E. McDonnell, was married to Miss Rose Beuhner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Beuhner, at the home of the bride, Edina, Mo.

**Dutch Adopt Reform in Suffrage.**

THE HAGUE, Nov. 30.—Queen Wilhelmina today indorsed the Constitutional Revision bill, which was finally adopted by the States General yesterday. The bill provides for universal suffrage and proportional representation.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Free Synagogue
CARNEGIE HALL
Sunday Morning, December 2d, at 10:45
Ex-President WILLIAM H. TAFT
Will Speak on
"A WORLD PEACE LEAGUE"
All Are Welcome

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

# ALLIES TO HAVE USE OF DUTCH SHIPS HERE

### Agreement for Release of the Vessels Is Reported on the Way to The Hague.

### NOT TO TAKE WAR SUPPLIES

**Holland to Have One-third of Her Tonnage, It Is Said, If She Aids Belgian Relief.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Dutch shipping tied up in New York harbor and other seaports will be released and most of it put into service which will benefit the Allies, if an agreement prepared by the War Trade Board and the members of the Dutch Mission is ratified by the home Government at The Hague, according to a report current here today.

It was stated that a representative of the mission left for Holland about ten days ago to take up the details of the proposed agreement with the Government officials there and that an announcement might be made next week if favorable action was taken.

Whatever the result, it is understood that Holland will not receive any large supplies of foodstuffs before Jan. 1, or perhaps as late as Feb. 1, and that the United States will refuse to feed the large surplus herds of cattle which made it possible for Holland to conduct a lucrative trade with Germany, offering tons of fat for coal and other materials. Cattle slaughtering must continue in Holland until the herds are reduced to a point considered normal.

Holland also, it is understood, may be asked to guarantee to the allies of the United States amounts of fats and other foodstuffs which will scarcely leave the nation in a condition to send large quantities into Germany. In return it is reported that England may separate negotiations may arrange to give Holland large supplies of coal.

It has been stated that Holland would have the use of one third of its tonnage now tied up here, but in that event, it is understood, Belgian relief work must form a considerable part of this trade. The Netherlands Government also must guarantee that none of the products imported from the United States shall be re-exported into Germany.

One version of the proposed agreement was that approximately 500,000 tons of Dutch shipping would be involved and that the special stipulation was made that the use of such vessels should be private and not public, as otherwise Holland would be guilty of an infraction of her neutrality, and that they should not enter the submarine zones. They will engage largely in the carrying trade between the Americas, between Australia, China, Japan, and other Far Eastern countries and the United States, and transport relief supplies to Belgium.

The Dutch ships will not be available for the transportation of war supplies to France, England, and Italy, it is said, but are available for traffic between Asiatic Russia and America, providing the contracts are negotiated by private individuals and not by agents of the United States Government.

Holland will receive a stipulated amount of grain, principally wheat, and a few other commodities, chiefly raw materials necessary for her industries. The delivery of wheat would begin in January or February, as Holland has a supply on hand sufficient to meet her requirements up to that time. She will receive no foodstuffs, and on this account has been obliged to slaughter a considerable quantity of livestock.

## *PINCH OF EMBARGO TIGHTENS IN NORWAY*

### *Foods, Fuel, and Oil Stocks at Low Ebb—People Now Realize America Means Business.*

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 20, (Associated Press.)—The food situation in Norway has grown from bad to worse, especially since the American embargo was imposed. So long as the commercial relations could be maintained between Norway and the United States the import of food was about big enough to meet the consumers' demand. Except for the steadily increasing prices of all articles of food everything could be bought as before, the only form of rationing being sugar, which could only be bought from Government stores two pounds at a time.

As a matter of fact the Government, and especially the Food Minister, had been too optimistic. When cablegrams from Washington stated that the American Government was going to place an embargo on different articles the answer from the Norwegian Government to the press, asking how this would affect Norway, was that it only meant that Norway should guarantee that nothing would be re-exported to Germany, and then Norway would get all it needed.

At last, however, it has dawned on the Government that Uncle Sam means business and that Norway cannot expect special favors as a favorite friend.

After the importation of grain and flour stopped the Government established a grain monopoly, taking charge of all grain imported and produced here. The farmers are not allowed to sell their crops to any one but the Government and at a fixed price. The nation will be put on flour or bread rations, every person, adult or child, being allowed to have 25 pounds of bread monthly, or 16 pounds of unsifted flour.

Norway is dependent on imported sugar, but the consumption of sugar is still unlimited. Candy factories turn out as much candy as before, and no sugar card is in use here as in Sweden.

Last Summer an ordinance was passed putting motor vehicles and motor craft on rations of gasoline. The result was that automobiles were used more freely than ever. The American embargo again forced the authorities to action, and the sale of gasoline for use in private cars was entirely stopped beginning Oct. 1. Taxicabs were only permitted to operate from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., and the streets in the city are now as quiet and free from noise as they were twenty years ago.

The supply of kerosene is becoming very low. For fishers this is disastrous, as all along the coast they are using kerosene-driven motor boats. The country population and the poor people in the cities use kerosene for light and cooking. The allowance is only two gallons a month for each family.

The scarcity of fat is felt more and more every day. As for fuel, the people are put on rations, except those who can take care of themselves and afford to pay the prices for coal and coke imported from Great Britain.

Everybody asks: "Why does not the Government entirely stop exports if thereby more favorable importing conditions can be established with the Allies?" But no official answer is given.

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# MRS. WHITEHOUSE WILL TAKE EMBLEM

### She Says It Is Only a Wreath of Democratic Victory, Not a Crown of Royalty.

### CALLS SITUATION NATURAL

**Deems It Proper That Workers Should Give Another Tangible Mark of Appreciation.**

"It's not a crown; it's a wreath." That was the point stressed in the New York State Woman Suffrage Party's comment yesterday on the disclosure that an expensive gold decoration was to be presented to Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, State Chairman, at the annual suffrage convention in Washington next month. In the party press bureau it was said that this distinction was most important, since a crown would be most undemocratic, while a wreath would be merely a fitting symbol of victory.

When the imitation decoration was conferred upon Mrs. Whitehouse at the woman citizens' dinner at the Hotel Biltmore last week, it looked like a wreath and was described as a crown. The suffragists themselves so spoke of it, and Mrs. Pratt herself admitted Thursday night that funds were being raised for a crown. But the suffragists pointed out that the description had been carelessly worded, and that the circlet of solid gold laurel leaves was its own proof that "crown" was a misnomer and "wreath" was the proper word.

Webster's International Dictionary says:

CROWN: fr. L. corona crown—anything curved.

1. A wreath or garland or ornamental fillet encircling the head, especially as a reward of victory or mark of honorable distinction; hence anything given on account of or obtained by faithful or successful effort; a reward. "An olive branch and laurel crown."—Shakespeare. Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.—Rev. 11:10.

Despite the adverse comment of Mary Garret Hay, Chairman of the City Party, which is affiliated with the State body, that the projected gift entailed an unwarranted waste of money which could be spent better on war charities or on the education of voting women and similar objections from Socialist suffragists, the informal committee which is soliciting contributions for the token decided yesterday to go through with the plan.

Mrs. Whitehouse herself wrote a letter to Mrs. George D. Pratt, head of the committe, in which she said the gift project had taken her by surprise, and that while she would have declined had she known what was afoot, she had decided to accept the wreath in permanent form as a gift from workers to a worker. She wrote:

"Nov. 20, 1917.

"My Dear Mrs. Pratt: My attention has been called to an article in one of the morning papers headed 'A Solid Crown for Mrs. Whitehouse,' with a sub-head, 'Coronation at Washington.'

"I feel that the entire article so misrepresents the spirit that lies behind any contemplated gift to me that although I am embarrassed by the situation I cannot let the incident pass without comment.

"If I had been consulted I should have said with the greatest emphasis, 'I desire no gift.' I should have said particularly because I feel I deserve none.

"I was entirely taken by surprise when the wax wreath, not crown, was presented to me at the suffrage dinner held in celebration of our victory at the Biltmore Hotel, after I had placed upon the head of each victorious county leader a wreath of laurel leaves. It was in the spirit of our frolic and I enjoyed it all.

"Let me assume that the newspaper article this morning is correct in so far as a group of suffragists, headed by you, do plan through a fund raised for the purpose to put into permanent form the lovely wreath of wax which has already been given to me. The newspaper article says there is resentment among the suffrage workers aroused by the 'royal honor' you plan to confer upon me. Let me tell you that no resentment in the world could be as great as mine if there were really any such idea back of the gift. I should resent being placed in so false a position. I should hasten to refuse a symbol of so preposterous a relationship between women who have been working side by side for the increase of true democracy.

"But when all the false descriptions are swept aside, when it is seen that the gift is a wreath, not a crown, that the giving is to a worker from other workers as a remembrance of our common victory, and is not the bestowal of a royal honor,' the situation reveals itself as a very natural one. Many, many thousands of women have worked together side by side in the suffrage campaign for a great ideal. I have worked no more devotedly than innumerable election district Captains, Assembly district leaders, and other officers of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, whom I know. Two years ago it happened to be in the position to accept the responsibility of leadership when a new State Chairman was needed. It is because of the accident of my position that I seem to some of you to share in a greater degree than the other workers the glory of the victory, which has come after nearly seventy years of effort in this State.

"It is natural on similar occasions not only to women, but to men, to want to express satisfaction, joy or appreciation in some such tangible form.

"I am going, therefore, if or when the wreath is given to me, to accept it with the greatest gratitude as an evidence to be forever treasured of my own good fortune in having been the Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party at the time when the long struggle was to be rewarded with victory.

"Yours very sincerely,

"VIRA BOARMAN WHITEHOUSE.

"(Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman.)"

## *TAMMANY SWINGS WIDE ITS DOORS TO WOMEN*

### *Committee of Eleven Named to Seek Means for Co-operation in Party Organization.*

The Tammany Hall Executive Committee adopted a resolution yesterday providing for a committee of eleven "to ascertain the sentiment among the women voters as to the best method for co-operation in party organization and management."

The committee is composed of Senators Robert F. Wagner and James A. Foley, Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, Congressman Thomas F. Smith, Justice Charles L. Guy, John F. Curry, Edward F. Beyle, John L. Walsh, Samuel Marx, George L. Donnellan, and Cambridge Livingston. The committee was instructed to report a detailed plan to the Executive Committee, at the earliest date convenient.

## *GEN. PENNINGTON DIES ON WAY TO FUNERAL*

### *Veteran of Three Wars Stricken on Train Carrying Him to Burial of His Cousin, Aged 94.*

Brig. Gen. Alexander Cummings McM. Pennington, U. S. A., retired, veteran of the civil war, Indian wars, and the Spanish-American war, died yesterday morning in the Market Street Station, Newark, where he was carried after he was stricken with heart disease on a Pennsylvania Railroad train as it was nearing Manhattan Transfer. He was on his way from his home in this city to attend the funeral of his cousin, Miss Henrietta Pennington of 32 Spruce Street, Newark.

General Pennington was born in Newark eighty years ago, a member of one of the oldest New Jersey families, its ancestry dating back to the founding of Newark, 250 years ago. Two of his ancestors, William S. and William Pennington, were Governors of New Jersey, the former from 1813 to 1815, the latter from 1837 to 1843. Miss Henrietta Pennington was the daughter of Governor William Pennington. She died on Tuesday in her ninety-fifth year.

General Pennington was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1860. During the civil war he was placed in command of volunteer troops from New Jersey, taking part in the battles of Gettysburg, Cedar Creek, and Beverly Ford. He was promoted to be Brigadier General in 1865. Later he fought in Indian uprisings in the West, and in 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was placed in command of the Department of the Gulf. He retired at the close of the war at his own request.

**Hoover's Son Is Operated On.**

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 30.—Allen Hoover, 10 years old, son of Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, underwent an operation for appendicitis at Union Protestant Hospital here today. He was taken sick three days ago in Washington, and was brought here in an automobile last night by his parents. After being assured that the boy had passed through the operation successfully Mr. Hoover returned to Washington.

**William H. Loomis, Cartoonist.**

William H. Loomis, formerly a cartoonist and illustrator on many newspapers in this country, and lately with the Ethridge Association of Artists, died on Thursday at Hahnemann Hospital after a short illness from pneumonia, in his forty-sixth year. Mr. Loomis's "Widow Wise" pictures, which he drew for the Sunday colored supplement of The New York Herald, brought him popularity and resulted in the production by A. H. Woods of a musical comedy called "The Widow Wise." Mr. Loomis was born in Providence, R. I. His wife, who was Miss Mabel Pierce of Providence, died Aug. 28, 1914.

**Obituary Notes.**

HALSEY RAY HAMMOND, a mechanical engineer with the Western Electric Company, died in Long Island College Hospital on Wednesday after an operation for appendicitis. He was graduated from the Pennsylvania State College last Spring and received a special student's prize from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was the son of Halsey Hammond, Controller of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. in the United States. His home was at 256 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

GEORGE W. LEACH, for many years with Schieffelin & Co., wholesale druggists in Manhattan, died at his home, 48 Mcdonough Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., seventy-nine years ago. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a former member of the Brooklyn Historical Society.

JAMES WESLEY TERRY, 81 years old, a retired letter carrier for twenty-five years in the service, died yesterday at his home 109 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM ALLEN BRIGGS, formerly a broker on the New York Consolidated Exchange and at one time active in Republican politics in Brooklyn, is dead at his home in New Rochelle, aged 54 years.

Mrs. NAOMI JACKSON, a native of Sawston, England, and the widow of Robert Jackson, died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jefferson Evans, in Utrecht, in her sixty-first year.

Sergeant RUDOLPH NEUBAUER, a veteran of the civil war and member of Robert J. Mark's Post of Newtown and Long Island City, died yesterday in Corona, L. I., aged 78 years. Mr. Neubauer was for many years employed in the Bureau of Highways, Queens Borough.

SAMUEL A. COLES, a Brooklyn contractor who erected many of the original places of amusement at Coney Island, died in his sixty-seventh year on Thursday at his home, 31 East Tenth Street, Flatbush. Mr. Coles was a member of the Hoadley Society and the Clef Club.

Dr. SIGMUND DEUTSCH, 41 years old, a member of the Army Medical Reserve Corps, who expected soon to be called into service, died on Thursday at his home, 337 East Eighty-seventh Street. Dr. Deutsch was graduated from Columbia University with the degree of Physicians and Surgeons. He was visiting physician at the German Hospital and the Vanderbilt Clinic.

Chief Petty Officer ELLIS GURDON COOK, U. S. N., connected with the submarine base at New London, Conn., died at a hospital there on Thursday. He was 23 years old and a native of Connelly Springs, N. C.

JAMES C. STEVENS, a member of the fire insurance firm of Payne, Stevens & Newcombe of 95 William Street, this city, and a Director of the Montclair Savings Bank, Montclair, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home, 108 Claremont Avenue, Montclair. He was a member of the Montclair Club and the Sons of the American Revolution.

HOWARD A. KNUDSON, manager of the Newport (R. I.) office of Winthrop & Co., brokers of this city, died suddenly yesterday at his home at Newport. He formerly lived in Brooklyn. He was a member of the New York Council of the Royal Arcanum.

WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS, a retired grocer of Hackettstown, N. J., died at his home there yesterday.

JOHN BROUER VAN WAGENEN, one of the founders of All Saints' Church, Orange, N. J., died suddenly on Wednesday while on a visit in South Carolina. He was 81 years old, and had been in the wholesale clothing business in Newark and this city.

DAVID L. MIDDLETON, brother of Vice President J. A. Middleton of the Lahigh Valley Railroad and himself a commercial agent of the same road, died suddenly in his office in the Woolworth Building yesterday. Mr. Middleton was 51 years old, and was graduated from Holy Cross College.

CHAUNCEY T. BUNNELL, formerly a Coroner of Hudson County, died yesterday at his home, 228 First Street, Jersey City. He was for years a member of the Hudson County Republican Committee.

JOHN COREY, 84 years old, a retired contractor of Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday at his home there.

Dr. ALOYSIUS KESSELER, who retired from practice in this city twenty years ago, died yesterday at the Park Avenue Hotel, where he made his home. He was 74 years old. Dr. Kesseler was born in Lindlar, Germany. He attended St. Francis Xavier College and was graduated from New York Medical College. He was formerly a member of several medical societies.

DAVID WILLIAM HIGGINS, Pacific Coast newspaper man and founder of The San Francisco Morning Call, died yesterday in Victoria, B. C., on his eighty-third birthday. He was born at Halifax and went to San Francisco in 1856 by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He founded The Call the year he arrived, and sold out two years later.

HENRY R. BACKES, Director of M. Backes Sons, makers of fireworks, died yesterday at his home in Wallingford, Conn.

ISIDORE CHASE, a millinery merchant of Waterbury, Conn., died at his home there yesterday. He was a member of the Board of Education of Waterbury.

GERTRUDE SMITH, author of many books for children and best remembered by young people for her "Arabella and Araminta" stories," died yesterday at a hospital in Brookline, Mass.

LAFAYETTE PARKS, who was a member of the staff of The Associated Press, and formerly with The New York Evening Telegram, died yesterday at his home, 97 Pine Street, Brooklyn. He was formerly the owner and publisher of The Fitchburg Evening News of Fitchburg, Mass. He was born in Oswego County, N. Y., in 1874.

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# WM. E. CHANDLER, EX-SENATOR, DEAD

### "Father of the New U. S. Navy" Was Secretary Under President Arthur.

### FOURTEEN YEARS IN SENATE

**New Hampshire Lawyer, Whose Life Was Spent in Politics—Head of Spanish War Claims.**

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 30.—William Eaton Chandler, Secretary of the Navy in President Arthur's Cabinet and a member of the United States Senate for fourteen years, died at his home here today in his eighty-second year.

The death of William Eaton Chandler removes a man who was called the greatest living son of New Hampshire. His was a lifetime of endless political activity and almost continual controversy. He was one of the founders of the Republican Party. One thing that stands out in his career was his work in the Navy Department which won for him the title of "Father of the New United States Navy." As Secretary of the Navy under President Arthur Mr. Chandler, on June 11, 1883, approved the plan for the reorganization of the navy which resulted in the development of the present fighting fleet.

Mr. Chandler was born in Concord, N. H., Dec. 28, 1835. He was educated in the public schools of Concord and in academies in Thetford, Vt., and Pembrose, N. H. He studied law in the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1855, and became reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire in 1859. He was a member of the Legislature and Speaker of the House of his State from 1862 to 1864.

In November, 1864, Mr. Chandler was employed by the Navy Department to prosecute the Philadelphia Navy Yard frauds, and on March 9, 1865, he was appointed by President Lincoln the first Solicitor and Judge Advocate General of the Navy Department, and later in the year he became the First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Secretary McCulloch. He resigned after two years of service. He then took up the practice of law in New Hampshire and in Washington. He engaged also in mining and railroad enterprises, and he became the principal owner of The Concord Monitor and Statesman.

Mr. Chandler was a member of the Electoral Convention and took a prominent part in placing Rutherford B. Hayes in the White House. Democratic revenge was wreaked when the Senate, in 1881, refused to confirm his appointment by President Garfield as Solicitor General. For several years he was Secretary and Chairman of the New Hampshire State Committee and later became Secretary of the Republican National Committee.

In 1881 Mr. Chandler was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Arthur, and he served until 1885, the end of the Arthur Administration. While Secretary of the Navy Mr. Chandler organized the expedition which, under the command of Captain Winfield S. Schley, went to the relief of the Greely arctic exploration party.

Mr. Chandler was elected a Senator of the United States from New Hampshire in 1887. Fourteen years of service in the Senate ended when Mr. Chandler was defeated for renomination in 1901 by Henry E. Burnham. His last Federal position was that of President of the Spanish War Claims Commission, to which he was named by President McKinley in 1901 and reappointed by President Roosevelt.

**Tribute from Secretary Daniels.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—In a telegram of sympathy to the family of ex-Senator Chandler, Secretary Daniels paid the following tribute to the former Secretary:

"I have made some study of the comparative services of the distinguished men who have held the office of Secretary of the Navy. Of the number few had the vision and the ability of Secretary Chandler. He strengthened the navy and began the construction of new types of ships, which, continued by Whitney, gave it such ships as it had never had before. He had an appreciation, perhaps better than any other man who has filled the office, of the dividing line between civil and military control in the military departments of the Government, and he gave expression to those sound American ideas in a manner that will help preserve the best American policy and the best national traditions."

## HENRY C. TERRY DIES.

**Veteran Newspaper Reporter Known as "Deacon" Dies Suddenly.**

Henry C. Terry, familiarly known throughout a long career fn newspaper work in this city as "Deacon," died suddenly yesterday at his home, 83 Booraem Avenue, Jersey City, in his sixty-third year. Death was due to a heart attack. He had been a reporter for The New York American for the last twenty years.

His description of General Grant's last illness was considered a noteworthy achievement in the journalism of the day, as meagre bulletins were issued from the bedside of the famous fighter and President. "Deacon" Terry read widely on the subject of cancer, from which General Grant suffered. Later Mr. Terry exposed conditions in a State insane asylum by gaining admittance in the guise of an inmate and obtaining first hand information concerning charges which had been made against the institution.

Before Mr. Terry joined The American staff he was a police reporter on The New York Tribune. He was married twice. He is survived by two daughters.

## GEORGE N. BUCHANAN DEAD.

**Superintendent of Hall of Records, Brooklyn, for Nearly 25 Years.**

George Nelson Buchanan, for nearly a quarter of a century Superintendent of the Hall of Records Building, in Brooklyn, died in his apartments in that building on Wednesday in his fifty-eighth year. Mr. Buchanan, who was known as "Buck" to his friends, was born in Brooklyn, and in his youth took an active interest in Republican politics in the Twenty-sixth Ward. Before his appointment to the Hall of Records by Mayor Schieren he was well known in the Brooklyn Navy Yard as a builder. He was a member of the Corridor Club and the Buck Club and Knights of Pythias.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

## Engaged.

DAVENPORT—WHITEHEAD.—The engagement of Olive M. Whitehead, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Whitehead of Fulton St., Boonton, N. J., to Mr. William Sherwood Davenport, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marvin Davenport and the late William E. Davenport of 120 Church St., Boonton, N. J., is announced. No date has been set for the wedding.

NEIRENBERG — GREENFIELD. — Beatrice Greenfield to Samuel T. Neirenberg.

## Married.

COTTONSMITH — LABOUISSE.—Lieutenant John Cottonsmith to Mrs. Isabel Townsend Labouisse, Nov. 29, 1917, Washington, D. C.

PARDEE—MALLORY.—Miss Margaret Mallory, daughter of Walter S. Mallory of New York, will be married today at 12 noon to Flint G. Pardee, son of Charles Marvin Pardee of Hazelton, at St. Peter's Church, Hazelton, Pa.

SPENCER—GEERY.—On Nov. 28, 1917, at 64 Clark St., Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. Paul M. Mahler, Ruth, daughter of Mrs. Fannie K. Geery, to Mr. Hugh M. Spencer of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

STEVENS—STRATTON.—At Christ Church, Bronxville, N. Y., on Thanksgiving afternoon, Nov. 29, 1917, by the Rev. Charles W. Robinson, Helen E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Stratton, to Carl W. Stevens, Lieutenant 105th Infantry, U. S. N. G.

TILLARD—FOSTER.—Mrs. John Weems Tillard announces the marriage of her daughter, Helene, to Charles Clinton Foster, Sergeant, Corps of Engineers, U. S. N. A., by Rev. Charles Popham, on Monday, Nov. 26, 1917, at 6 Moen Place, Newark, N. J.

## Died.

BARTSCH.—At Hackensack, N. J., Nov. 30, 1917, Sophie J. Bartsch, aged 43 years. Funeral service at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Arthur A. Stagg, 60 Clinton Place, Hackensack, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock. Train leaves Chambers St., New York City, via N. Y. & N. J. R. R., for Anderson St. Station at 1:45 P. M.

BECKETT.—On Nov. 29, Chas. H., husband of Estelle J. Beckett, in his 58th year, at his residence, 30x West 68th St. Funeral services at his late residence, Sunday, Dec. 2, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Williamstown, Vt.

BECKER.—Anne Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M.—Brethren: It is with regret that we announce the death of our Brother Charles H. Beckett on the 29th. You are hereby invited to attend his funeral services at his late residence, 306 West 68th St., on Sunday, Dec. 2, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

ARTHUR CARTER HUME, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

BELL.—On Friday, Nov. 30, 1917, Annie P., beloved wife of Alexander J. Bell. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral from her late residence, 259 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 2, at 2 P. M.

BONNELL.—Suddenly, at Summit, N. J., Nov. 30, 1917, David W. Bonnel, in the 85th year of his age. Fune

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# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Most Issues Lower in Quiet Session — Absence of Short Selling.

Yesterday's stock market furnished an interesting illustration of the success of the efforts of the Board of Governors to check bear selling. The list was naturally heavy, the surprising communication from the Marquis of Lansdowne having injected a new feeling of unrest into the war situation, and it would not have needed many large selling orders to have brought about a sharp reaction. Conditions at the opening were just to the liking of those who operate on the short side, but the implied prohibition against this practice served effectually to limit operations designed to lower prices, and stocks sagged off only moderately on actual offerings in a dull session. Declines running from 2 to 3 points occurred in numerous issues under the influence of liquidation that fell upon a market in which there were few buying orders, and the closing was irregular.

For the first time in a number of weeks the Street was made aware of the shifting of bank funds necessitated by the Government's withdrawals, and call money loaned throughout the session at 6 per cent. Had brokers' loans not been far below normal proportions the advance might easily have been much more pronounced. The usual preparations for the first of the month interest and dividend disbursements aggravated the demand upon the banks, and the Money Committee came to the relief of the situation, figuring in the call loan market for the first time in several weeks. The withdrawals by the Government have been going on for several days and will continue until the middle of this month, but it is expected that the funds paid out will soon find their way back as deposits and result in easier rates.

The small extent to which the public is concerned with stock market fluctuations is indicated by the subnormal demand for call loans. Not even the low prices at which practically all securities are now selling have brought about any widespread buying movement among the class of investors and speculators who figured so largely in the market a year ago. It is true that a considerable amount of stock has been taken out of the Street by the odd lot buyers, but their influence upon prices has been almost negligible.

Holders of railroad securities are at a loss to know how to shape their course in the light of the plans for interrupting the ordinary routing of traffic in order to insure a freer movement of the essential commodities. The decision on the rate increase application is expected shortly—one report yesterday had it that the commission would report this afternoon. It is expected that the matter of Government aid to the carriers will come up for discussion in Congress at an early date, with possibly a request from the Railroads' War Board for legislation to permit a real pooling of facilities and earnings where such action seems advisable to meet the traffic crisis.

## LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

### Money Scarce Owing to Preparations for War Loan Dividend.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Stock Market was a shade firmer in places today. The chief strength was in shipping and oil shares and Brazilian issues. Russian mines were better, but Russian bonds, Argentine rails and rubber and armament stocks drooped.

Money was scarce owing to preparations for tomorrow's war loan dividend payments amounting to £50,000,000.

Conflicting Russian news caused sharp fluctuations in Russian exchange, which opened at 380; declined to 350, and later advanced to 360.

### Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Trading on the Bourse today was quiet. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 59 francs 75 centimes, and exchange on London at 27 francs 23 centimes. The 5 per cent. loan was quoted at 87 francs 90 centimes.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

**Call Loans.**

High ..... 6 | Last ..... 5
Low ..... 5 | Renewals ..... 6

**Time Loans.**

| MIXED COLLATERAL. | ALL INDUSTRIALS. |
|---|---|
| Sixty days..... 5¼ | Sixty days....5¼@5¾ |
| Ninety days....5¼@5¾ | Ninety days....5¼@6 |
| Four months...5¼@5¾ | Four months...5¼@6 |
| Five months...5¼@5¾ | Five months...5¼@6 |
| Six months....5¼@5¾ | Six months....5¼@6 |

**Bank Acceptances.**

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 3½@3¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 3¾@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 4¼@4¾

**Commercial Paper.**

Best-Known Names.

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 to 60 days..... 5 | 5 |
| 4 to 6 months..... 5¼@5½ | 5½ |
| Other Names. | |
| 4 to 6 months..... 5¾ | 6 |

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**

**Rates of Change.**

| Sterling— | High. | Low. | Last. | Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand .... | $4.75¾ | $4.75¼ | $4.75¼ | .. |
| Cables .... | 4.76¼ | 4.76¼ | 4.76¼ | .. |
| Francs— | | | | |
| Demand .... | 5.74⅝ | 5.74⅜ | 5.74⅜ | + .00¼ |
| Cables .... | 5.72½ | 5.72⅜ | 5.72⅜ | + .00⅜ |
| Rubles— | | | | |
| Demand .... | 12.90 | 12.90 | 12.90 | — .15 |
| Cables .... | 13.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 | — .40 |

**Closing Exchange.**

| Normal Rates of Exch. | Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks. | Cables. |
|---|---|---|
| 4.8665 London | $4.75½ | $4.76⅛ |
| 5.1828 Paris | 5.74⅜ | 5.72½ |
| China— | | |
| Hongkong | 71.00 | 71.25 |
| Peking | 107.00 | 107.25 |
| Shanghai | 100.00 | 100.25 |
| 19.295 Greece | 19 40 | 19.45 |
| 40.19 Holland | 44.25 | 44.75 |
| 32.44 India— | | |
| Bombay | 34.50 | 34.75 |
| Calcutta | 34.50 | 34.75 |
| 5.1823 Italy | 8.27 | 8.76 |
| 49.84 Japan— | | |
| Kobe | 51.75 | 52.00 |
| Yokohama | 52.00 | 52.25 |
| 50.00 Philippine Islands— | | |
| Manila | 50.00 | 50.125 |
| 51.50 Russia | 12.90 | 13.00 |
| 26.79 Scandinavia— | | |
| Stockholm | 37.00 | 37.00 |
| Copenhagen | 33.50 | 34.00 |
| Christiania | 34.00 | 34.50 |
| 19.295 Spain | 23.88 | 23.75 |
| South America— | | |
| 32.42 Rio | 26.25 | 26.35 |
| 42.44 Buenos Aires | 47.01 | 47.11 |
| 5.1826 Switzerland | 4.36 | 4.33⅝ |

**TIME BILLS ON LONDON.**

| Bankers.— 60 Days. | 90 Days. | Commercial.— 60 Days. | 90 Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4.71¼ | $4.69¼ | $4.70½ | $4.68½ |

**Clearing House Exchanges.**

Clearing House exchanges, $685,493,157; balance, $64,377,922; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $4,248,860; Federal Reserve credit balance, $46,059,769.

**Domestic Exchanges.**

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, .5625@.3125 premium.

**Silver.**

Bar silver in London, 42¾d, unchanged; in New York, 84¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 64½c.

## THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30. — Receipts and expenditures:

| | This Month. | Fiscal Yr. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs receipts.... | $11,531,049 | 72,067,770 |
| Ord. int. revenue.... | 79,049,376 | 265,451,742 |
| Income tax..... | 6,608,706 | 32,350,060 |
| Miscellaneous ..... | 38,023,149 | 80,632,419 |
| Total receipts..... | $136,212,283 | $450,521,993 |
| Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts.. | 355,614,984 | 1,328,500,951 |
| Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts.. | 823,411,117 | 716,708,845 |
| Expenditures ..... | 491,227,247 | 1,788,022,944 |

**UNLISTED INVESTMENTS PRICED.**

Long list of securities not quoted elsewhere with prices bid and offered published in the Open Security Market of The Annalist every Monday. On all news stands; 10 cents, $4.00 a year by mail. The Annalist, published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1917.

| | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's sales ..... | 357,663 | 1,057,106 | 467,258 |
| Year to date..... | 171,811,688 | 204,220,258 | 161,300,274 |

| Closing. Bid. | Ask. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21½ | 25 | 300 | Advance Rumely pf.. | 20⅝ | 22 | 20⅝ | 22 | +1 |
| 2⅜ | 2½ | 400 | Alaska Gold Mines... | 2½ | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | .. |
| 2½ | 2⅝ | 700 | Alaska Juneau..... | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | .. |
| 18 | 18½ | 500 | Allis-Chalmers Mfg.. | 18½ | 18½ | 18¼ | 18¼ | — ¼ |
| 73¾ | 73½ | 700 | Am. Beet Sugar..... | 74½ | 75 | 74 | 75 | + ½ |
| 35⅝ | 35⅞ | 7,500 | Am. Can..... | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 96 | 97 | 200 | Am. Can pf..... | 96 | 96½ | 96 | 96½ | + ½ |
| 65¼ | 65⅝ | 600 | Am. Car & Fdry..... | 65 | 65½ | 65 | 65½ | .. |
| 26 | 26¼ | 1,100 | Am. Cotton Oil..... | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 25½ | 26 | — ½ |
| 13¼ | 13⅜ | 200 | Am. H. & Leather... | 13½ | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 35 | 39 | 100 | Am. Ice pf..... | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | .. |
| 56 | 56 | 2,300 | Am. International... | 53¼ | 56½ | 53¼ | 56 | +1 |
| 25½ | 25⅞ | 2,300 | Am. Linseed..... | 24⅜ | 26 | 24⅜ | 26 | +1½ |
| 70½ | 71½ | 700 | Am. Linseed pf..... | 71¼ | 71⅞ | 71¼ | 71⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 53 | 53½ | 400 | Am. Locomotive..... | 53 | 53½ | 53 | 53½ | — ½ |
| 75½ | 75⅝ | 6,900 | Am. Smelt. & Ref.... | 75 | 75¼ | 74 | 75½ | + ¼ |
| 100¾ | 101½ | 500 | Am. Smelt. & R. pf.. | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101 | 101 | — 1½ |
| 53 | 56 | 200 | Am. Steel Fdries.... | 54⅝ | 55⅞ | 54⅜ | 55⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 94½ | 96 | 200 | Am. Sugar Ref. x d.. | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | + ⅜ |
| 61 | 61½ | 5,300 | Am. Sumatra Tob.... | 61 | 62¼ | 59½ | 61⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 106 | 106⅜ | 2,900 | Am. Tel. & Tel..... | 106 | 106 | 105¼ | 106 | — ½ |
| 168 | 172 | 500 | Am. Tobacco..... | 169 | 169 | 169 | 169 | —3 |
| 24 | 25½ | 100 | Am. Writing P. pf.. | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | — ½ |
| 13¼ | 15 | 100 | Am. Zinc, L. & S.... | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | — ½ |
| 42¾ | 45 | 100 | Am. Zinc, L. & S.pf.. | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | +1½ |
| 56½ | 56⅝ | 12,400 | Anaconda Copper.... | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | 56 | 56½ | —1⅛ |
| ⅞ | 1⅛ | 200 | Assets Realization... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 10 | 15 | 100 | Asso. Dry Goods..... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | .. |
| 85 | 84 | 1,900 | Atch., Top. & S. F.. | 83 | 83 | 82½ | 83 | .. |
| 8¾ | 10 | 200 | At., Birm. & At..... | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| 98 | 99 | 800 | At., Gulf & West I... | 97½ | 98 | 97 | 98 | .. |
| 60 | 61½ | 500 | At., Gulf & W. I. pf.. | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60 | 60 | — ¼ |
| 55½ | 55¾ | 3,900 | Baldwin Loco. ..... | 54½ | 55⅝ | 54¼ | 55¼ | + ⅛ |
| 46½ | 47 | 7,600 | Baltimore & Ohio.... | 48 | 48½ | 45¾ | 47 | —2½ |
| 70½ | 70¾ | 19,800 | Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.. | 80 | 80 | 78⅝ | 79½ | — ¾ |
| 98¼ | 98½ | 300 | Beth. S. pf. sub. r. f. p.. | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 45 | 44½ | 200 | Bklyn Rapid Tran.... | 44⅜ | 44⅝ | 44 | 44 | — ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 6¼ | 100 | Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.. | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ | .. |
| 114 | 114½ | 900 | Burns Brothers..... | 114½ | 114½ | 113½ | 114¼ | — ⅛ |
| 17 | 17½ | 100 | Butte & Superior.... | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 12 | 12¾ | 200 | California Petrol.... | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12¼ | — ¼ |
| 37½ | 38⅛ | 100 | Californ'a Pet. pf.... | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | + ¼ |
| 132½ | 132¾ | 5,700 | Canadian Pac. x d... | 132¼ | 132¼ | 130¾ | 132¼ | + ¾ |
| 65¾ | 66 | 2,500 | Central Leather Co.. | 66¾ | 66¾ | 65¼ | 65⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 30 | 30¼ | 100 | Cerro de Pasco..... | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | — ½ |
| 30 | 30¼ | 25 | Do., odd lot..... | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | .. |
| 46¼ | 47 | 2,900 | Chesapeake & Ohio.. | 46½ | 46½ | 45¾ | 46¼ | —1½ |
| 20 | 21⅛ | 200 | Chi. Great West. pf.. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | — ¼ |
| 36 | 36¾ | 2,500 | Chi., Mil. & St. P.... | 36⅜ | 38⅜ | 35¾ | 38½ | + ⅝ |
| 141 | 145 | 25 | Chi. & Northw. pf... | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | .. |
| 18¼ | 18⅝ | 100 | Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.. | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | + ¼ |
| 51 | 52 | 600 | Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.. | 51 | 51 | 50¾ | 51 | — ⅛ |
| 41¾ | 42¾ | 700 | Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c... | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | 41¼ | 41⅜ | — ¼ |
| 129¾ | 130¼ | 5,600 | General Electric..... | 127 | 130½ | 126¾ | 129½ | + 1½ |
| 88¼ | 89¾ | 2,900 | General Motors..... | 88 | 89 | 87½ | 89 | + ⅝ |
| 35½ | 36½ | 800 | Goodrich (B. F.) Co.. | 36½ | 36½ | 36 | 36 | .. |
| 67 | 68 | 100 | Granby Consol..... | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | .. |
| 89½ | 90¼ | 711 | Great Northern pf... | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | — ⅝ |
| 26½ | 27½ | 800 | G. N. ctfs. for o. p.. | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 37½ | 39½ | 300 | Greene-Cananea..... | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | — ½ |
| 86 | 88 | 100 | Gulf States Steel.... | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | —1 |
| 40½ | 42 | 100 | Hartman Corp..... | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | .. |
| 43¼ | 43½ | 2,400 | Inspiration Copper... | 43½ | 43½ | 42¼ | 43⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 7 | 7½ | 100 | Interboro Consol.... | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | .. |
| 42⅝ | 43 | 800 | Interboro Con. pf... | 44¼ | 44¼ | 43 | 43 | —1½ |
| 108¾ | 109 | 5,000 | Int. Harvestor, N.J... | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 107¾ | 108⅝ | +1½ |
| 24½ | 24⅝ | 2,200 | Int. Mer. Marine.... | 24 | 24⅝ | 23⅞ | 24⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 96¼ | 96½ | 19,000 | Int. Mer. Marine pf.. | 93⅝ | 96⅝ | 94½ | 96¼ | + ⅝ |
| 26¾ | 27 | 1,200 | Int. Nickel..... | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26½ | 26⅝ | .. |
| 26½ | 27 | 1,300 | Int. Paper..... | 25½ | 26½ | 25½ | 26½ | — ½ |
| 60 | 63 | 100 | Int. Salt..... | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | .. |
| 16⅛ | 16⅞ | 400 | Kansas City South.. | 17 | 17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 40 | 41 | 100 | Kelly Spring Tire... | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | —1 |
| 32¼ | 32½ | 5,800 | Kennecott Copper.... | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | 31½ | 32½ | — ⅝ |
| 95 | 100 | 2 | Kings Co. El. L. & P. | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | .. |
| 80¼ | 80½ | 2,700 | Lackawanna Steel... | 80 | 80⅝ | 79½ | 80½ | — ¼ |
| 13⅞ | 14 | 100 | Lee Rubber & Tire... | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | + ⅛ |
| 52½ | 54 | 1,000 | Lehigh Valley..... | 53½ | 53½ | 53 | 53½ | .. |
| 25½ | 28 | 200 | Maxwell Motors..... | 25 | 25½ | 25 | 25½ | + ½ |
| 18½ | 19 | 800 | Max. Motors 2d pf... | 18½ | 18⅝ | 18 | 18½ | + ⅛ |
| 79 | 80 | 2,200 | Mexican Petroleum.. | 79¾ | 79¾ | 78⅝ | 79¼ | — ⅛ |
| 27½ | 28¼ | 300 | Miami Copper ..... | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | — ⅛ |
| 42¾ | 44 | 1,600 | Midvale Steel ..... | 43 | 43 | 42¼ | 42¾ | — ¾ |
| 80 | 83 | 50 | M., St. P. & S. S. M.. | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | .. |
| 4 | 4½ | 400 | Mo., Kan. & Texas... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 23 | 23½ | 1,100 | Mo. Pacific tr ctfs... | 22⅞ | 23 | 22¼ | 23 | + ½ |
| 39 | 40 | 900 | Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs.. | 40 | 40 | 39¾ | 40 | + ⅛ |
| 80¾ | 92 | 100 | Nat. Biscuit Co..... | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | — ½ |
| 23⅜ | 24 | 500 | Nat. Cond. & Cable.. | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 23½ | 24 | + ⅛ |
| 37¼ | 38 | 600 | Nat. Enam. & St.... | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37 | 37 | — ⅛ |
| 17¼ | 17½ | 100 | Nevada Con. Cop.... | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¼ | 17¼ | .. |
| 110 | 114 | 300 | N. Y. Air Brake..... | 109 | 109 | 108½ | 109 | — ½ |
| 68¾ | 69½ | 2,100 | N. Y. Central rts.... | 68¾ | 68¾ | 67¾ | 68¾ | — ⅛ |
| 27¼ | 27⅝ | 600 | N. Y., N. H. & H.... | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | — ⅛ |
| 102¼ | 103 | 200 | Norf. & West. x d... | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102 | 102 | — ⅛ |
| 84½ | 85 | 500 | Northern Pacific .... | 84 | 84 | 83⅜ | 84 | + ⅜ |
| 66¾ | 67 | 100 | Nova Scotia S. & C.. | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | .. |
| 36 | 36¾ | 1,500 | Ohio Cities Gas..... | 35½ | 36 | 35¾ | 36 | + ¼ |
| 62½ | 62¾ | 100 | Owens Bottle Mach.. | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62¼ | + ½ |
| 45⅝ | 45⅞ | 6,900 | Penn. R. R. ..... | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45 | 45⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 14 | 14⅜ | 600 | Pere Marquette ..... | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 46 | 50 | 300 | Pere Marq. prior pf.. | 49 | 49 | 47 | 47 | —2½ |
| 43⅜ | 44 | 200 | Pittsburgh Coal .... | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | —1 |
| 21¼ | 22 | 300 | Pitts. & West Va.... | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21⅝ | —1⅜ |
| 121 | 122½ | 1,300 | Pullman Co..... | 124½ | 124¾ | 122⅜ | 122⅝ | —2⅞ |
| 40⅝ | 43 | 300 | Railway Steel Sp.... | 42¼ | 42¼ | 40½ | 40½ | —3½ |
| 22 | 23 | 1,200 | Ray Con. Copper.... | 22½ | 22½ | 22 | 22½ | .. |
| 68⅝ | 69¼ | 9,000 | Reading ..... | 69⅛ | 69¼ | 67⅛ | 69 | — ⅛ |
| 76⅞ | 76⅞ | 12,100 | Rep. Iron & Steel.... | 77 | 77⅞ | 74½ | 76½ | — ⅝ |
| 69 | 70 | 200 | Royal Dutch t r..... | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | — ½ |
| 14¾ | 14⅞ | 400 | St. Louis-San Fran.. | 15 | 15 | 14½ | 14⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 23 | 26 | 100 | St. Louis Southw.... | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | + ½ |
| 61 | 62 | 200 | Savage Arms x d.... | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | +1½ |
| 139 | 139 | 100 | Sears, Roeb. & Co... | 138½ | 138½ | 138½ | 138½ | —1 |
| 30¼ | 31 | 800 | Sinclair Oil & Ref.. | 30⅝ | 31¼ | 30⅝ | 31 | .. |
| 38½ | 39 | 100 | Sloss-S. Steel & I... | 38½ | 38½ | 38¼ | 38½ | — ⅜ |
| 80½ | 80⅝ | 3,900 | So. Pacific x d..... | 80½ | 80½ | 80 | 80⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 24⅜ | 25 | 2,300 | Southern Railway.... | 24⅛ | 24⅜ | 24 | 24⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 57 | 58 | 700 | Southern Ry. pf..... | 57 | 57½ | 57 | 57½ | + ⅛ |
| 44⅝ | 44⅞ | 18,400 | Studebaker Co..... | 43¼ | 43¾ | 42⅜ | 44⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 34 | 35 | 500 | Superior Steel ..... | 36 | 36 | 34 | 35 | —1¼ |
| 96¾ | 100 | 100 | Super. Steel 1st pf.. | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | +1½ |
| 12¾ | 12⅞ | 700 | Tenn. C. & C..... | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | — ¼ |
| 141¼ | 142 | 2,100 | Texas Co..... | 142 | 142 | 139⅝ | 141½ | —1 |
| 51⅝ | 52 | 2,800 | Tobacco Products.... | 51⅝ | 52¼ | 51⅛ | 52 | .. |
| 92 | 93 | 200 | Tobacco Prod. pf.... | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | +1 |
| 67¼ | 69½ | 2,700 | Twin City Rap. Tr.... | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ | —2½ |
| 110¾ | 113 | 2,700 | Union Pacific x d.... | 111⅜ | 112½ | 110¾ | 112½ | +1½ |
| 70 | 72½ | 100 | Union Pacific pf..... | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | —3½ |
| 90¾ | 91 | 2,300 | United Cigar Stores.. | 91 | 90½ | 91 | 89¾ | — ⅝ |
| 117⅝ | 118 | 200 | United Fruit ..... | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | — ½ |
| 46 | 50 | 100 | U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.. | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | — ¼ |
| 111 | 112¼ | 1,300 | U. S. Indus. Alco.... | 111 | 111 | 110½ | 112½ | +1½ |
| 12 | 14½ | 100 | U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.. | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | .. |
| 52 | 52¾ | 1,000 | U. S. Rubber..... | 51½ | 52 | 51½ | 52 | — ⅜ |
| 97 | 100 | 100 | U. S. Rub. Imp. Co.. | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ⅛ |
| 45¼ | 46¼ | 100 | U. S. Rub. 1st pf.... | 45½ | 45½ | 45¼ | 45¼ | .. |
| 91¾ | 92 | 80,800 | U. S. Smelting & M... | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | .. |
| 108¼ | 108½ | 900 | U. S. Steel pf..... | 92 | 92¼ | 90¾ | 91⅜ | — ¼ |
| 75¾ | 76 | 8,900 | U. S. Steel x d..... | 108½ | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108½ | — ⅜ |
| 10½ | 12 | 200 | Utah Copper ..... | 75 | 76⅜ | 75 | 76 | —2 |
| 33 | 34½ | 200 | Utah Securities ..... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | .. |
| 8 | 8¾ | 100 | Va.-Car. Chemical... | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | 33 | 33 | —2 |
| 81 | 82 | 600 | Wabash pf. A..... | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40 | 40 | — ½ |
| 38¾ | 39 | 1,100 | Westingh. E. & M... | 38⅝ | 38⅞ | 38¼ | 38⅜ | .. |
| 37½ | 38 | 100 | Wheel. & L. E. pf.... | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19½ | —2 |
| 19⅝ | 20 | 200 | White Motors ..... | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36½ | — ⅝ |
| 19⅝ | 19¾ | 7,800 | Willys-Overland .... | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 18½ | 19¼ | — ¼ |
| 70 | 71 | 100 | Willys-Overland pf... | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | +1 |
| 35½ | 37 | 100 | Wisconsin Central... | 35½ | 35½ | 35¼ | 35½ | —1½ |
| 106 | 107 | 100 | Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.. | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | — ½ |
| 36¼ | 37 | 900 | Worthington Pump.. | 37 | 37 | 36¾ | 36¾ | — ⅛ |

## TRANSACTIONS IN NOVEMBER

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of November aggregated 14,712,975 shares, a decrease of 2,721,918 shares as compared with the previous month, and of 19,704,006 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. There were three-million share days, of which the total of 1,394,099 on the 1st was the greatest. The smallest full day's total was 273,175 shares on the 16th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 346,235 on the 3d, and the minimum 156,175 on the 17th.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for November and the eleven months of this year, as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

| | November. | Jan. 1 to Nov. 30. |
|---|---|---|
| 1917..... | 14,712,975 | 171,811,688 |
| 1916..... | 34,506,981 | 203,163,162 |
| 1915..... | 17,560,902 | 159,702,334 |
| 1914—Exch.clos'd for stock trading. | ..... | 45,989,158 |
| 1913..... | 3,763,115 | 76,134,998 |
| 1912..... | 8,706,851 | 118,452,676 |
| 1911..... | 14,963,407 | 117,449,712 |
| 1910..... | 10,812,171 | 153,994,724 |
| 1909..... | 18,739,401 | 196,936,437 |
| 1908..... | 24,879,349 | 173,862,554 |
| 1907..... | 9,647,483 | 182,859,015 |
| 1906..... | 19,411,945 | 263,449,236 |
| 1905..... | 26,884,067 | 281,632,093 |
| 1904..... | 31,960,929 | 158,353,934 |
| 1903..... | 19,744,781 | 145,572,190 |
| 1902..... | 17,115,723 | 172,801,439 |
| 1901..... | 18,360,459 | 248,905,011 |
| 1900..... | 22,646,898 | 114,934,640 |
| 1899..... | 13,579,247 | 151,028,347 |
| 1898..... | 10,938,029 | 96,339,842 |
| 1897..... | 5,703,041 | 70,773,847 |
| 1896..... | 5,874,111 | 50,512,198 |
| 1895..... | 4,988,733 | 60,588,541 |
| 1894..... | 4,350,824 | 45,947,892 |
| 1893..... | 5,432,525 | 74,011,327 |
| 1892..... | 5,817,700 | 74,345,010 |
| 1891..... | 5,235,283 | 61,060,106 |
| 1890..... | 8,917,213 | 58,295,643 |
| 1889..... | 6,973,496 | 62,086,218 |

The sales of railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $25,899,000; in Government bonds to $71,121,500; in State bonds to $5,000, and in city bonds to $591,000, a total on all classes of bonds of $97,616,500, a decrease of $21,951,000, as compared with the previous month, and of $23,962,500, as compared with the corresponding month last year. The heaviest day's trading was $5,689,000 on the 2d, and lightest $3,156,000 on the 13th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $3,321,500 on the 24th, and the minimum $1,977,000 on the 10th.

Bond dealings for the month and the elven months of this year make the following showings, as compared with preceding years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

| | November. | Jan. 1 to Nov. 30. |
|---|---|---|
| 1917..... | $97,616,500 | $988,564,450 |
| 1916..... | 121,579,000 | 1,054,915,000 |
| 1915..... | 124,697,500 | 885,589,200 |
| 1914..... | 2,050,500 | 427,091,500 |
| 1913..... | 32,688,000 | 455,805,420 |
| 1912..... | 38,631,700 | 630,386,000 |
| 1911..... | 38,404,700 | 796,868,600 |
| 1910..... | 43,085,500 | 881,770,000 |
| 1909..... | 85,099,000 | 1,392,566,200 |
| 1908..... | 136,605,200 | 916,864,020 |
| 1907..... | 70,555,750 | 468,216,350 |
| 1906..... | 41,521,000 | 631,076,500 |
| 1905..... | 78,268,500 | 945,480,920 |
| 1904..... | 216,853,500 | 918,687,580 |
| 1903..... | 50,385,600 | 620,166,550 |
| 1902..... | 54,511,700 | 830,668,550 |
| 1901..... | 90,187,500 | 923,527,620 |
| 1900..... | 79,286,500 | 874,042,900 |
| 1899..... | 48,279,720 | 763,042,810 |
| 1898..... | 100,191,820 | 766,102,540 |
| 1897..... | 38,701,750 | 483,331,980 |
| 1896..... | 47,926,500 | 353,867,700 |
| 1895..... | 33,711,600 | 463,498,970 |
| 1894..... | 23,062,000 | 328,588,970 |
| 1893..... | 29,686,800 | 529,914,400 |
| 1892..... | 27,925,050 | 454,446,510 |
| 1891..... | 30,715,700 | 327,670,400 |
| 1890..... | 36,936,900 | 430,976,860 |
| 1889..... | 32,935,060 | 335,351,874 |

### Pennsylvania Trolley Merger.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., Nov. 30.—Control of the Chambersburg, Green Castle and Waynesboro Street Railway Company passed today into the hands of the owners of the Hagerstown and Frederick Railway Company. The deal involves about $1,200,000, and adds thirty miles of road to the system.

## MARKET AVERAGES.

**STOCKS.**

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 railroads. | 57.43 | 56.87 | 57.28 | — .51 |
| 25 industrials. | 71.10 | 69.94 | 70.77 | — .67 |
| 50 stocks..... | 64.26 | 63.40 | 64.02 | — .59 |

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 30..... | 64.26 | 63.40 | 64.02 | — .59 |
| Nov. 29..... | Holiday. | | | |
| Nov. 28..... | 65.14 | 64.33 | 64.61 | — .53 |
| Nov. 27..... | 65.96 | 64.94 | 65.16 | — .51 |
| Nov. 26..... | 65.90 | 65.03 | 65.67 | + .39 |
| Nov. 24..... | 65.81 | 65.13 | 65.28 | — .51 |
| Nov. 23..... | 66.16 | 64.91 | 65.79 | + .70 |

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

| Nov. | —High. | —Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1917.. | 66.16 Nov. 23 | 60.42 Nov. 8 | 64.02 |
| 1916.. | 101.51 Nov. 20 | 97.77 Nov. 1 | 97.55 |
| 1915.. | 93.51 Nov. 1 | 85.76 Nov. 10 | 90.39 |
| 1914.. | Exchange closed. | | |
| 1913.. | 67.80 Nov. 1 | 65.50 Nov. 10 | 66.51 |
| 1912.. | 84.12 Nov. 7 | 81.10 Nov. 12 | 82.37 |
| 1911.. | 78.98 Nov. 24 | 74.14 Nov. 1 | 77.07 |

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

| | —High.— | —Low.— | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1917.. | 90.46 Jan. 4 | 60.42 Nov. 8 | 64.02 |
| †1916.. | 101.51 Nov. 20 | 90.91 Sep. 22 | 98.03 |
| | Full Years. | | |
| 1916.. | 101.51 Nov. 20 | 80.91 Apr. 22 | 88.22 |
| 1915.. | 94.13 Oct. 22 | 58.89 Feb. 24 | 91.50 |
| 1914.. | 73.80 Jan. 31 | 67.41 July 30 | 60.20 |
| 1913.. | 79.10 Jan. 9 | 63.09 June 10 | 63.06 |
| 1912.. | 85.82 Sep. 30 | 75.24 Feb. 1 | 78.20 |
| 1911.. | 84.41 June

# CALL MONEY RATE SOARS TO 6 PER CENT.

## Committee Hastens to Rescue and Puts Out $20,000,000 on Demand.

## MANY CAUSES FOR ADVANCE

### Federal Reserve Bank Withdraws $800,000,000 of Government Funds—Many Loans Called.

For the first time since Oct. 1 the rate for call money moved up to 6 per cent. yesterday. This was the opening and renewal rate, although some loans were made at 5 per cent., and the closing quotation was 5½. The rate would no doubt have gone to much higher levels had not the so-called "Money Committee" stepped in promptly and put out approximately $20,000,000 on demand. This committee had kept the money market in a steady condition all through the Liberty Loan campaign, and only temporarily ceased its activities about a fortnight ago, at the completion of the Liberty Loan payments. It was felt then that the committee had served its purpose and that there was no need for its further operation unless and until a situation was created which required special attention.

There were a number of factors which gave rise to an unusually heavy demand for money yesterday, and for that reason the committee unhesitatingly came into the market again. In the first place, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, acting as fiscal agent for the Government, withdrew a large portion of the $800,000,000 of Government funds on deposit with the various banks and trust companies. This withdrawal was made necessary by the maturity of $250,000,000 of 3½ per cent. Treasury certificates of indebtedness, sold Aug. 28, and by the advances made to various foreign Governments. In the second place, there was the usual demand for funds for the end-of-the-month payments, including substantial interest and dividend payments by railroad and industrial corporations.

Many of the banks called loans yesterday, and there was more than the usual demand for call money. It was estimated that about $30,000,000 had been lent on the floor of the Exchange, of which approximately $23,000,000 was put out at 4 per cent., the balance mostly at 5½ per cent.

Not only did the Federal Reserve Bank withdraw funds from the depositary banks yesterday, but it advised all of the institutions that it would make further withdrawals today, Monday, Dec. 7, Dec. 10 and Dec. 14. On Dec. 15 there is due a 40 per cent. instalment on the Liberty Loan, but inasmuch as approximately $1,120,000,000 is still due the Government the payments on that date will probably not exceed $560,000,000. The final payment, also of 40 per cent., is due Jan. 15.

It is assumed that the Government has decided to withdraw funds from the banks in order to place itself in funds for the redemption, on Dec. 6 and Dec. 11, of Treasury certificates of indebtedness amounting to $700,000,000. On these dates there will be paid certificates which mature on Dec. 15, the Government having decided to anticipate some of the payments. In addition, there are $685,000,000 of 4 per cent. certificates which mature on Dec. 15 and which will be paid on that day.

Applications for the new 4 per cent. Treasury certificates of indebtedness, dated Nov. 30 and due June 25—the same having been offered for the purpose of averting concentration of tax payments on one date—have poured in in such large volume that the Federal Reserve Bank has been obliged to advise subscribers that books have been closed, and that subscriptions which were filed subsequent to the close of business Wednesday would be subject to reduction in whole or in part. The Reserve Bank would not make public figures showing the total of subscriptions received.

## MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | .03 | Hale & Norcross | .02 |
| Alta | .03 | Jacket | .08 |
| Andes | .11 | Mexican | .13 |
| Best & Belcher | .03 | Occidental | .06 |
| Bullion | .01 | Ophir | .10 |
| Caledonia | .12 | Overman | .04 |
| Challenge Con | .05 | Potosi | .02 |
| Chollar | .02 | Savage | .02 |
| Confidence | .01 | Sierra Nevada | .04 |
| Con. Imperial | .01 | Union Con | 1.17½ |
| Con. Virginia | .06 | Utah | .01 |
| Gould & Curry | .01 | Mexican dollars | .44½ |

PONOPAH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belmont | 3.50 | Florence | .12 |
| Halifax | .10 | Goldfield Consol | .72 |
| Jim Butler | .75 | Goldfield Merger | .03 |
| McNamara | .18 | Great Bend | .05 |
| Midway | .06 | Jumbo Extension | .16 |
| Mizpah | .05 | Kewanas | .06 |
| Monarch Pitts | .05 | Silver Pick | .03 |
| North Star | .04 | Spearhead | .04 |
| Rescue | .05 | MANHATTAN. | |
| Tonopah Belmont | .16 | Consolidated | .16 |
| Tonopah Dev | .17 | Manhattan Glory | .16 |
| Tonopah Extension | .14 | Union Amalg | .03 |
| Tonopah Nevada | 4.00 | White Caps | .78 |
| West End | .63 | OTHER DISTRICTS. | |
| West Tonopah | .10 | Nevada Hills | .03 |
| GOLDFIELD. | | Rochester | .05 |
| Atlanta | .08 | Round Mountain | .20 |
| Booth | .04 | United Eastern | 3.80 |

COLORADO SPRINGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cresson | 4¾ | Granite | 40 |
| Dr. Pyatt | 3¾ | Isabella | 8 |
| Elkton | 1 | McKinney | .10 |
| El Paso | .15 | Portland | .115 |
| Fanny R | .8½ | U. Gold M. | .16½ |
| Golden Cy | .16¾ | Vindicator | .35 |
| Gold Sov | .2¾ | | |

# STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

November, 1917.

RAILROADS (25 STOCKS.)

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 1 | 60.13 | 58.13 | 58.42 | —1.90 |
| Nov. 2 | 59.61 | 58.58 | 58.91 | + .49 |
| Nov. 3 | 59.34 | 58.46 | 58.61 | — .30 |
| Nov. 5 | 57.99 | 55.95 | 56.84 | —1.77 |
| Nov. 6 | Holiday | | | |
| Nov. 7 | 58.38 | 56.02 | 57.84 | +1.00 |
| Nov. 8 | 58.04 | 55.71 | 56.12 | —1.72 |
| Nov. 9 | 57.34 | 56.00 | 56.96 | + .84 |
| Nov. 10 | 57.69 | 57.24 | 57.56 | + .70 |
| Nov. 12 | 58.40 | 57.06 | 57.95 | + .39 |
| Nov. 13 | 58.20 | 57.59 | 57.82 | — .13 |
| Nov. 14 | 57.63 | 56.75 | 57.01 | — .81 |
| Nov. 15 | 57.26 | 56.87 | 57.12 | + .11 |
| Nov. 16 | 57.19 | 56.71 | 56.81 | — .31 |
| Nov. 17 | 57.19 | 56.79 | 57.10 | + .29 |
| Nov. 19 | 57.27 | 57.04 | 58.22 | +1.12 |
| Nov. 20 | 59.21 | 58.10 | 58.81 | + .59 |
| Nov. 21 | 59.57 | 58.54 | 59.31 | + .50 |
| Nov. 22 | 59.59 | 59.07 | 59.17 | + .14 |
| Nov. 23 | 59.70 | 58.83 | 59.20 | + .03 |
| Nov. 24 | 59.18 | 58.93 | 59.00 | — .20 |
| Nov. 26 | 59.26 | 58.78 | 59.03 | + .03 |
| Nov. 27 | 58.93 | 58.19 | 58.42 | — .61 |
| Nov. 28 | 58.21 | 57.61 | 57.79 | — .63 |
| Nov. 29 | Holiday | | | |
| Nov. 30 | 57.43 | 56.87 | 57.28 | — .51 |

INDUSTRIALS (25 STOCKS.)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 1 | 71.97 | 68.96 | 69.32 | —2.83 |
| Nov. 2 | 71.97 | 69.98 | 70.59 | +1.27 |
| Nov. 3 | 71.81 | 70.06 | 70.26 | — .33 |
| Nov. 5 | 69.83 | 66.56 | 67.99 | —2.27 |
| Nov. 6 | Holiday | | | |
| Nov. 7 | 70.02 | 66.52 | 69.28 | +1.29 |
| Nov. 8 | 70.18 | 65.14 | 66.43 | —2.85 |
| Nov. 9 | 67.84 | 66.06 | 67.20 | + .77 |
| Nov. 10 | 68.32 | 66.97 | 68.01 | + .81 |
| Nov. 12 | 69.69 | 68.17 | 68.55 | + .54 |
| Nov. 13 | 68.75 | 67.35 | 67.97 | — .58 |
| Nov. 14 | 67.84 | 66.53 | 67.16 | — .79 |
| Nov. 15 | 67.61 | 66.52 | 67.15 | — .03 |
| Nov. 16 | 67.77 | 66.78 | 67.38 | + .23 |
| Nov. 17 | 68.70 | 68.08 | 68.41 | +1.03 |
| Nov. 19 | 69.32 | 68.51 | 69.33 | + .92 |
| Nov. 20 | 71.15 | 69.52 | 70.70 | +1.37 |
| Nov. 21 | 72.22 | 70.24 | 71.50 | + .80 |
| Nov. 22 | 72.14 | 70.64 | 71.02 | — .48 |
| Nov. 23 | 72.62 | 70.95 | 72.39 | +1.37 |
| Nov. 24 | 72.44 | 71.94 | 71.57 | — .82 |
| Nov. 26 | 72.54 | 71.26 | 72.32 | + .75 |
| Nov. 27 | 73.00 | 71.69 | 71.91 | — .41 |
| Nov. 28 | 72.08 | 71.05 | 71.44 | — .47 |
| Nov. 29 | Holiday | | | |
| Nov. 30 | 71.10 | 69.94 | 70.77 | — .67 |

COMBINED AVERAGE, (50 STOCKS.)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 1 | 66.05 | 63.55 | 63.87 | —2.41 |
| Nov. 2 | 65.89 | 64.28 | 64.75 | + .88 |
| Nov. 3 | 65.54 | 64.26 | 64.43 | — .32 |
| Nov. 5 | 63.91 | 61.25 | 62.41 | —2.02 |
| Nov. 6 | Holiday. | | | |
| Nov. 7 | 64.15 | 61.29 | 63.56 | +1.15 |
| Nov. 8 | 64.11 | 60.42 | 61.27 | —2.29 |
| Nov. 9 | 62.50 | 61.67 | 62.08 | + .81 |
| Nov. 10 | 63.00 | 62.10 | 62.78 | + .70 |
| Nov. 12 | 64.04 | 62.96 | 63.25 | + .47 |
| Nov. 13 | 63.47 | 62.47 | 62.89 | — .36 |
| Nov. 14 | 62.73 | 61.64 | 62.09 | — .80 |
| Nov. 15 | 62.43 | 61.69 | 62.13 | + .04 |
| Nov. 16 | 62.48 | 61.74 | 62.00 | — .04 |
| Nov. 17 | 62.64 | 62.43 | 62.75 | + .49 |
| Nov. 19 | 63.80 | 62.77 | 63.77 | +1.02 |
| Nov. 20 | 65.18 | 63.81 | 64.75 | + .98 |
| Nov. 21 | 65.89 | 64.39 | 65.40 | + .65 |
| Nov. 22 | 66.03 | 64.85 | 65.00 | — .31 |
| Nov. 23 | 66.16 | 64.91 | 65.79 | + .70 |
| Nov. 24 | 65.81 | 65.13 | 65.28 | — .51 |
| Nov. 26 | 65.90 | 65.03 | 65.67 | + .39 |
| Nov. 27 | 65.93 | 64.94 | 65.16 | — .51 |
| Nov. 28 | 65.14 | 64.33 | 64.61 | — .55 |
| Nov. 29 | Holiday. | | | |
| Nov. 30 | 64.26 | 63.40 | 64.02 | — .59 |

### Range for November.

RAILROADS.

| | High. | Date. | Low. | Date. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 | 60.13 | 1 | 55.71 | 6 | 57.28 |
| 1916 | 85.70 | 8 | 81.49 | 15 | 82.67 |
| 1915 | 82.84 | 4 | 79.54 | 10 | 81.27 |
| 1914 | Exchange closed. | | | | |
| 1913 | 79.55 | 5 | 77.20 | 19 | 78.61 |
| 1912 | 96.04 | 7 | 93.01 | 25 | 94.09 |
| 1911 | 94.31 | 24 | 89.64 | 1 | 91.95 |

INDUSTRIALS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 | 73.00 | 27 | 65.14 | 8 | 70.77 |
| 1916 | 119.30 | 20 | 111.52 | 1 | 112.39 |
| 1915 | 104.61 | 1 | 91.08 | 10 | 99.51 |
| 1914 | Exchange closed. | | | | |
| 1913 | 56.08 | 1 | 53.81 | 10 | 54.41 |
| 1912 | 72.15 | 17 | 69.08 | 12 | 70.65 |
| 1911 | 63.56 | 1 | 58.84 | 1 | 62.18 |

COMBINED AVERAGE.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 | 66.16 | 23 | 60.42 | 8 | 64.02 |
| 1916 | 101.51 | 20 | 97.77 | 1 | 97.58 |
| 1915 | 93.51 | 1 | 85.76 | 10 | 90.39 |
| 1914 | Exchange closed. | | | | |
| 1913 | 67.80 | 1 | 65.50 | 10 | 66.51 |
| 1912 | 84.12 | 7 | 81.10 | 12 | 82.37 |
| 1911 | 78.98 | 24 | 74.14 | 1 | 77.07 |

### Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

| | High. Date. | Low. Date. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1917 | 88.21 Jan. 2 | 55.71 Nov. 6 | 57.28 |
| 1916 | 85.70 Nov. 8 | 76.93 Apr. 22 | 80.57 |
| 1915 | 82.84 Mar. 4 | 66.13 Feb. 24 | 82.28 |
| 1914 | 84.94 Jan. 23 | 66.35 July 30 | 68.04 |
| 1913 | 91.41 Jan. 9 | 75.92 June 10 | 79.79 |
| 1912 | 97.53 Dec. 30 | 86.12 Dec. 16 | 90.27 |
| 1911 | 99.61 June 26 | 84.40 Sep. 22 | 91.37 |

INDUSTRIALS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1917 | 99.74 | Jan. 4 | 65.14 | Nov. 8 | 70.77 |
| 1916 | 119.30 | Nov. 20 | 86.60 | July 13 | 95.88 |
| 1915 | 109.97 | Oct. 22 | 51.85 | Feb. 24 | 100.78 |
| 1914 | 81.88 | Jan. 31 | 48.45 | July 30 | 52.78 |
| 1913 | 67.08 | Jan. 9 | 50.27 | June 10 | 56.34 |
| 1912 | 74.50 | Sep. 30 | 61.74 | Feb. 1 | 66.18 |
| 1911 | 69.76 | June 5 | 54.75 | Sep. 25 | 63.83 |

COMBINED.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1917 | 90.46 | Jan. 4 | 66.42 | Nov. 8 | 64.02 |
| 1916 | 101.51 | Nov. 22 | 80.91 | Apr. 22 | 85.23 |
| 1915 | 94.18 | Oct. 22 | 58.99 | Feb. 24 | 91.50 |
| 1914 | 73.30 | Jan. 31 | 57.41 | July 30 | 60.20 |
| 1913 | 79.10 | Jan. 9 | 63.09 | June 10 | 68.06 |
| 1912 | 85.82 | Sep. 30 | 75.24 | Feb. 1 | 78.20 |
| 1911 | 84.41 | June 26 | 69.57 | Sep. 25 | 77.80 |

*To date.

# BOND AVERAGES.

November, 1917.

FORTY BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 1 | 78.70 | — .07 | Nov. 16 | 76.89 | — .16 |
| Nov. 2 | 78.78 | — .24 | Nov. 17 | 76.72 | — .17 |
| Nov. 3 | 78.21 | — .57 | Nov. 19 | 76.71 | — .01 |
| Nov. 5 | 77.54 | — .37 | Nov. 20 | 76.57 | — .14 |
| Nov. 6 | Holiday. | | Nov. 21 | 77.06 | + .49 |
| Nov. 7 | 77.79 | — .05 | Nov. 22 | 77.13 | + .07 |
| Nov. 8 | 77.42 | — .33 | Nov. 23 | 77.18 | + .05 |
| Nov. 9 | 77.43 | — .05 | Nov. 24 | 77.31 | + .16 |
| Nov. 10 | 77.40 | — .03 | Nov. 26 | 77.44 | + .13 |
| Nov. 12 | 77.40 | — | Nov. 27 | 77.44 | — |
| Nov. 13 | 77.31 | — .09 | Nov. 28 | 77.38 | — .06 |
| Nov. 14 | 77.11 | — .20 | Nov. 29 | Holiday. | |
| Nov. 15 | 77.05 | — .06 | Nov. 30 | 77.15 | — .23 |

RANGE FOR NOVEMBER.

| | High. Date. | Low. Date. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 | 78.78 12 | 76.72 17 | 77.15 |
| 1916 | 80.18 27 | 78.74 1 | 80.13 |
| 1915 | 87.62 24 | 85.54 1 | 87.31 |
| 1914 | 82.49 28 | 81.98 20 | 81.97 |
| 1913 | 87.08 1 | 86.13 25 | 86.13 |

YEAR'S RANGE.

| | High. Date. | Low. Date. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1917 | 80.48 Jan. 30 | 76.72 Nov. 17 | 77.15 |
| 1916 | 89.18 Nov. 27 | 84.19 Apr. 29 | 88.64 |
| 1915 | 87.62 Mar. 24 | 81.52 Jan. 2 | 86.97 |
| 1914 | 90.43 Feb. 3 | 81.42 Dec. 16 | 81.94 |
| 1913 | 92.81 Jan. 10 | 83.45 Dec. 18 | 86.84 |

*To date.

# EARNINGS

## Railroads.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

| | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| October gross | $688,471 | $525,132 | $401,121 |
| Net after taxes | 231,238 | 207,760 | 145,634 |
| 4 mos. gross | 2,545,130 | 1,964,056 | 1,699,123 |
| Net after taxes | 858,519 | 658,908 | 471,226 |

BALTIMORE & OHIO—

| | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. gross | 12,925,425 | 11,567,029 | 10,004,481 |
| Net | 2,782,567 | 3,363,826 | 3,160,842 |
| 10 mos. gr. | 111,106,093 | 100,722,312 | 81,364,360 |
| Net | 29,819,358 | 28,029,482 | 27,715,835 |

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

| | 1917. | 1916. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| October gross | 14,733,744 | 13,237,057 | 1,496,687 |
| Net | 5,054,702 | 5,674,739 | *620,037 |

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

| | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| October gross | 5,046,572 | 4,215,490 | 3,577,192 |
| Net after taxes | 1,309,040 | 1,303,827 | 1,391,422 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 684,577 | 742,277 | 886,233 |
| 10 mos. gross | 44,978,312 | 41,394,738 | 35,382,605 |
| Net aft. taxes | 11,632,858 | 12,805,048 | 11,703,698 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 5,953,125 | 6,350,422 | 5,884,286 |

LEHIGH VALLEY—

| | 1917. | 1916. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| October gross | 4,070,374 | 4,454,852 | 4,630,358 |
| Net after taxes | 737,034 | 1,211,396 | 1,570,408 |
| 10 mos. gross | 44,365,979 | 40,628,310 | 36,505,292 |
| Net after taxes | 8,612,049 | 10,047,005 | 9,738,289 |

MAINE CENTRAL—

| | 1917. | 1916. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. gross | 1,377,220 | 1,204,604 | 1,021,676 |
| Net aft. taxes | 388,798 | 406,433 | 313,973 |
| 10 mos. gross | 11,870,108 | 10,678,074 | 9,542,626 |
| Net aft. taxes | 2,512,285 | 3,018,104 | 2,347,742 |

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—

| | 1917. | 1916. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. gross | 1,453,249 | 1,269,904 | 183,345 |
| Net aft. taxes | 316,796 | 440,552 | *123,730 |
| 10 mos. gross | 12,410,872 | 11,085,228 | 1,325,644 |
| Net aft. taxes | 2,552,080 | 2,696,318 | *144,232 |

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

Southern Railway Co.:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. gross | 9,139,552 | 7,248,089 | 1,891,462 |
| Net over oper. exp. & taxes | 3,104,187 | 2,433,286 | 670,900 |
| 4 mos. gross | 32,392,804 | 25,754,159 | 6,638,644 |
| Net over oper. exp. & taxes | 9,323,772 | 7,575,614 | 1,748,158 |
| Cincinnati, N. Orleans & Texas Pac. Ry.: | | | |
| Oct. gross | 1,202,753 | 1,068,893 | 133,860 |
| Net over oper. exp. & taxes | 352,875 | 414,181 | *61,327 |
| 4 mos. gross | 4,615,440 | 3,934,633 | 680,807 |
| Net over oper. exp. & taxes | 1,580,984 | 1,322,886 | 257,097 |
| New Orleans & Northwestern Railroad: | | | |
| Oct. gross | 471,647 | 352,684 | 118,963 |
| Net over oper. exp. & taxes | 107,558 | 101,632 | 5,925 |
| 4 mos. gross | 1,580,984 | 1,322,886 | 257,097 |
| Net over oper. exp. & taxes | 339,951 | 373,265 | *33,313 |

*Decrease.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY for month of October—

| | Amount. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|
| Average miles operated | 1,754.67 | .06 |
| Railway oper. revenues | 7,438,263 | 612,182 |
| Maint. of way & struct | 947,291 | 229,787 |
| Maint. of equipment | 1,284,681 | 234,804 |
| Railway oper. expenses | 5,730,772 | 1,301,833 |
| Net rev. from ry. oper | 1,707,489 | *819,801 |
| Railway oper. income | 1,826,021 | *858,599 |
| Gross income | 2,430,729 | *935,356 |
| Net income | 685,320 | *553,713 |

*Decrease.

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Average miles operated | 1,754.67 | .93 |
| Railway oper. revenues | 66,023,704 | 2,437,481 |
| Railway oper. expenses | 51,267,010 | 9,208,978 |
| Net rev. from ry. oper | 14,762,755 | *6,771,526 |
| Railway oper. income | 10,084,982 | *7,119,622 |
| Gross income | 21,843,008 | *8,782,182 |
| Net income | 5,772,172 | *5,237,707 |

*Decrease.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for month of October—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Average miles operated | 4,562.72 | 25.43 |
| Railway oper. revenues | 22,172,621 | 2,881,125 |
| Railway oper. expenses | 18,223,454 | 3,614,133 |
| Net rev. from ry. oper | 4,949,167 | *733,008 |
| Railway oper. income | 4,003,438 | *945,916 |
| Gross income | 5,823,910 | *1,060,096 |
| Net income | 3,419,721 | *1,005,178 |

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Average miles operated | 4,562.72 | 25.43 |
| Railway oper. revenues | 215,117,780 | 22,897,625 |
| Railway oper. expenses | 165,282,930 | 28,058,781 |
| Net rev. from ry. oper | 49,834,850 | *5,170,956 |
| Railway oper. income | 41,204,840 | *6,191,163 |
| Gross income | 59,270,633 | *7,465,943 |
| Net income | 35,213,148 | *8,062,083 |

*Decrease.

PENNSYLVANIA System, East and West, for the Month of October—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lines East: | | | |
| Total oper. revenue | 20,299,326 | 4,382,847 | |
| Total oper. exp. (incl. ry. tax accruals, &c.) | 24,426,577 | 4,972,906 | |
| Railway oper. income | 5,763,749 | *581,059 | |
| Lines West: | | | |
| Total oper. revenue | 14,723,861 | 1,488,677 | |
| Total oper. exp. (incl. ry. tax accruals, &c.) | 12,054,914 | 2,467,425 | |
| Railway oper. income | 2,668,947 | *1,018,768 | |
| Lines East and West: | | | |
| Total oper. revenue | 44,923,208 | 5,831,504 | |
| Total oper. exp. (incl. ry. tax accruals, &c.) | 36,490,491 | 7,431,332 | |
| Railway oper. income | 8,432,717 | 1,599,827 | |

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lines East: | | | |
| Total oper. revenue | 177,940,469 | 32,504,226 | |
| Total oper. expenses | 221,326,040 | 35,663,260 | |
| Railway oper. income | 56,614,408 | *6,158,944 | |
| Lines West: | | | |
| Total oper. revenue | 134,641,710 | 11,612,906 | |
| Total oper. expenses | 110,154,794 | 13,677,546 | |
| Railway oper. income | 24,486,916 | *2,060,339 | |
| Lines East and West: | | | |
| Total oper. revenue | 412,582,180 | 44,117,982 | |
| Total oper. expenses | 331,480,834 | 57,336,116 | |
| Railway oper. income | 81,101,328 | *13,218,183 | |

*Decrease.

## Public Utilities.

| | 1917. | 1916. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. gross | $1,670,738 | $1,541,602 | $178,106 |
| †Total income | 1,672,175 | 1,566,406 | 105,769 |
| Net aft. taxes | 680,404 | 584,337 | *94,033 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 128,507 | 247,987 | *19,480 |
| Bal. aft. div. | 50,028 | 150,025 | *99,954 |
| 10 mos. gross | 16,306,063 | 15,335,281 | 953,782 |
| †Total income | 16,748,884 | 15,687,374 | 1,056,510 |
| Net aft. taxes | 6,286,676 | 6,600,071 | *290,395 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 2,690,708 | 3,260,451 | *580,743 |
| Bal. aft. div. | including $34,978 in October, 1917, and $28,320 in October, 1916, involved in rate litigation; $371,889 for 10 months of 1917 and $285,047 in 1916. | | |

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. gross | 624,220 | 468,873 | *35,348 |
| Net aft. taxes | 307,023 | 265,400 | *22,382 |
| Total income | 438,069 | 392,370 | 45,699 |
| Bal. aft. int. | 311,056 | 302,016 | 9,040 |
| Total balance | 284,781 | 302,016 | 33,765 |
| 10 mos. gross | 6,270,981 | 5,752,554 | *515,693 |
| Net aft. taxes | 3,843,040 | 4,012,705 | *169,665 |
| Total income | 4,556,053 | 4,206,822 | 349,232 |
| Bal. aft. int. | 2,864,723 | 2,290,170 | 74,544 |
| Total balance | 2,506,227 | 2,280,179 | 216,048 |

POWER & LIGHT COMPANIES.

WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA POWER CO. for twelve months ended Oct. 31—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | 1,643,307 | 1,354,006 | 289,299 |
| Net aft. taxes | 859,670 | 671,302 | 188,468 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 375,845 | ..... | ..... |
| Bal. aft. pf. div. | 254,969 | ..... | ..... |

*Decrease.

# SEEKS FOREIGN DEPOSITS.

## Bank of England Breaks All Precedents and Pays 4 1-2%.

The Bank of England, according to private advices received here yesterday, has broken all precedents, and is now paying 4½ per cent. interest on deposits by banks for foreign account. It is understood that the Bank of England decided upon this move for the purpose of attracting funds. For some time the principal London banks have been paying a higher interest rate on balances of foreign accounts than on domestic funds, but heretofore the Bank of England has not paid any interest whatever on any accounts. Under the new arrangement the various English institutions can offer an inducement for deposits without any cost to themselves, for they can immediately redeposit the funds with the Bank of England. It is to the general interest of Great Britain's financial position that the deposits be increased.

At present the balances of New York banks with London correspondents are relatively small, but still all of the large banks and trust companies maintain balances abroad, and should money rates go down here it is likely that they will be substantially increased. Some of the London banks are offering to pay 5 per cent. on deposits.

When Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, was in New York recently and attended to the details in connection with the establishment of reciprocal relations between the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Bank of England, he made a point of saying that the Bank of England never paid interest on deposits and consequently did not expect to receive any interest from the Federal Reserve Bank in the event that it had a balance here. The Federal Reserve System has approximately $52,000,000 of gold with the Bank of England, but it is not known whether the Bank of England will pay interest on that since it changed its time-honored rules against paying interest. The arrangements with the Bank of England have never been disclosed by Governor Strong of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and it is not known whether the $52,000,000 is carried as a "deposit" or whether the Bank of England is merely acting as custodian of that amount of gold. In the latter case, of course, no interest payment would be expected.

# UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

| | Bid. | Ask. | | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4s, registered, 1925 | 104½ | 105½ | 2s, registered, 1930 | 96½ | 97 |
| 4s, coupon, 1925 | 104½ | 105½ | 2s, coupon, 1930 | .. | 97½ |
| 2s, coupon, '38, reg | 96 | .. | 3s, registered, 1918 | 99 | 100 |
| 2s, Panama, '38, coupon | 96 | 97 | 3s, coupon, 1918 | 99 | 100 |
| 3s, Panama, '61, reg | 84 | 88 | 3s, registered, 1936 | 85 | 90 |
| 3s, Panama, '61, coupon | 84 | 88 | 3s, coupon, 1946 | 84 | 88 |
| | | | 2s, conversion, 1947 | 84 | 88 |

# NEW YORK CITY BONDS

| | Yester-day. Bid. | Wed's-day. Ask. | Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4½s July, 1967 | 97⅞ | 98¼ | 97⅞ |
| 4½s June, 1968 | 97⅞ | 98½ | 97⅞ |
| 4½s Mar., 1963 | 97⅞ | 98¼ | 97⅞ |
| 4½s Nov., 1957 | 97⅞ | 98¼ | 97⅞ |
| 4½s May, 1957 | 97⅞ | 98¼ | 97⅞ |
| 4½s Nov., 1917 | 97⅞ | .. | 97⅞ |
| 4½s April, 1960 | 92 | 93 | 92 |
| 4½s Mar., 1960-30 | 93 | .. | 92½ |
| 4½s Mar., 1964 | 92 | 93¼ | 92 |
| 4½s Mar., 1962 | 92 | 94 | 92 |
| 4½s Sept., 1960 | 92 | 93 | 92 |
| 4s May, 1959 | 89 | 90½ | 89½ |
| 4s Nov., 1958 | 89 | 90½ | 89½ |
| 4s May, 1957 | 89 | .. | 88 |
| 4s Nov., 1956 | 88 | .. | 88 |
| 4s Nov., 1955 | 88 | .. | 88 |
| 4s Nov., 1936 | 90¼ | .. | 90¼ |
| 4s May, 1919 | 98½ | 99½ | 98¾ |

| | Yester-day. Bid. | Wed's-day. Ask. | Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4s Nov., 1918 | 99 | .. | 99½ |
| 4s Nov., 1954 | 79 | .. | 79 |
| 3s May, 1954 | 79 | 82½ | 80 |
| 3s Nov., 1955 | 79 | 81 | 79 |

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4½s 1918-1923 | 4.65 | 4.50 | 4.65 |
| 4½s 1924-1931 | 4.75 | 4.50 | 4.75 |
| 4½s 1921-1923 | 4.75 | 4.50 | 4.75 |
| 4½s April, 1920 | 4.75 | .. | 4.75 |
| 4½s 1918-1919 | 5.00 | .. | 5.00 |
| 4½s Jeage-R. Oil | 4.80 | 4.50 | 4.80 |
| 4½s 1930-1939 | 4.80 | 4.50 | 4.80 |
| 4½s 1922-1929 | 4.80 | 4.50 | 4.80 |
| 4½s 1919-1921 | 4.80 | 4.50 | 4.80 |
| 4½s 1940-1963 | 4.80 | 4.40 | 4.80 |
| 4½s 1926-1930 | 4.80 | 4.40 | 4.80 |
| 4½s 1918-1925 | 4.80 | 4.40 | 4.80 |

# CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices advanced sharply in the closing hour on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. From all quarters there came a vigorous demand for stocks, and at the close practically the entire list showed a net gain over Wednesday's finals. The tone at the close was strong. The opening was unchanged to lower, with prices selling off immediately from 1 to 4 points. After the first half hour no pressure was evident, and buying power was contributed by the great majority of traders and commission-house clients who had closed out their position on the eve of Thanksgiving.

| Sales. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 250 Amer. Can | 36⅝ | 34⅞ | 35¾ |
| 40 Am. C. & F. | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 30 Am. Linseed | 25¾ | 25¼ | 25¾ |
| 50 Am. Sugar | 120¾ | 120¼ | 120¾ |
| 460 Am. S. & R. | 75⅜ | 74 | 75¼ |
| 250 Am. S. Tob. | 62½ | 59¾ | 61¼ |
| 10 Am. T. & T. | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 1,500 Anaconda C. | 57⅛ | 56¼ | 56⅝ |
| 10 At. T. & S.F. | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 930 Baldwin L. | 55¾ | 53⅞ | 55½ |
| 690 Balt & Ohio | 48¼ | 45⅞ | 46⅜ |
| 2,380 Beth St'l, B. | 80 | 78¼ | 79⅜ |
| 100 Skpd. | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 10 Canadian P. | 131¼ | 131¼ | 131¼ |
| 250 Cent. Leath. | 66⅜ | 65¾ | 66⅛ |
| 70 Ches. & Ohio | 46 | 45¼ | 45¾ |
| 90 C., M.&St. P. | 37 | 36 | 36¾ |
| 50 Chile Copper | 25¾ | 25¼ | 25¾ |
| 50 Chino Copper | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ |
| 120 Col. F. & I. | 35¾ | 35 | 35 |
| 200 Corn Prod. | 25¾ | 28 | 28¼ |
| 730 Crucible Stl. | 55¾ | 52¾ | 53¾ |
| 150 Cuba C. Sug. | 25⅝ | 23¾ | 25⅛ |
| 110 Dist. Sec. | 34½ | 34 | 34 |
| 160 Erie | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 10 Gen. Elec. | 123½ | 123½ | 123½ |
| 200 Gen. Motors | 85¾ | 83¾ | 87⅞ |
| 70 Gt. No. Ore | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ |
| 150 Insp. Copper | 43⅜ | 42¾ | 43⅜ |
| 220 Int. Mer. M. | 24½ | 23¾ | 24 |
| 1,980 Int. M. M. pf | 96¾ | 96¼ | 96½ |
| 10 Int. Paper | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| 190 Kenne. Cop. | 32⅝ | 31¾ | 32⅜ |
| 150 Lack Steel | 80½ | 79¾ | 80½ |
| 20 Lehigh Val. | 53¾ | 53½ | 53¾ |
| 50 Maxwell M. | 25¼ | 24¾ | 25¼ |
| 180 Mexican Pet. | 79¾ | 78¾ | 79¾ |
| 10 Miami Cop. | 28½ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| 470 Midv. Steel | 43¾ | 42¼ | 42¾ |
| 130 Mo. Pacific | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22¾ |
| 10 Nevada Con. | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 250 N. Y. Cent. | 68¾ | 67¾ | 68¾ |
| 50 N. Y., N. H. & H. | .. | .. | 27 |
| 130 Ohio C. G. | 38¾ | 36¼ | 36¾ |
| 270 Pennsylvania | 42 | 41¾ | 42¾ |
| 10 Ry. Steel Sp. | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| 90 Ray Copper | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| 1,000 Reading | 66¼ | 67½ | 68⅞ |
| 370 Rep. I. & S. | 77 | 74¾ | 76 |
| 50 Sc. | 80¾ | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| 90 Southern Ry. | 24¼ | 24 | 24½ |
| 1,840 Studebaker | 45¼ | 42¼ | 44⅞ |
| 35 Tenn. Copper | 13 | 12¾ | 13 |
| 20 Tob. Prod. | 52 | 51¾ | 52 |
| 780 Union Pac. | 112¼ | 110¾ | 112 |
| 100 Un. Cigar S. | 90¾ | 89¾ | 90¾ |
| 120 U. S. I.

DIVIDENDS.

**WESTINGHOUSE, CHURCH, KERR & COMPANY, INCORPORATED. (Formerly Electric Properties Corporation.)**

37 Wall St., New York, Nov. 30, 1917.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company, Incorporated (formerly Electric Properties Corporation,) for the three months ended September 30, 1917, said dividend to be payable December 10, 1917, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on December 1, 1917.

JOHN SEAGER, Treasurer.

**WESTINGHOUSE, CHURCH, KERR & COMPANY, INCORPORATED. (Formerly Electric Properties Corporation.)**

37 Wall St., New York, Nov. 30, 1917.

A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) has been declared upon the Common Stock of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company, Incorporated, (formerly Electric Properties Corporation,) said dividend to be payable December 10, 1917, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on December 1, 1917.

JOHN SEAGER, Treasurer.

**LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY. Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.**

The Board of Directors of Lackawanna Steel Company at their meeting held November 22, 1917, declared out of surplus net earnings, a quarterly dividend of 1½% and an extraordinary dividend of 3½%, on the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, payable on Decemebr 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 14, 1917.

Checks will be mailed.

J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.

November 30, 1917.

**THE MACKAY COMPANIES. Preferred Dividend No. 56. Common Dividend No. 50.**

The regular quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the Preferred and the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Common shares in the Mackay Companies will be paid on January 2nd, 1918, to shareholders of record as they appear at the close of business December 8th, 1917. The Transfer books will not be closed.

EDWARD C. PLATT, Treasurer.

Dated November 27th, 1917.

**Swift & Company**

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Dec. 1.

**Dividend No. 127**

Dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the capital stock of Swift & Company, will be paid on January 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record, December 10, 1917, as shown on the books of the Company.

On account of annual meeting transfer books will be closed from Dec. 10, 1917, to Jan. 10, 1918, inclusive. F. S. HAYWARD, Secretary

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held on the 6th day of November, 1917, declared the regular quarterly dividend of three (3%) per cent. payable on the 15th day of January, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1917. The transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

McKINLEY-DARRAGH-SAVAGE MINES OF COBALT, LIMITED.

HARPER SIBLEY, Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, November 6, 1917.

**UNITED DRUG COMPANY**

**COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 4**

The Directors of United Drug Co. have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the common stock of United Drug Co., payable January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record December 15, 1917.

JAMES C. McCORMICK, Treasurer.

Boston, December 1, 1917.

**Middle West Utilities Company.**

Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Middle West Utilities Company has declared a dividend of Fifty Cents in cash on its outstanding Common Capital Stock, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 15th, 1917; this dividend covering the quarter ending November 15th, 1917.

EDWARD J. DOYLE, Secretary.

**American Public Service Company.**

Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.

The Board of Directors of the American Public Service Company has declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the outstanding preferred stock of this Company, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1917.

EDWARD J. DOYLE, Secretary.

**American Beet Sugar Company.**

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 74.

A regular quarterly dividend (No. 74) of One and 50/100 ($1.50) Dollars per share on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 1, 1918, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1917. Cheques will be mailed. C. C. DUPRAT, Treasurer.

**CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.**

A dividend of $1.75 per share on its Preferred Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable January 2d, 1918, to stockholders of record December 10th, 1917.

H. W. Hill, Treasurer.

New York, Nov. 27th, 1917.

**ECUTRUS COMPANY.**

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 11.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the issued and outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 20th, 1917. D. P. EELLS, Treasurer.

**GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.**

25 Broad Street, New York, Nov. 23, 1917.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid January 2, 1918, to the stockholders of record at 3:00 P. M., December 19, 1917.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

**FINANCIAL NOTICES.**

TO THE HOLDERS OF MERIDIAN LIGHT & RAILWAY COMPANY GENERAL LIEN SINKING FUND FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, AND TO ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the National City Bank of Mobile, (formerly known as City Bank and Trust Company,) Trustee, under and by virtue of the mortgage or deed of trust, dated May 1, 1910, executed and delivered by Meridian Light and Railway Company to City Bank and Trust Company, (now known as National City Bank of Mobile,) hereby resigns as such trustee, the same to take effect upon the due publication of this notice at least once in each week for four successive weeks in a newspaper published in the City of Meridian, State of Mississippi, and in a newspaper published in the City of New York, State of New York, pursuant to the requirements of Article X. of said mortgage.

Dated Nov. 6th, 1917.

**National City Bank of Mobile,**

By E. C. HUGHES, President.

Attest—J. ENNIS, Cashier.

**CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.**

Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1917.

The undersigned, Sinking Fund Commissioners under the C., I., St. L. & C. First Consolidated Six Per Cent. Mortgage, hereby certify that we have drawn bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund Account Nov. 1, 1917, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage, and that the bonds bearing numbers, as follows, viz., 643, 661, 706, 902, 1034 and 1211, have been drawn for such purpose; that interest on the said bonds will cease on the 1st day of May, 1918, and that the bonds will be taken up and paid after the rate of 100 per cent. at the office of the Treasurer, Room 3,111, Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y.

A. H. SMITH,
W. A. WILDHACK,
W. P. BLISS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

**Beloit Water, Gas & Electric Co. First Mortgage Twenty-five-Year 5 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.**

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated March 1st, 1912, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 31st day of December, 1917, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of Thirteen thousand, thirty-one dollars and forty-four cents, ($13,031.44.) The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE UNION SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY of Cincinnati, Ohio, Trustee.

By WM. D. THEIS, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1917.

**MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.**

**YALE LEASING CORPORATION.**

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of Yale Leasing Corporation will be held at the office of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, December 11th, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The book transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, December 4th, 1917, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, December 12th, 1917.

By order of M. N. BUCKNER, Secretary.

November 24th, 1917.

**ST. ANTHONY ASSOCIATION.**

**NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.**

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ST. ANTHONY ASSOCIATION will be held at 17 West 56th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1917, at 9 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

New York City, N. Y., November 26, 1917

PERRY D. BOGUE, Secretary.

**Chartered 1799.**

**BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.**

New York, November 2, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fourth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

# NO GRATUITIES FOR EXCHANGE EMPLOYES

## Elevator Men and Telephone Operators Shocked by New Rule.

## PROHIBITS PERSONAL GIFTS

### General Christmas Fund Expected to be Increased to $10,000 or $15,000.

Employes of the Stock Exchange read with satisfaction yesterday a placard displayed in the lobby on the New Street side until they reached the last paragraph. The placard had to do with the annual preparations by the Exchange to raise the Christmas fund for the men and boys on the pay roll, and the last paragraph said:

"Members are reminded of the prohibition against the giving of gratuities in any form to the employes."

This was, indeed, a blow. It meant that the elevator runners would not this year knock off work the day before Christmas with pockets bulging with money and cigars, some, even, with bags under their arms containing the gifts of Exchange members. It meant that the telephone operators on the floor would not receive fat envelopes and big bank notes from their employers in whose service they had been jealous during the year. Gloom ruled in many corners of the big building after the card was hung up by the Committee on Arrangements.

The prohibition against extra Christmas gifts was an outgrowth of a rule passed several weeks ago against indiscriminate tipping of employes. This step was taken, according to the Exchange management, in order to preserve discipline, and sustain the morale of the Stock Exchange workers. The suspicion was held by some of the Governors that a $5 note presented now and then brought particular members better service from the telephone boys on the floor than other members were receiving who kept their notes to themselves. When the tipping regulation was put into effect, however, the employes had not an inkling that it would extend to Christmas gifts, and for that reason the shock felt by a number who had been well remembered at other Christmas seasons was severe. One of the elevator men last year received more than $300 in bank notes and gold pieces.

The general Christmas fund is expected, because of the rule against private gratuities, to be larger than last year. The Committee on Arrangements asked the members on the placard to send in their checks as soon as possible, and it is expected that between $10,000 and $15,000 will be chipped in. Last Christmas the Exchange members held a big party on the Exchange floor for the members and their families, the first of its kind, and a similar celebration is looked for this year. It is too early yet for Christmas programs on the various downtown Exchanges to be announced.

Governors of the Exchange yesterday informed the members that the new war tax in the form of stamps on stocks sold on the board would go into effect this morning. A resolution was passed which said:

Resolved, That beginning with sales of stock made on Dec. 1, 1917, deliveries must be accompanied by a sales ticket stamped in accordance with the United States War Revenue act approved Oct. 3, 1917, whether the delivery be made by "Clearing House delivery ticket" or by certificates of stock, in addition to stamps required by the law of New York State.

The Governors provided that any willful failure on the part of a member to affix the proper stamps would be deemed "an act detrimental to the interest and welfare of the Exchange."

The law provides that the tax of $2 per hundred shares of stocks transferred be paid when the selling price is not more than $100 per share, with increases on stocks selling higher. The State tax is $2 per hundred shares of a par value of 100 or fraction thereof.

# DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

| Company. | Rate. | P. | Pay. | Hold. of Record. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Pub. Serv. pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jan. | 2 Dec. 16 |
| Champion Copper | $0.40 | | Jan. | 10 Dec. 10 |
| East. Texas Elec. | $2.50 | SA | Jan. | 2 Dec. 18 |
| Do. pf. | $3.00 | SA | Jan. | 2 Dec. 18 |
| International Salt. | 1½ | Q | Dec. 31 | Dec. 15 |
| Do. | 4 | Ex | Dec. 31 | Dec. 15 |
| Internat. Silver pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jan. | 1 Dec. 17 |
| Liggett & M. Tob. pf. | 1¾ | Q | Jan. | 1 Dec. 17 |
| Middle West Utilities | 50c | | Jan. | 2 Dec. 15 |
| Northern Pipe Line | $5.00 | SA | Jan. | 3 Dec. 13 |
| Do. | $4.00 | Ex | Jan. | 3 Dec. 13 |
| Ohio Cities Gas pf. | $1.25 | | Jan. | 1 Dec. 15 |
| St. Mary's M. Land. | $2.00 | | Jan. | 7 Dec. 10 |
| Stand. Gas & E. pf. | 1½ | Q | Dec. 15 | Nov. 30 |
| Stand. Oil of Ky. | $3.00 | Q | Jan. | 2 Dec. 15 |
| Westing., Kerr & Co. | 1¼ | Q | Dec. 10 | Dec. 1 |
| Do. pf. | 1½ | Q | Dec. 10 | Dec. 1 |

**METAL MARKET REPORT.**

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Wednesday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead | 6.37½ | | 6.37½ | |
| Spelter | 7.87½ | 8.12½ | 7.87½ | 8.12½ |
| Antimony | 14.00 | 14.50 | 14.00 | 14.50 |
| Quicksilver | $110.00 | | $110.00 | |
| Aluminium | *36.00 | 38.00 | *36.00 | 38.00 |
| Iron, No. 2 X fdy. | .. | 34.25 | .. | 34.25 |

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c. per pound bid. London quotations were:

| | Yesterday. £ | s. | d. | Wednesday. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, spot | 110 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, futures | 110 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| Tin, spot | 286 | 0 | 0 | 286 | 0 | 0 |
| Tin, futures | 289 | 10 | 0 | 284 | 15 | 0 |
| Spelter | 54 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 10 | 0 |

**MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.**

**MEYER-STOLLER & CO., INC.**

At an adjourned special meeting of all the stockholders of this company, held on the 21st day of November, 1917, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the name of this corporation, Meyer-Stoller Co., Inc., be changed to the name proposed, to-wit: Fairfax Textile Mills, Inc., and that the President and Secretary of this corporation be and they hereby are authorized to file in the office of the Secretary of State and in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in which county is located its principal business office, a certificate signed, verified and acknowledged pursuant to Section 66, Chapter 177 of the Laws of 1917, and to take such other and further steps as may be necessary to complete the change of name of such corporation as provided therein."

**COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.**

**CERTIFICATE OF CONTINUATION OF FIRM NAME.**

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT

Whereas, the business of dealing in dolls, toys, and stationers' and druggists' sundries heretofore conducted at No. 29 Union Square, New York, and elsewhere, by MAX ILLFELDER, LOUIS LEVY, and MOSES B. SCHMIDT, as copartners under the firm name and style of B. ILLFELDER & CO., is to be continued and is now conducted by LOUIS LEVY and MOSES B. SCHMIDT, the undersigned; and

Whereas, said partnership has had business relations with foreign countries and has transacted business under said firm name within the State of New York for more than three years past; and

Whereas, the business heretofore conducted by said copartnership is to be conducted hereafter by the undersigned, Louis Levy and Moses B. Schmidt, under the name of B. Illfelder & Co.; and

Whereas, the copartnership heretofore existing between Max Illfelder, Louis Levy, and Moses B. Schmidt was dissolved on November 1, 1917;

Now, therefore, we, Louis Levy, residing at 272 West 90th Street, County of New York, and Moses B. Schmidt, residing at 556 McDonough Street, County of Kings, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, do hereby certify and declare that we are the persons dealing and intending to deal under said firm name of B. Illfelder & Co., and that our post office address and principal place of business at and from which said business is and will be conducted is 20 Union Square, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 14th day of November, 1917 LOUIS LEVY. [L. S.]

M. B. SCHMIDT. [L. S.]

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

On this 14th day of November, 1917, before me personally came LOUIS LEVY and MOSES B. SCHMIDT, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

C. V. W. CORTELYOU,

Notary Public, Certified N. Y., No. 94.

[Seal.]

# DINNER TO C. H. PLATNER.

## Banker Who Aided Loan Drive Honored by Fellow-Workers.

Charles H. Platner, trust officer of the Guaranty Trust Company, who was called into the Government service to take charge of the Bond Exchange Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in connection with the second Liberty Loan campaign, and who organized in a few weeks the force which carried out the conversion of first Liberty Loan 3½ per cent. bonds into second Liberty Loan 4s, was the guest of honor last night at a dinner given at Mouquin's by his fellow-workers in that department. The occasion of the dinner was Mr. Platner's departure for Washington to take up further war work in the Treasury Department.

Mr. Platner received as a souvenir of the occasion, a five-dollar gold piece engraved with the words, "Federal Reserve Bank, 1917," and his initials. In a brief speech he alluded to the fact that the workers in his department had been called together from all walks of life, on the briefest possible notice, and that "out of 120 men, not more than five or six had ever seen a bond before, or knew a registered from a coupon bond." "You have handled your work splendidly," he said, "and if there is anything I can do for you, you have only to let me know."

The entertainment was provided by impromptu performers among the workers, several of whom, notably Louis J. Winters, Louis Califano, G. N. D. Klov, and C. E. Smiley, demonstrated that although they might be beginners in finance, they could play the piano and sing with much melody.

# THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Entering on the closing month of a most remarkable year, business reflects sustained activity in many directions and underlying strength in about all its branches. What is especially important, is the fact that, at bottom, general conditions are wholesome, and more so than a year ago, for the competitive and excited buying which was then so conspicuous a feature in certain quarters is now absent, and the great rise in prices of some leading commodities has been checked through official action, or by different causes. But while the disposition to make forward commitments with increased caution, and to provide against possible contingencies in the future, is reassuring, there are still many drawbacks in the situation, and the new and extraordinary problems which are being encountered hinder progress in the industrial field, as in mercantile channels.

Total clearings this week amount to $4,232,309,429, a decrease of 10.8 per cent. compared with the same week last year. New York again reports a falling off from a year ago, but almost all cities outside the metropolis show substantial improvement and the aggregate of these centres is 16.9 per cent. larger than for the same week in 1916.

Bradstreet's says:

Basic trade conditions are not greatly changed, but Government purchases are on an enormous scale, and civilian wants are still subordinated to national necessities. Efforts at alleviating the fuel situation, notable among these being the pooling of railway interests and the diversion of much traffic to waterways, mitigate but as yet have hardly relieved the congestion, evident as the result of car shortages and inadequate transportation.

# BUYS NATURAL GAS LANDS.

## Cities Service Company Acquires American Pipe Line Property.

The Cities Service Company has completed the purchase of the natural gas holdings and equipment of the American Pipe Line Company in the Osage Reservation, Kansas, including 134,328 acres of producing territory, and will operate the property in connection with the trunk gas pipe lines of the Empire Gas and Fuel Company. The transaction was approved by Secretary of the Interior Lane.

The property is already improved with a number of wells and about fifty miles of pipe lines, but two more lines will be laid, and a large number of new wells drilled. The supply will be piped directly to Kansas City. It is expected the total production of the property, when fully developed, will amount to 10,000,000 cubic feet a day.

# COMMODITIES MARKETS

## WHEAT.

According to the latest reports from Argentina, thrashing returns are revealing an excellent quality of wheat in the northern part of that country, while in the centre the quality is about an average. Larger shipments are expected in the near future, as it is said that large commitments have been made for shipment to the Allies. According to the Modern Miller, the condition of the Winter Wheat crop in the Southwest is more favorable, showing improvement in Kansas, although in some other sections, especially Texas, the outlook is unfavorable, with a small crop in prospect.

Basis—Market dull and steady; No. 2 Western, $1.98, cost and freight New York.

## CORN.

The prospects for large receipts of corn appear to be brightening, and, in consequence, the market yesterday developed a reactionary tendency, closing ⅝c to 1⅛c net lower. Early in the day there was a certain amount of stability experienced, but there was a noticeable hesitation about taking new chances on the long side. When selling orders appeared in the afternoon prices gave way easily and closed near the lowest. Reports from the West said that empty cars were appearing in larger numbers at shipping points in the corn belt and this was considered a practical demonstration that the Government is carrying out its proposed relief to transportation. In the local cash market new yellow corn was quoted at $1.95, cost and freight New York ten days shipment; Argentine corn, $2.06 to $2.10, free on board cars New York to arrive.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 1.24½ | 1.23 | 1.23 | 1.24½ | 86% |
| January | 1.21⅝ | 1.20½ | 1.20⅝ | 1.21 | 90 |
| May | 1.19⅛ | 1.18⅛ | 1.18⅛ | 1.18⅞ | 80% |

## OATS.

The oats market also felt the influence of the increased number of cars available, and prices gave way under selling led by cash interests. Arrivals continued moderate, and the cash situation at large was still firm. The decline in Winnipeg over our holiday had more or less influence, and the technical position of the market was looked upon as weak after the recent sharp upturn. The local cash market was unsettled, standard quoted at 79½@80c; No. 2 white, 80c; No. 3 white, 79@79½c; No. 4 white, 79½@79c; fancy clipped white, 79@81c; ordinary clipped white, 78@79c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 72⅝ | 71 | 71 | 71½ | 52 |
| May | 70½ | 00 | 00 | 69⅝ | 55% |

## PROVISIONS.

The provision market experienced a very sharp reaction under active selling, prompted by the belief that the advance on Wednesday had been overdone, as it was thought that the Government orders will be strung out over quite a long time. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 37,000, estimated for Saturday, 20,000. Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha, 10,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lard— | | | | | |
| January | 25.25 | 24.90 | 24.95 | 25.35 | 16.12 |
| May | 25.05 | 24.80 | 24.80 | 25.22 | 15.87 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| January | 26.00 | 25.60 | 25.67 | 26.05 | 14.65 |
| May | 25.75 | 25.52 | 25.53 | 25.90 | 14.27 |
| Pork— | | | | | |
| December | | | | | 26.75 |
| January | 48.30 | 47.00 | 47.30 | 48.35 | 26.17 |

## COTTONSEED OIL.

A firmer tone prevailed in the market for cottonseed oil, despite the sharp decline in lard and other hog products. The volume of business was not large, consisting of 5,300 barrels. Shorts were more disposed to cover, however, and prices were influenced by firmness in the crude position and also strength in the seed market. Final quotations were 10 to 11 points net higher. Range of prices:

| Opening. | High. | Low. | Close. | Wednesday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | | | 18.25 | 18.10 |
| Dec. 18.10 | 18.40 | 18.10 | 18.30@18.45 | 18.20 |
| Jan. 18.30 | 18.40 | 18.30 | 18.40@18.49 | 18.39 |
| Feb. | | | 18.35@18.55 | 18.25 |
| Mar. 18.50 | 18.50 | 18.40 | 18.45@18.47 | 18.31 |
| April | | | 18.40 | 18.30 |
| May | | | 19.00 | |

## COFFEE.

An early advance in the coffee market yesterday was attributed partly to reports that the purchases of the Brazilian Government in Santos up to Nov. 24 had aggregated a million bags, and partly to revived talk of peace prospects. Demand was by no means active or general, however, and early improvements were barely maintained, with the close showing a net advance of 2 to 5 points. The business included further exchanges of December and January for later months.

According to the official cables, a reduction of a million bags in the stock of coffee reported at Santos corresponded to the Government's purchases in the market there. Of course, the coffee purchased by the Government is still in Brazil, although the intention doubtless is to hold it until an adequate demand develops. Probably the policy of delaying the stocks has grown out of a feeling that the large figures shown in the daily cables has had an unfavorable sentimental influence.

At the close yesterday prices reported for spot coffee in the local market, with prices steady on the basis of 7½c for Rio 7's and 9¼c for Santos 4's. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 6.92 | 6.91 | 6.88@6.89 | 6.85 |
| January | .. | .. | 6.97@6.99 | 6.92 |
| February | .. | .. | 7.07@7.09 | 7.03 |
| March | 7.24 | 7.20 | 7.17@7.18 | 7.15 |
| April | .. | .. | 7.24@7.25 | 7.22 |
| May | 7.36 | 7.32 | 7.32@7.33 | 7.30 |
| June | .. | .. | 7.40@7.41 | 7.38 |
| July | 7.54 | 7.52 | 7.49@7.50 | 7.46 |
| August | .. | .. | 7.57@7.58 | 7.54 |
| September | 7.73 | 7.66 | 7.65@7.67 | 7.62 |
| October | .. | .. | 7.72@7.73 | 7.68 |

## SUGAR.

There was a sale reported to Warner of 2,300 tons Philippine Island centrifugal, transshipment at San Francisco for New York, via Panama Canal, understood to be at the official quotation of 4.90c, test 96 degrees. The Russian sugar has not been distributed in the New York districts owing to legal difficulties which have arisen. Boston, however, is finding relief by the arrival and distribution of 4,000 tons Louisiana sugar and 30,000 pounds of Hawaiian sugar, which was refined at San Francisco.

The Cuba Committee met yesterday, and after a conference with the International Committee fixed a price of 4.90, cost and freight, for the coming Cuban crop, an equivalent of about 4.60, free on board Cuba. The following compilation of the advance prices of the leading grades of refined sugar: Cut loaf, 9.85; crushed, 9.60; mold A, 8.85; cubes, 9.10; powdered, 8.55; powdered, 8.50; fine granulated and diamond A, 8.35; confectioners' A, 8.25; No. 1, 8.20.

# BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,903 packages. Continued shortage of fine and fancy fresh creamery and prices were slightly further advanced. Most receipts are having great difficulty in supplying pressing needs of their trade. Medium qualities steady and in fair supply. Fair interest in storage creamery at about late prices. Ladies and packing stock selling slowly. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 49@49½c; extra, (92 score,) 48@48½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 48½@47¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 40½@43c; thirds, 39@40c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 50@50½c; extras, 49@49½c; firsts, 44½@48½c; seconds, 41½@44c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 44@44½c; extras, 45@48½c; firsts, 41½@42½c; seconds, 40@41c; thirds, 38@39½c; state, dairy, tubs, finest, 46½@47c; good to prime, 42½@45½c; common to fair, 36@42c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 39½@40½c; packing stock, 35@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 5,561 cases. A few more fresh gathered eggs are coming in, chiefly by express, and the demand seems to be a little less urgent. The trading reported is generally at unchanged prices, the market is sustained, and the accumulation of stock would lead to concessions in prices. Storage eggs are meeting a moderate demand at about previous quotations, but the trading is not sufficient to give any substantial foundation to the situation, and the outlook is uncertain. Nearby white eggs are in moderate supply, compared with the small demand. Prices rule slightly in buyers' favor, and few of the receipts are good enough to reach top quotation. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 50@60c; extra firsts, 57@58c; firsts, 52@56c; seconds, 47@51c; third and poorer, 40@45c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 30@37c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@35c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 32@34c; under grades, 28@31c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 34½@35c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 32@34c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 30@31½c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 26@30c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 38@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 42@47c; ordinary to good, 40@70c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@70c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 35@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 38@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 38@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 50@50c.

# THE COTTON MARKET

## Slump Follows Advance, but Late Rally Saves from 5 to 40 Points of Rise.

The local cotton market started off with a whoop yesterday morning after the holiday, prices in the active months being up from 27 to 39 points at the call, and in the early trading the heavy buying from Liverpool and domestic trade interests carried the entire list forward almost as powerfully as in the early days of this week. It was noticed at once that many traders who had held firm on the long side hitherto were beginning to realise on the advance and withdraw gradually, but the accumulated demand held the market up, despite slight fluctuations, until early afternoon. Then it became evident that plenty of Southern cotton was coming on the market, the long interest continued to withdraw with, it is probable, considerable short selling for the reaction which has been expected for several days, and the market turned soft with considerable rapidity. After a slump of nearly 30 points on the average the close was steady, the usual late rally and short covering saving from 5 to 40 points of the advance, the biggest net advance being in May. New high records were made in the late months, January touching 29.83.

An unusual number of inquiries for warehouse room, which is scarce, helped to depress prices. The need is so great that some cotton is expected to be stored on open piers under tarpaulins. It was significant that December deliveries were proportionately the easiest on the market.

Some of the crop estimates which continue to be published by local firms were of a more bearish tendency, and statements were also given out discounting the popular belief in a widespread resolution to hoard cotton on the part of the growers. The decrease in Liverpool stocks, shown by statistics, is believed to have stimulated buying on the other side. Exports for the day were 54,389 bales, making 1,723,536 so far this season, against 2,476,606 last year. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 38 points higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | Wed'y. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 30.44 | 30.44 | 30.18 | 30.18@30.23 | 30.18 |
| Jan. | 29.50 | 29.83 | 29.47 | 29.51@29.52 | 29.31 |
| Feb. | .. | .. | .. | 29.22 | 28.90 |
| March | 29.15 | 29.45 | 29.07 | 29.20@29.27 | 28.85 |
| April | .. | .. | .. | 29.01 | 28.68 |
| May | 28.80 | 29.19 | 28.78 | 28.97@28.98 | 28.58 |
| June | 28.93 | 28.93 | 28.93 | 28.10 | 28.39 |
| July | 28.73 | 28.92 | 28.56 | 28.65@28.67 | 28.33 |
| Aug. | 28.35 | 28.35 | 28.35 | 28.35 | 28.03 |
| Oct. | 27.38 | 27.43 | 27.38 | 27.20 | 26.80 |

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 20 points lower at 31.00 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 29.35; New Orleans, 29.13; Savannah, 29¾; Norfolk, 29.63; Augusta, 29.63; Houston, 28.85; Little Rock, 29.75.

| | Friday. | Last Wk. | Last Yr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port receipts | 38,707 | 43,155 | 34,695 |
| Exports | 34,380 | 17,013 | 22,925 |
| Exports, season | 1,705,038 | 1,600,885 | 2,476,899 |
| For stock | 1,174,938 | 1,167,077 | 1,496,532 |
| Interior receipts | 50,381 | 35,098 | 32,079 |
| Interior shipments | 39,382 | 23,899 | 31,786 |
| New York arrivals | 5,002 | 14,811 | 7,019 |
| New York stocks | 123,861 | 104,201 | 143,842 |

The week-end statistics of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Brought into sight for the week 478,532 against 517,439 last year; for the season 5,516,425 against 7,081,837 last year. Visible supply, all kinds, 4,231,217, against 5,392,655 last year; visible, American, 3,116,217, against 4,428,655 last year. Decrease in general visible, 86,485, against 143,024 last year. Spinners takings for the week 433,047, against 403,415 last year, and for the season 3,930,024, against 4,888,816 last year.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 4,000; American 2,000. Imports 25,000; American 15,000. Futures opened steady at 4 to 6 points decline from Wednesday. Closed steady 39 to 45 points higher than Wednesday.

## Bankers' Convention in Chicago.

The forty-fourth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held in Chicago during the week of Sept. 23, 1918. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday by General Secretary Fred. E. Farnsworth. The Spring meeting of the Executive Council of the association will be held at Hot Springs, Ark., on April 22, 23 and 24 next.

# BUSINESS WORLD

## Buyers' Wants

*50 Cents per agate line each insertion.*

BROADCLOTH AND VELOURS Wanted.—American Woolen Co.'s 11030, 544, 15046. Farragut 3454.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Heavyweight, all colors; 6-4 and ⅞ cash. Edelson & Hand, 16-18 West 22d St.

COATS Wanted.—The Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. J. Hirschl open for jobs junior flapper and children's coats; quantity no object. 72 Madison Av.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on ladies', misses' and juniors' Spring styles. 137 West 26th St., 8th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats and suits, own material. Call all day, 44 West 28th, 8th fl.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers in the better grade will look at samples. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Large jobber placing Spring orders; appointment write J 200 Times.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing immediate orders Rubin, 50 West 17th St.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—All colors dress corduroy. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Pepperell bleached drills, B. F. & Co.'s boatsail duck, Lorley drills, Piedmont B. 3.35, Biddeford's colored drills, navy drills 2.66 and 3 yd., Lesher Whitman & Co.'s F. C. 10; B, K-H. Interested in large quantities of above or substitutes. Refer reply to H. W., care the G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are in the market to job a line of medium-priced women's house dresses and girls' and misses' cotton dresses. Address, with particulars, to P. O. Box 1,009, New Haven, Conn.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractor on better silk dresses; submit samples, 9 to 11 A. M.; orders given. Take freight elevator only, fifth floor, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractor with first-class line of Spring styles would like to connect with jobbers. Charles Feldstein, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Ready to place large orders on Spring dresses. Spiro & Kutner, 270 5th Av.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—7375 and U. S. 153, all colors. Farragut 2616.

KERSEYS AND VELOURS Wanted.—American 544, 11050, 13009, 15020, A. D. Juilliards 2002, 2060; quantities no object; for cash. Greeley 5290.

KERSEYS AND VELOURS Wanted.—All shades, K 544, 11060, 15020, 0359; quantities no object for cash. Farragut 9090. Phillip.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—All lines, for Southern climate; wearing apparel for men, women; inclose swatches; particulars, I. Green, care of Moscowitz, Obispo 50, Havana, Cuba.

SERGES Wanted.—Dunmore 0422-0351-0660-0510; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

SILKS Wanted.—The Golden Rule, St. Paul, Minnesota, are open for a quantity of desirable silks at a price. Full pieces and remnants; must be perfect goods. Call New York office, 1,261 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted.—Radium silks, quantity; must be cheap. 118 West 27th St., 8th floor.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Am in the market for all shades. J. Heit & Sons, 99 Madison Ave.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Taupe. Mez

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—Forty-four new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $4,833,300, were chartered today. They include:

Classic Mills, Inc., Manhattan, goods, wares and merchandise, $400,000; J. B. Kaufman, S. J. Goldsmith, E. J. Myers, 562 West End Av.

Belle Claire Garment Co., Manhattan, $10,000; R. S. London, W. H. Erdman, F. Greenwood, 137 West 110th St.

Leslie-Stevens Co., Manhattan, electrical and general engineering supplies, $10,000; E. A. Leslie, C. H. Stevens, W. P. Faendler, 618 11th St., Brooklyn.

The Ivoryloid Co., Manhattan, celluloid and metal products, $10,000; A. Springer, M. Hannenson, H. Manovill, 545 East 84th St.

N. Cherioff, Inc., Manhattan, silk, wool, yarns, and threads, $10,000; N., G. J., and S. H. Cherioff, 565 Broadway.

M. J. Wohl Co., Brooklyn, electrical specialties, $30,000; M. J. Wohl, M. and B. Myer, 849 Beck St., Bronx.

Woodmansten Realty Co., Bronx, $25,000; C. Bani, A. Giden, H. S. Stewart, 115 B'way.

Colonie Fibre Co., Colonie, Albany County, $60,000; L. R. Rowe, I. Goldberg, W. J. Russell, Cohoes.

D. J. Corbett Co., Syracuse, laundry business for hotels, $30,000; D. J. Corbett, W. J. Rill, F. House, Syracuse.

New Era Amusements Co., Brooklyn, $15,000; W. G. Lotze, L. Fogler, H. E. Stevens, 198 Broadway.

Up-to-Date Fur Dressing Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000; A. Hardt, H. Chaftiz, B. Genisch, 326 Wallabout St., Brooklyn.

Walmer Realty Co., Syracuse, $5,000; T. J. Waldorf, F. S. Maurer, A. B. Merrell, Syracuse.

Federal Linen Supply and Steam Laundry Co., Manhattan, $10,000; N. Mayer, E. C. Bohmann, B. Ward, 140 West 111th St.

Amerman and Patterson, Manhattan, custom brokers and forwarding agents, $50,000; F. F. Gearn, W. F. Wood, F. M. Clute, 100 Broadway.

Evelyn Motorship Co., Manhattan, transportation and navigation, $500,000; A. Begg, H. E. Brown, H. E. Geffert, 32 Broadway.

108th Street Dress Co., Manhattan, $20,000; J. T. Jenkins, Jr., W. M. Fallon, W. N. C. Marsh, 2 Rector St.

Polish Art Film Co., Manhattan, $50,000; A. Gabryel, J. Herman, A. Lange, 326 Third Av.

Shavelight Corp., Manhattan, illuminated razors, $10,000; P. J. Kent, T. G. Campbell, H. S. Newton, 73 Cortlandt St.

Oneida Textile Co., Fultonville, machinery and devices for making textiles, $50,000; E. Van Brocklin Sr., J. M. and E. J. Bennett, Fultonville.

Nesold Realty Co., Brooklyn, $20,000; M. and C. M. and O. Nezold, 80 Duane St.

S. B. S. Garage Co., Brooklyn, $6,000; L. Benenson, N. W. Sherman, G. H. Dobbin, 369 West 101st St.

W. M. Jones, Auditors, Manhattan, $5,000; T. W. Durkin, C. W. Bull, W. E. Leonard, 299 Eighth Av.

The Thomas Corp., Manhattan, realty, $100,000; J. T. McCaddon, C. P. Rogers, V. K. Smith, 20 Broad St.

Ludwig Wood, Inc., Manhattan, auditing and accounting, $5,000; P. Wenzel, J. A. Burd, G. Duffy, 11 East 45th St.

Asa Pack & Co., Manhattan, textiles, $1,000,000; R. S. Oisen, W. M. Gulick, F. A. Tiebenor, 600 West 114th St.

Federal Resilient Wheel Corp., Manhattan, Federal resilient wheels, $500,000; Z. W. Commerford, J. D. Anglin, J. Feinbloom, 78 West 82d St.

Battat & Rashti, Manhattan, merchandise of all kinds, $10,000; H. J. Rashti, C. Battat, M. Brandt, 300 Haven Av.

Business Science Inst., Manhattan, publish books and pamphlets relating to business, $15,000; S. Zazuly, W. D. Ray, W. I. Lake, 280 Riverside Drive.

Weinstein Bros. Coal House, Manhattan, $2,000,000; S. Levy, B. and M. Weinstein, 240 West End Av.

Rachman Bros., Kings County, bags and burlap, $10,000; I., L., and L. Rachman, 658 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Sterling Pictures Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; H. R. Ebenstein, F. A. and A. Beck, 135 West 37th St.

Case-Stanton, Inc., Middletown, autos and tires, $10,000; G. W. Case, J. W. and H. M. Stanton, Wurtzboro.

Zielis Corp., Manhattan, transportation and navigation, $5,000; M. V. O'Brien, E. Nellis, H. B. Hollands, no addresses given.

Crescent Ink and Color Co., Manhattan, $100,000; N. A. McManus, A. and J. Alexander, 495 West End Av.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Herman & Herman, Manhattan, stated capital to $1,000,000.

The M. A. Gants Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $85,000.

Hollifield Target Practice Rod Co., Middletown, $12,000 to $50,000.

John MacGregor Grant, Manhattan, $200,000 to $500,000.

Everett Investing Co., Manhattan, $800 to $700,000.

Hurd & Fitzgerald Shoe Co., Utica, $123,000 to $200,000.

Culliton Ice Cream Co., Buffalo, $25,000 to $50,000.

Fidelity Metal Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $250,000.

Henry Cohen & Co., Manhattan, stated capital to $180,000.

West Broad Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $200,000.

John C. Williams, Brooklyn, $90,000 to $100,000.

Federal Aniline Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

P. O. Hagen Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $25,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Mineral Wells Petroleum Co., Texas, $15,000; representative, R. Jordan, 67 Exchange Place.

Nut Grove Butter Co., New Jersey, $125,000; Representative, H. H. Coles, 37 Warren St.

American Gas Machine Co., Minnesota, $50,000; representative, C. E. May, 37 Warren St.

Liberty Transportation Co., Massachusetts, $5,000; representative, C. E. Lester, Freeport.

Israel & Oppenheimer, (Canada, Ltd.,) Canada, goods, wares, and merchandise, $50,000; representative, P. Hofer, 44 East 23d St.

Connecticut Brass & Mfg. Corp., Del., $4,000,000; representative, J. C. Lyon, Jr., 9 Broadway.

SURRENDER AND WITHDRAWAL OF AUTHORITY.

The Connecticut Brass Corp.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Helm & Co., Manhattan.

Foster-Scott Ice Co., Manhattan.

The Dolgeville Publishing Co., Dolgeville.

Cross, Hermanos & Barton, Manhattan.

American Gas Machine Co., Binghamton.

### New Jersey Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 30.—Lambert Silk Co., Paterson, $100,000; C. Lambert, Paterson; J. W. Lambert, Honesdale, Penn.; Henry Otten, Flatbush, N. Y.

T. J. Cooper Rubber Co., Jersey City, $75,000; J. McLaren, W. Merkiff, and R. Rudolph, Jersey City.

Allison Trucking, East Orange, $10,000; Harry B. Picking, C. O. Geyer, and L. Mathews, all of East Orange.

New System Laundry, Perth Amboy, $50,000; Philip Levy, Lena Levy, and Dore Fine, Perth Amboy.

American Celler Co., Newark, chemicals, $1,000,000; F. H. Canfield and C. Copeland, East Orange, and C. Hollander, Bronx.

Bethlehem Mines Corp., Jersey City, $2,000,000; H. H. Ward, John Harkes, and L. D. Campbell of Wilmington.

### Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

S. C. and Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Fla., Ala., Miss., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

West Va. and Ind.—Cloudy and colder Sat., fair Sun.

Mich.—Cloudy and colder Sat., fair Sun.

Ohio—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ark.—Fair and colder Sat., cloudy Sun.

Okla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Mo.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Wis.—Fair and colder Sat., cloudy Sun.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ia.—Fair and colder Sat., unsettled Sun.

N. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Sat., snow and colder Sun.

Neb.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

# REAL ESTATE FIELD

Evidence of continued interest in properties in the Canal Street section is shown in the resale of 54 Howard Street by William A. White & Sons, for the Moss Estate, Inc., to Nellie Bookman, represented by Frederick Zittel & Son. This is a five-story building on the corner of Mercer Street. The entire building was recently leased to one tenant for a term of years, and is now sold on an investment basis.

In part payment the buyer gave the three-story building at 218 Bowery, on a lot 24.11 by 97.3, between Spring and Prince Streets.

**$375,000 Sale in "Pean" Zone.**

Michael J. Mulqueen purchased from the Thirty-seventh Street Realty Company the twelve-story loft building on a plot 75 by 100, and known as 231-245 West Thirty-seventh Street, fully tenanted on long leases.

In addition to a substantial amount of cash, the buyer gave in payment a free and clear hotel property near the ocean front at Edgemere and several parcels of free and clear lots at Belle Harbor, both on the South Shore of Long Island, in the Borough of Queens.

The Manhattan property was held at $375,000. The Roman Callman Company negotiated the trade.

**Leasehold in Trade.**

The Reliant Leasing Company, Michael Retzker, President, has bought from Frederick Brown the leasehold property at 156 West Seventy-second Street, a four-story remodeled house with parlor and basement stores, and apartments on the upper floors. The building occupies a lot 20 by 102.2 a short distance east of Broadway. The lease has about twenty years to run.

In exchange the buyer gave 110 to 116 East 127th Street, near Park Avenue, four three-story dwellings, on plot 80.6 by 99.11 by irregular.

**Tenement Sales.**

Jacob Stoff purchased from the Lawyers Mortgage Company the five-story tenement at 52 East 120th Street. B. Jaffe negotiated the sale.

Lowenfeld & Prager resold 432 West Seventeenth Street, a five-story tenement with stores, on lot 25 by 92, to Louis Tekulsky, owner of the similar houses at 428 and 430, adjoining. M. Rosenbaum was the broker.

**Bronx Deals.**

E. Lowenthal purchased from the Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Company, 1,111 Forest Avenue, a three-story two-family house on a lot 20 by 87.6. Kurz & Uran negotiated the sale.

Caroline Henning bought from Edward Pierce the lot 25 by 92.3 on the east side of Park Avenue, 111.5 feet south of 158th Street.

The New York Central Railroad Company leased to George Bockhaus, Inc., the entire block-front on southern Boulevard, running from East 149th Street to St. Marys Street, 340 by 160, with the buildings, for a term of ten years from Dec. 1. The lessee will erect a large garage and improve the old buildings at once.

S. H. Frankenheim sold for Mary Dalton, to Morris Browdy, the three-story brick dwelling, at 430 East 142d Street, on a lot 16.8 by 100.

**Brooklyn.**

Henry Pierson & Co. sold the dwelling at 590 Ocean Avenue, corner of Tennis Court, Flatbush, on a plot 50 by 150, for Audley Clarke, to a client for occupancy; also 369-371 Flatbush Avenue, near Sterling Place, for W. H. Fangeman, to a client who proposes to model the property into a modern auto showroom.

Alco Building Company, associated with Reality Trust, sold the one-family, semi-detached dwelling, at 2,107 Eighty-sixth Street, in the Hampleton District, to David Stoloff, of the Bronx, for occupancy.

**Queens Borough Sales.**

The Bay View Heights Land Company sold to A. Huger the property 60 by 100 feet on the north side of Priscilla Avenue, 60 feet east of Birch Street, Jamaica.

The Bebell Realty Construction and Builders Supply Company, Inc., sold to L. Kramer of Brooklyn a plot 113 by 140 feet on the northwest side of Rene Place, 60 feet northeast of Grandview Avenue, Newtown.

The Mathews Building Company sold to W. F. Bohn a plot 70 by 100 feet on the southeast side of Grace Street, 100 feet southwest of Grand Avenue, Long Island City.

**Staten Island.**

Carl F. Grieshaber sold through Cornelius G. Kolff a plot 50 by 100 feet on the east side of Columbia Street and Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, to Jacob Reitman, who will immediately improve the plot with a store and dwelling.

**Westchester County.**

M. A. Broderick sold for Daniel Siers to Mrs. Mary Benhara the building containing a store at 103 Webster Avenue, corner of Walnut Street, Yonkers.

Geoffen, Prince & Ripley sold a residence, on a plot of one acre, in Prospect Park, White Plains, owned by Frank A. Dawson of Brooklyn, to Mrs. Frances Whitney of White Plains.

**Commercial Lease.**

The Charles F. Noyes Company leased for Daniel Birdsall & Co. five lofts in 20-22 White Street to S. M. Schwab, Jr., & Co., dry goods, to be used as an addition to the present quarters in 24 White Street, for which the Noyes firm also arranged a lease renewal. The buildings will be connected, the total space under lease comprising 45,000 square feet. The Noyes Company also rented the store 28 White Street to John McCann & Co. for an annex to its establishment at 24-26, adjoining. A renewal of the lease on the latter was also negotiated by the same brokers.

**Realty Notes.**

The Sterling Realty Company is the buyer of the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-second Street, recenty sold by Henry G. Trevor.

The realty firms of Sutton & Benjamin and the Ruland Whiting Company have consolidated, and as soon as the necessary legal procedure has been completed, the business will be carried on as the Ruland & Whiting-Benjamin Corporation at the present offices of the Ruland & Whiting Company.

The St. Nicholas Club has obtained from Ephraim Williams a second mortgage of $35,000 on its property at 2 West Forty-fourth Street for fifteen years at 5 per cent. There is a first mortgage on the property of $80,000.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has loaned to the Guardian Holding Company $600,000 at 5½ per cent. for three years on its property at 471 to 473 Fifth Avenue.

The Zipkes Systems Management negotiated the recent sale of 1,182 West Farms Road for Rose Luber to the Markstone Realty Company.

## RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

44th St, 557 West, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.4, four-story front and two-story rear tenements; Jas. R. McCulloch and another against Elizabeth Gorrers et al.; H. R. Vollmer, attorney; John L. O'Brien, referee; due, $9,844.30; taxes, &c., $433.20; to the plaintiff for $10,800.

112th St, 158-60 East, s s, 205 ft se of Park Av, 36x111.11, five-story tenement; Ida R. Eastman against Louis S. Letsch et al.; Wolf & Kohn, attorneys; James A. Lynch, referee; due, $22,466.19; taxes, &c., $592.75; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

106th St, 16 East, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 37.6x100.11, six-story tenement; William H. Morgan against Celia Gorden et al.; Joseph F. Stier, attorney; John G. Saxe, referee; due, $42,545.32; taxes, &c., $695.90; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

86th St, 228-30 East, s s, 210 ft w of 1st Av, 40x100.8, six-story tenement; Columbia Trust Co. against Hamilton Holding Co. et al.; Eugene Smith, attorney; John J. Halpin, referee; due, $26,621.85; taxes, &c., $1,-693.90; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Manhattan St, 173-5, s s, 362.3 ft w of Broadway, 50x150, six-story tenement and stores; Harlem Savings Bank against Darrow Realty Co. et al.; Edward S. Clinch, attorney; John M. Rogers, referee; due, $63,292.35; taxes, &c., $5,076.67; to the plaintiff for $64,000.

BRONX EXCHANGE.

By James J. Donovan.

136th St, 426 East, s s, 240 ft e of Willis Av, 15x100, three-story dwelling; G. F. Langenbacher against G. Parley et al.; Carr & Carroll, attorneys; Max Rothbaum, referee; due, $5,515.73; taxes, &c., $142; adjourned to Dec. 27.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Buchanan Place, n s, 150 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100, vacant; City of New York against Madaline M. MacLean et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; Abr. M. Schwartz, referee; due, $2,068.05; taxes, &c., $853.13; to the plaintiff for $750.

By George Price.

Kingsbridge Av, 3,246, e s, 95 ft s of 234th St, 50x125, five-story tenement; Henry Pletchal v. B. C. Holding Corp. et al.; Max Perlman, attorney; Louis O. Van Doren, referee; due, $9,238.96; taxes, &c., $1,170.60; subject to first mortgage of $35,-000; to the plaintiff for $42,500.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

**Alterations.**

Items under $5,000 omitted.

2d Av, 93, to a four-story tenement and store; L. Ganz, owner; O. Reisman, 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

**BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.**

**Manhattan.**

39TH ST, n s, 190 ft w of 3d Av, 70.10x98.9; City Mortgage Co. loans 143 East 39th Street Co., Inc., to erect a 15-story hotel..$262,500

**Bronx.**

B St, s s, 100 ft s of Elliott Av, 50x100; Mary Smith loans Otto Bents, to erect one 1½-story frame dwelling.....$1,800

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

**Manhattan.**

ALL RIGHT, TITLE, AND INTEREST to any property that party first part may own or have right to in section 5, block 1,261; The Asbury Realty Co. to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., 10 West 54th St, Nov. 26; attorney, C. O. Heydt, 261 Broadway.....$1

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 63d St, 46.8 x 5; Fisher Lewins et al., individually, and William Prager et al., exrs., &c., to Pietro Viscardi, 154 West 65th St, mtg $43,000, Nov. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

AVENUE A, s w corner of 76th St, 100x100; Samuel Shrier to Snrier Realty Corpn, 102 Madison Av, mtg $25,000, all liens, Nov. 27; attorneys, Kaye & Scholer, 149 B'way....$1

BLEECKER ST, s s, 54.1 ft e of Barrow St, 28.3x75; James Hopkins to Laura E. Walker, 538 West 179th St, mtg $17,000, all liens, Nov. 28; attorney, J. Irving Walsh, 73 West 11th St.

BOWERY, 889, e s, 97 ft n of 5th St, 24.6x 30; 53 Cooper Square Realty Corporation to Eited Corporation, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn, mtg $13,000, all liens, Nov. 17; attorney, Theodore Gutman, 219 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$100

BROADWAY, 2,270-72, e s, 52.2 ft s of 82d St, 52x94; Charles Rohe to Jane C. Deyo, 66 West 47th St, mtg $60,000, one-third part, b. and s., c. a. g., Oct. 24; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, n e cor 212th St, 118.7x133.10 x99.11x197.8; Columbus Realty Co. to 5,000 Broadway, Inc., 3,733 Grand Central Terminal, mtg $181,000, all liens, Nov. 28; attorneys, Odell & Tompkins, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....$1

BROADWAY, 2,270-3, e s, 52.2 ft s of 82d St, 50x94; Charles Rohe to Annie R. Bauerdorf, 625 West End Av, one-third part, subject to one-third of mtg $42,000, Oct. 24; attorneys, Deyo & Bauerdorf, 111 Broadway.....$100

CENTRE ST, 253, w s, 23x53; Edward C. Fahrenhorst to Henry H. Grote, 8th Av, n e corner of 136th St, ½ part, b. and s., c. a. g., Nov. 28; attorney, Michael C. D. Agnew, 261 Broadway.....$1

CHERRY ST, 23, s s, 25.1x81.3; Cherry St, 25, s s, 25x95.7; Cherry St, 29, s s, 12.7x84; Cherry St, 29½, s s, 12.7x84; Pearl St, 481-6, s s, 136.9, running from East 144th Street to St. Marys Street, 340 by 160, with the buildings, for a term of ten years from Dec. 1. The lessee will erect a large garage and improve the old buildings at once.

S. H. Frankenheim sold for Mary Dalton, to Morris Browdy, the three-story brick dwelling, at 430 East 142d Street, on a lot 16.8 by 100.

**Brooklyn.**

Henry Pierson & Co. sold the dwelling at 590 Ocean Avenue, corner of Tennis Court, Flatbush, on a plot 50 by 150, for Audley Clarke, to a client for occupancy; also 369-371 Flatbush Avenue, near Sterling Place, for W. H. Fangeman, to a client who proposes to model the property into a modern auto showroom.

Alco Building Company, associated with Reality Trust, sold the one-family, semi-detached dwelling, at 2,107 Eighty-sixth Street, in the Hampleton District, to David Stoloff, of the Bronx, for occupancy.

The Manhattan property was held at $375,000. The Roman Callman Company negotiated the trade.

**Leasehold in Trade.**

The Reliant Leasing Company, Michael Retzker, President, has bought from Frederick Brown the leasehold property at 156 West Seventy-second Street, a four-story remodeled house with parlor and basement stores, and apartments on the upper floors. The building occupies a lot 20 by 102.2 a short distance east of Broadway. The lease has about twenty years to run.

In exchange the buyer gave 110 to 116 East 127th Street, near Park Avenue, four three-story dwellings, on plot 80.6 by 99.11 by irregular.

**Tenement Sales.**

Jacob Stoff purchased from the Lawyers Mortgage Company the five-story tenement at 52 East 120th Street. B. Jaffe negotiated the sale.

Lowenfeld & Prager resold 432 West Seventeenth Street, a five-story tenement with stores, on lot 25 by 92, to Louis Tekulsky, owner of the similar houses at 428 and 430, adjoining. M. Rosenbaum was the broker.

**Bronx Deals.**

E. Lowenthal purchased from the Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Company, 1,111 Forest Avenue, a three-story two-family house on a lot 20 by 87.6. Kurz & Uran negotiated the sale.

Caroline Henning bought from Edward Pierce the lot 25 by 92.3 on the east side of Park Avenue, 111.5 feet south of 158th Street.

The New York Central Railroad Company leased to George Bockhaus, Inc., the entire block-front on southern Boulevard, running from East 149

## MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**318 WEST 76TH STREET.**

Remodelled Private Residence.
Large rooms, four baths; hardwood floors, electric light; newly decorated.
BEST ARRANGED HOUSE IN BEST PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK ON WEST SIDE.
Inquire on premises. Not for rent.

## BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**Pretty Brick Houses**

**$35—For Rent—$35**

Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway. Brooklyn. S. Silsby, 217 B'way, New York; Barclay 4585.

## LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**For Rent at Kew Gardens**

Beautiful house, twelve large, newly decorated rooms; hot-water heat, electricity and gas; large garage; half acre of ground, with garden, trees, flowers and shrubs. One of the most attractive homes in all suburban New York; 15 minutes from New York. Rent $2,000. Immediate possession. Coal supply in the bins. B. J. Beardsley, owner, 1 Main St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone Main 7303.

### BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN Dist., N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of JOSEPH FINKENTHAL, Alleged Bankrupt, No. 25259.—The above entitled proceeding has been referred to me as Referee in Bankruptcy under Section 12a of the Bankruptcy Act, to call a meeting of creditors for the purpose of offering a composition, allowance of claims, examination of the alleged bankrupt, and the preservation and conduct of the estate.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on December 12, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may attend, prove claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
November 30, 1917.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25887.—In Bankruptcy.—TESSIE ZITENFIELD, trading as T. ZITENFIELD PAPER CO., Bankrupt.
Tessie Zitenfield, trading as T. Zitenfield Paper Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 25, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on December 11, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25111.—In Bankruptcy.—LILLIAN P. HEATON LONG, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said bankrupt are given notice that on October 23d, 1917, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, New York, on December 12th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25314.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL LISSAUER, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said bankrupt are given notice that on November 27th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on December 12th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25297.—In Bankruptcy.—LILLIAN M. RIOPELLE, Bankrupt.
Lillian M. Riopelle was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 24, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on December 11, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25312.—In Bankruptcy.—NEW ART LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY, Inc., Bankrupt.
New Art Lithographic Company, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 27, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on December 12, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25315.—In Bankruptcy.—LEOPOLD LEBEL, Bankrupt.
Leopold Lebel was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 27, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on December 12, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24782.
Notice is given that SOLOMON EHRLICH, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 31, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, November 30, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25168.
Notice is given that DAVID LENTIN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 31, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, November 30, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 24937.—In the Matter of CHARLES WILKENLOH, Bankrupt.
The undersigned, as trustee of the estate of CHARLES WILKENLOH, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Room 1014, No. 233 Broadway, New York, on Monday, January 7th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

### U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 5,062 U. S. R. S. & 347, Tariff Act of Oct. 3, 1913, I have seized and hold One bag containing seven packages of Paradise and Goura Feathers; One package containing 150 feathers of the Bird of Paradise and 150 Quills; and forty-three boxes containing Beads and feathers of Birds of Paradise and Goura Heads.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on 10th day of December, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated November 17th, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Marshal,
U. S. Attorney.

**Aid to Success**

An office in a building of first-class reputation, with an atmosphere of refinement and trustworthiness, is an asset to any man in business or as a member of one of the professions. In The Times Building, Times Square, there are vacant some small suites and single rooms in which a budding lawyer or physician or architect may lay his plans for the future. Just now rents are moderate. When the Subway system is completed rentals throughout the district will advance.

*Renting agent in building—Room 406.*
*Telephone 1000 Bryant.*

## WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
**WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.**
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
**Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.**

9 Rooms—Larchmont; Sound side railroad; water, gas, sewer; electric; 5 minutes to station, 2 minutes' walk to school and stores; large porch and shade; sell at a bargain, $7,500.
**H. M. OLCOTT 51 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 3326**

## NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**N. Y. Private Dwelling Wanted**

between 70th and 90th Sts., Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., in EXCHANGE for delightful, nearby suburban home, 12 rooms, 2 baths; garage; large, well-shaded plot. S. S. WALSTRUM, 120 B'way, Rector 7718.

### FARMS.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.**

**AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY**

Free taxes, interest, insurance for one year; farm 5 acres, cleared, level, best soil, new house; barn; $4,000; $500 cash. E. N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St.

### TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

**STORE & BASEMENT**
**LOFT 50x100**
N. W. Cor. Bleecker St. AND WOOSTER ST.
Modern fireproof building; freight-passenger elevator, sprinkler system, all improvements, high ceilings, unusual light, to lease from Feb. 1. Apply Supt., on premises, or your own broker.

### BROOKLYN.

**5 Lofts, With Power; each 60x90**
Complying with factory laws., Would divide.
**Sprinkler, Lowest Fire Ins. Rate**
Light 4 sides; elevator; steam heat.
Owner on premises, 270 Willoughby Av., Bkn.

## APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

### MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED
**370 Central Park West**
*The Apartment House Unique.*
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
*An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness.*
*Featuring Elizabethan Architecture.*
**Suites of 3 to 7 Rooms, Rentals $700 to $1,800.**
Special 5-Room Suites, with Huge Living Room and Open Fireplace.
1 *Room and Bath,* $300.
*Renting Agent on premises, on*
**FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.**
299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.
'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

**Corner Apartments**
**HARTLEY HALL**
485 Central Park West, cor. 109th St.
5th Floor, 8 Rooms. $1,200.00.
Every room facing Central Park or Street.

**HIGHLAND COURT**
600 WEST 192ND STREET
at St. Nicholas Ave. Subway station.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—5 ROOMS.
REDUCED RENTS.

### MANHATTAN—East Side.

**993 PARK AVE.** AT 84TH STREET.
Apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, third floor; south and west exposure. Unfurnished. $4,000. Apply Superintendent, or telephone Lenox 9778.

### BROOKLYN.

SELECT TENANTS ONLY.
740 to 781 **Eastern Parkway** Cor. Kingston Av., facing Eastern Parkway.
25 MINUTES TO MANHATTAN.
Most attractive apartments, with every improvement; plenty of steam heat; hardwood floors, large closets, sunny rooms.
**6-7-8 Rooms** 1 and 2 Baths **$40 up**
PALMER ESTATE, OWNERS.
A. G. PALMER, Resident Manager, gives his personal attention, assuring the best of service.
284 Kingston Ave. Tel. 4751 Bedford.
Take Subway to Atlantic Ave. Station, then to St. John's Place trolley to Kingston Ave. Walk two blocks over.

### QUEENS.

**JACKSON HEIGHTS GARDEN APARTMENTS**
THE MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR AND A BEAUTIFUL OUTLOOK FROM EVERY WINDOW.
**3 & 4 LARGE ROOMS & BATH, $34 to $50**
TAKE THE SUBWAY and transfer at Grand Central Station to Queensboro Subway, direct to 25th St. Station. (Free Transfers.) Time 20 Min.
Booklet, etc., on request.
THE
**Queensboro Corporation**
Renting Office at Jackson Heights.
Opposite 25th St. Subway Station.
*Telephone Newtown 708.*

## APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

**SUBLET—**
**8 Very Large Rooms,**
Completely and beautifully furnished, for seven months or year.
Apply Superintendent.
**315 Central Park West.**

## HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

### Manhattan.

81ST ST., 3 EAST.—Attractively furnished 5-story American basement; elevator and squash court. Phone 6958 Plaza.

### Long Island.

FURNISHED HOUSE to rent, Douglaston, L. I., January 1st to October 1st; $150 per month; screened porch, hot water heat, electric lights; eight rooms, two baths; sleeping porch; garage; ten minutes from station, 23 to 33 minutes from Penn Station; attractive location. Telephone Bayside 3079.

Garden City Estates.—Beautiful eleven-room house, completely furnished, including linen and silver; steam heat, two baths, seven bedrooms; garage; $200 monthly; no lease required. 29 Euston Road, Garden City Estates. Phone Plaza 7420.

## HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

### Manhattan.

147TH, 322 WEST.—A rare opportunity; furnished-room house now decorating, steam heated, containing 22 rooms; will be finished to suit tenant; can be seen at any time.

### Brooklyn.

2D ST., 536.—$100; house 12 rooms, park slope, parlor and basement, $50; second floor $35, third floor $25, 227 Union St.; $20, 6 rooms and bath, Hasbrouck Heights; 46 Terrace Ave., two family, $20, improvements.

### Long Island.

RENT $23; Bellmore; ideal 7-room house; improvements; steam; ½ acre; fruits; station Josephus, 93 Lynbrook Av., Lynbrook, L. I.

## FARMS.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

Twenty-acre poultry farm with every improvement and latest equipment; cost over $20,000; will sacrifice for $16,000, complete, with stock and entire contents; finest location in Bergen County. P. O. Box 304, Oradell, N. J.

## HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

### Queens.

$1,100 for cozy house and garden plot, good location, ½ block from trolley; $100 down and $10 monthly. Write for further particulars. Fox, Box 270 Times Downtown.

### New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—9-room house, all conveniences, forty-five minutes from New York, fifteen from Newark; two railroads, ten minutes to station. Y 230 Times Annex.

Rutherford.—Sale or rent, new house, seven large rooms, all improvements; no reasonable offer refused. 315 Sylvan St. N. Y. Phone 3290 Worth.

### Houses Wanted.

Will buy house from owner; must have four master's bedrooms; not more than fifty minutes out. G 53 Times.

## REAL ESTATE.

### Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrifice factory property two-story brick and frame, 50x100, and shed, 30x80, on plot 100x100, near E. D. Terminal convenient to all shipping points; terms to suit; also other building sites for sale cheap. Apply Paul S. Garvey, 197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

### Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

IF YOU are looking for a small country home, with 2 full acres of fine farm land, located not far from railroad town and beautiful lake, complete for $1,825, on easy terms, call or write at once to B. STORE, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

### New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

## TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LIGHT floors, sprinkled building, rent 25 cents; immediate possession. Factories for rent or sale on easy terms; also plots. Baffa & Dixon, 228 Broadway, Brooklyn. Phone Williamsburg 72.

TO LEASE.—Garage, 235 West 69th St., accommodating 17 to 20 cars; hot water supply, steam heat, and gasoline tank in building.

Newly furnished private offices; every facility, $16.50 and $40.50 monthly; no lease required; also one room, $10.50 monthly. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

For rent, two fireproof lofts, building 50x100, choice location, Brooklyn. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y. City.

DESK room for rent, telephone and facilities, 100 Hudson St.; state nature of business. Address Box K 18 Times.

Loft, 77x44 deep, elevator, 630 1st Av.; rent $75 per month. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

Very attractive offices, furnished or unfurnished; best location. Brett, 501 5th Av.

TO SUB-LEASE.—Large, light office, $50 month. Room 1607, 2 Rector St.

LIGHT, large office to sublet, $25. Room 1816, 21 Park Row.

Exceptional opportunity to rent part office. 21 Park Row, Room 1809.

### Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED—LARGE STORE OR BUILDING, SUITABLE FOR AUTOMOBILES, (TO HOLD 100 AUTOMOBILES,) ON OR NEAR BROADWAY, FROM 42D TO 63D ST.; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, MAIL ONLY: B. B., ROOM 301, 1,493 BROADWAY.

Wanted to buy or lease, a fully equipped woodworking plant by maker of wooden toys; state location; give list of equipment and all particulars in first letter. J 73 Times.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

### Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 4 EAST.—Lady going to Europe must sell contents beautiful apartment, including new style day-bed, to quick buyer; cheap; rental of apartment unfurnished $45 a month. Front, 4244 Madison Square.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Exclusive, beautifully furnished modern two rooms, bath. Murray Hill 9281.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartment; two well furnished large rooms and bath.

94TH, 138 EAST.—Corner apartment, 6 rooms; sunny corner, daintily furnished; elevator, telephone; $100.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED. Choice localities; long, short leases. 6 to 11 rooms. East, West Sides. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1459.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO., 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Sexton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

DISTINCTIVE, artistic housekeeping apartment, complete, $150-$85 a month; references. Gramercy 725.

HANDSOME furnished apartment on East 49th Street, 4th floor; southern exposure, three rooms and bath, large kitchen, maid's room in building; can be seen by appointment. Plaza 6424.

TO SUBLET—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

VERY EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENT in exclusive neighborhood; large living room, morning room; kitchenette, and bedroom. Telephone Plaza 2200.

### Furnished—West Side.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets, refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH ST., 112 WEST.—Completely furnished, high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $30; service. Payson McL. Merrill, 9 East 44th.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—Ideal two large rooms, bath; telephone, elevators, sunshine.

57TH ST., 200 WEST.—Handsomely furnished four-room housekeeping apartment; refrigeration, two bedrooms; $175 and $250 monthly. Call afternoons, apt. 4 I.

57TH, 222 WEST.—Seven sunny outside rooms; all Colonial furniture. Columbus 1377.

58TH, 103 WEST.—Sublet, at sacrifice, my modern five-room apartment; city steam, unlimited; would divide. Martin, 104 W. 58th.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (the New West End.)—The finest apartments, bath, kitchenette, $55 to $80, completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

74TH, 104 WEST.—One-room kitchenette apartment; southern exposure; private house; references.

86TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rate.

79TH ST., WEST.—To rent, furnished, for Winter months or longer, 9-room apartment, overlooking parks; all rooms sunny. Apply Pease & Elliman.

80TH, 225 WEST (Broadway).—Six rooms, two baths; corner; completely furnished; piano. Vollum.

80TH, 106 WEST.—Nicely equipped one, two rooms, kitchenette; modern, maid service; references.

81ST.—Seven rooms, two baths, all light; high-class house; open fireplaces; $275 month. Phone 2218 Schuyler.

90TH, (West of Broadway.)—High-class elevator apartment, southern exposure, $115. Particulars, call 759 West End Av., corner 97th.

97TH, 236 WEST.—TWO ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE, WELL FURNISHED, ELEVATOR APARTMENT. APT. 2 C.

97TH, (763 West End Av.)—2 large, attractively furnished rooms, with kitchen, electricity. Phone Riverside 458.

97TH, (West End Av.)—High-class two rooms, bath, and kitchen. River. 5846.

101ST, 205 WEST, THE JOSEPH HOTEL. 3 doors from B'way. Phone 9575 River. High-class, nicely, completely furnished 6 large, airy rooms and bath; $130. Electricity and maid service included. All-night telephone, elevator.

112TH, 538 WEST, Hotel Royal, (near Broadway.)—3-room suite and single rooms, with private baths; references required.

116TH, 614 WEST.—Nicely furnished 5-room apartment with maid's room and bath, overlooking Hudson, $125 per month; leased until July 31, 1918; can be seen Saturday afternoon or Sunday. Telephone Morningside 3586, Apt. 10S.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $90. Apartment 2C.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Six rooms, bath; all outside; overlooking Hudson; subway, Ellsworth.

APARTMENT, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 209 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

## APARTMENTS TO LET.

### Furnished—West Side.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts. THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $35-$70 monthly; 3 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $85 monthly; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park, and Drive; references absolutely essential.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished floor, private residence, West nineties, near park; two rooms, two baths, electricity; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5418.

BETTER CLASS apartments, east, west; large, small; $75 up; carefully selected. Robert A. Martin, Times Building. 3233 Bryant.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

HAVEN AV., 300, at 179th St.—Snap; fully furnished 3 rooms and bath, $45; Janitor.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent, very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 460, (at 118th, overlooking Hudson.)—Attractively furnished seven-room apartment; can be had at once, to people of refinement with good references; rent $200 month. Morningside 6380 or 9405.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (Cor. 119th St.)—Completely furnished, 7 rooms and 2 baths; 3 rooms facing drive; high-class fireproof building. Apply to Superintendent.

SEE apartment house information, Page 28 in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

SUITE, two rooms, bath, on private foyer; views Hudson; exclusive; English lodging system; 2 minutes 116th St. subway. Chambers, Mad. Sq. 267, or R 74 Times.

### Unfurnished—East Side.

94TH ST., 138 East.—Corner apartment; six rooms and bath; elevator; telephone; $65.

TO SUBLET, 2 rooms, baths, kitchenette, unfurnished, $900 per annum; furnished, $1,200. Apply Supt., 1,000 Park Av.

### Unfurnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 12.—Two-room apartment, elevator, phone, maid service; tenth floor; beautiful southern exposure; reasonable.

9TH ST., 12 WEST.—Unusually attractive apartment, private house, six rooms, two baths; $1,800.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments; $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

65TH ST., 138 WEST (The Shropshire).—One apartment two rooms and bath; all light and sunny; parquet floors; every improvement; rent $50 a month; references and lease required.

74TH ST., 227 WEST, (near West End Av.)—Exceptional eight-room apartment, with three baths, in fireproof elevator house; $2,200. Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St., New York. Phone Vanderbilt 2028.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive 3-room suite; all improvements; maid service; high class.

82D ST., 41 WEST.—Sublet 6-room and 2 baths; new fireproof building; southern exposure. Apply on premises.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two or three rooms with kitchenette and bath.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 736, (151st St.)—Charming, sunny, modern apartment, six rooms, two baths; three rooms facing river; 4-C $83.33, concession; agent on premises. Audubon 4160.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 745, (152d.)—7 large outside rooms, 2 baths; sublet, $100.

SEE apartment house information, Page 26 in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.
8 rooms, 3 baths; 40 feet from street; near Irving Place; all improvements. 1242 Columbus; reasonable.

WADSWORTH AV., 220.—Seven rooms, outside, southern exposure. Phone or call after 1 Saturday. 2828 St. Nicholas.

### Brooklyn.

East 15th St., at Newkirk Av. express; $35 station, Brighton Line; single apartments; to 5 cent fare to New York and Coney Island; 6 and 7 rooms; steam heat, hot water; private safes. Mrs. DAVIS, 622 E. 15th St. Phone Kenmore 1491.

## APARTMENTS WANTED.

### Furnished.

WANT four rooms, elevator apartment, Washington Heights, until June; no rears; $75; immediate. MARTIN AGENCY, 3233 Bryant.

SMALL FAMILY, adults, wants a furnished apartment, 6 or 7 rooms, from Dec. 15, 4 months; best references; $100 to $125 per month. R. C. B., K 16 Times.

HAVE exceptional tenant for two or three rooms, kitchenette, below 103d; 190-$125 immediate. MARTIN AGENCY, 3233 Bryant.

HIGH-CLASS elevator apartment; bank and city references given. Write 759 West End Av.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

### Unfurnished.

Unfurnished, between Washington Square and 120th St., one or two rooms, kitchenette and bath; $35. J 178 Times.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

### East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up, including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH ST., 7 East.—Large, beautiful rooms, private bath, telephone; clean house.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

31ST, 114 EAST; 30TH, 39 EAST.—Newly furnished, private bath, electricity, apartments.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; electricity; $9; gentleman.

52D, 137 EAST.—Large front room, all improvements; private house.

56TH ST., 83 EAST.—Beautiful large room for gentlemen only; respectable French family.

58TH, 223 EAST.—Beautiful large room, with all comforts; doctor's house.

76TH ST., 37 East.—Large, sunny front room; every convenience; kitchen privilege; telephone.

93RD, 31 EAST.—Vacant Dec. 1, large, sunny front room, private house; references.

124TH, 44 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private house; southern exposure; running water, bath, telephone; $3.50 up; refined; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive room with bath or running water; musical studios rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.)—Vanderbilt Studios; furnished and unfurnished; $2a up. Murray Hill 9286.

### West Side.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; electric lights, steam heat; telephone; reference.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—Rooms; suite with bath. Tea room. Chelsea 2234.

37TH ST., 27, 28, 40, and 56 WEST. Handsomely furnished suites, single and double rooms, private baths, telephone. $3, $4, $6, $10, $12, $15.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; overlooking park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

45TH, 245 WEST.—Airy rooms, scrupulously clean house; hot water, 'phone; convenient location.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; gentleman; permanent; references.

56TH, 338 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful rooms, all conveniences; elevator. Bingham.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Warm, attractive, medium front room; electricity, elevator, phone; references. Starr.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two gentlemen; all conveniences; elevator; fifth floor.

57TH ST., 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, also parlor, unfurnished.

58TH, (bet. 5th, 6th Avs.)—Two, three rooms, bath, in first-class apartment house. (French family.) Plaza 1348.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Furnished, newly renovated rooms; hot, cold water; references. 8826 Columbus.

68TH, 64 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms; private baths, twin beds, electricity; reasonable.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome large room; all conveniences; private telephone; refined home.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Cheerful large room, running water, private bath, electricity; exclusive home; gentlemen; references; phone Apartment 6776 Columbus.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen, business couple.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; kitchen privileges; up-to-date apartment. Joel.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; all improvements; must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Cozy, large, front room in private French family.

71ST, 135 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE LARGE ROOM, EXTENSION, BATHROOM; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; OWNER'S MANAGEMENT.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Beautiful room in owner's residence for gentleman; heat, hot water, electricity, telephone.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished, newly decorated, large front room; electricity, steam heat.

71ST ST., 303 WEST.—Studio, attractive large front room; also single room; breakfast; reference.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable two, three bachelors; private bath; select residence.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Three windows, front, second floor; private house; $8.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; electricity and steam heat.

302 WEST 72D ST.
Attractive front room; electricity; private family.

73D, 163 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room; southern exposure; private house; references.

73D, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly furnished; southern exposure; running water, electricity.

112 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 111 W.—LARGE, BEAUTIFUL ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; CONVENIENCES.

75TH, (322 West End Av.)—Large, comfortably furnished connecting rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Warm, sunny room, running water; adjoining bath; select residence; $8.

76TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, large rooms, private baths, electricity; $10-$12.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; electricity; newly furnished. 8265 Columbus.

77TH, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with dressing rooms; also small rooms; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large room; hot and cold running water; exclusive house.

76TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences.

76TH, 54 WEST.—Large sunny rooms, private baths; twin beds; also single rooms.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large room, with bath; piano, electricity; all conveniences.

76TH, 242 WEST.—One or two rooms, private bath, kitchenette; maid; telephone service.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, comfortable; other rooms; electricity; reference. 9451 Schuyler.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.
Desirable small room; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Front parlor for rent; suitable for business; $25 per month.

77TH, 115 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms, connecting bath; single, en suite.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large front parlor, twin beds, private bath, lavatory, steam, electricity.

78TH, 212 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor with private bath; electricity; subway; homelike; telephone.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive large room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; well heated.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, warm, sunny rooms, first and second floor.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New and ready for guests Dec. 1; references.

78TH, 169 WEST.—Sitting room and two bedrooms connecting; board optional. Haynes.

79TH, 167 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; private bath; subway, "L."

80TH, 132 WEST.—Warm, sunny rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone, $4, $8, $12.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, sunny rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; reference.

80TH, 151 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor, bedroom, adjoining bathroom; private entrance. Antolin.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; also room with private bath; all conveniences.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Exceptional room; private, modern home, facing Park; steam heat, electricity; $12; breakfast; subway, "L." Schuyler 7352.

81ST, 265 WEST.—Large room, lavatory; suitable for two. Apt. 5E.

82D, 116 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room, connecting bath; modern conveniences; table board.

82D, 33 WEST.—Two beautiful newly furnished, decorated bedrooms; bath; references.

82D, 250 WEST.—Attractive room, or suite, with every comfort; private apartment. White.

82D, 152 WEST.—Beautiful large room and kitchen; medium size and kitchen.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity and phone.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Attractive rooms; sunny; running water, electricity; board optional; references.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Parlor, suite, suitable physician; electricity, well heated; other rooms.

85TH, 208 WEST.—Large, bright, furnished rooms, single or en suite. Hume.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegantly appointed, unusually large, two rooms and bath; three, four persons; high class.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite; modern, elevator; business people. King.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Newly renovated residence; exceptional second floor, private bath; large single, good-sized back room; southern exposure; also 303 West 86th St.

88TH, 185 WEST.—Elegant outside parlor, adjoining room; southern exposure; conveniences; phone. Voegtlin.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Elegant suite with bath; also double rooms; breakfast optional; references.

88TH, 48 WEST.—Exceptionally large, small room, front room; running water; telephone; private; references.

88TH, 73 WEST.—Attractive sunny room; running water; electricity; French family; no other roomers. Caze.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Elegant large room; also smaller room; exclusive house; references.

91ST, 55 WEST.—Convenient to subway; newly furnished, large room; private bath; electricity.

95TH, 316 WEST, (Apt. 41.)—Small private family, single room, bath adjoining.

96TH, 166 WEST.—Suite, 3 sunny front; steam; attractive single; subway express station and 9th Av. "L." Lester.

97TH, (759 West End Av.)—Large front room, three windows, southern exposure; also smaller room, $5; one block subway express; kitchen privileges.

97TH, (759 West End Av.)—High-class, large front room, three windows, southern exposure; also small room. River. 5846.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished single room, bath, telephone; gentlemen; $3.50.

97TH, (745 West End Av.)—High-class two rooms, bath, and kitchen. River. 5816.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Unusual Winter opportunity, comfortably furnished suite, bath, gentlemen. Apt. 7.

103D, 122 WEST.—Large front hall room; telephone, steam, bath; $4. Jallade.

104TH, 240 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Sunny, heated room, adjoining bath; suitable bachelor or business woman; reference. Apply Apartment 12.

107TH, 202 WEST, (Apt. 1E.)—Business people; near subway and "L"; elevator apartment; all modern conveniences; private home.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front room; breakfast optional; telephone; gentleman. Regina.

111TH, 536 WEST, (Apt. 6S.)—Attractive front room; all conveniences; near Broadway; private.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Double front

Classified Advertising Rates

**The New York Times**

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## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, knowledge of accounting; university training; trial balance and financial statements rendered; payroll; capable of taking full charge; salary $22. R 291 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, 25, married, capable taking complete charge; $20. William Taner, 202 West 116th. Morningside 1480.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced double-entry and controlling accounts; not drafted. H. P., 8 Lawton St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Any person desiring the services of a thoroughly competent man to drive and care for any make of cars communicate with Harry Mendlow, 673 Broadway. Neat, honest; best references.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; young man, married, abstainer, wishes steady position; 9 years' experience; careful driver; references. J. Raphael, serv of Mendelson, 2059 Davidson Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 37, 16 years' experience, expert driver, mechanic; excellent references. Mau, 56 West 93d. Riverside 1892.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, wishes position with private family; four years with last employer; expert on Packard, Pierce-Arrow, and Cadillac cars. Stanford, 112 West 91st.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position; private; commercial; steady, sober, and industrious. R 276 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, American, good mechanic, sober, reliable, private references, wishes position. R 73 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, long experience, best references. J. Herman, telephone Riverside 247.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man desires private position. Kossak, 321 East 77th. 2635 Rhinelander.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, electrical engineer, formerly examiner in U. S. Patent Office, desires to make conection with firm seeking the services of an educated young man of ability and full of life. L. 882 Anthon Av., Brooklyn.

CREDIT MAN or assistant, broad training and experience banking and mercantile lines; open for engagement. A 309 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, mechanical and electrical, with broad experience, open for position; best reference. C. F. Boldman, 150 North Main Ave., East Orange, N. J.

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, fifteen years' business, bank experience; speaks English, French, Spanish, Russian, Polish, German; owing war conditions seeks position; best references. R 70 Times.

SALESMAN, refined, hustler, with substantial acquaintance, seeks sales opportunity. Reply R 72 Times.

SALESMAN would like specialty line for Chicago territory. Address R 75 Times.

SECRETARIAL EXECUTIVE, 32, expert steno., acct., 15 years' experience, desires position where ability will be rewarded with increased responsibility and advancement. G 68 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, capable correspondent, thorough office man, adaptable, energetic, seeks opening with progressive firm. R 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, high school graduate, 3½ years business experience, also advertising, immediate need of position. R 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, exempt, large business experience, tackle anything; references. R 286 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position for the evenings in any capacity; highest references. E. Bukounis, 152 W. 11th St.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, wishes clerical position reliable house. A 306 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, married, desires position, cotton goods, lining house; 8 years' experience; references. Jarett, 787 Cauldwell Av.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

A BROOKLYN MANUFACTURER HAVING 1,500 EMPLOYES ON U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK, REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL YOUNG WOMEN AS TRACERS ON DRAFTING ROOM; STATE EDUCATION, PREVIOUS BUSINESS EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS B. S., 210 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADDRESSERS by large publishing house; must be experienced; $8 per week and bonus. Apply to Miss Carlock, The Butterick Publishing Co., 326 Hudson St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced bookkeeper wanted for import and export house; knowledge of Spanish preferred; wages $18 per week to start. Apply with references, A 299 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Young woman with bookkeeping and stenographic experience; moderate salary; state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 267 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; high-class retail store. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary expected. "Retail," 239 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Two, experienced, for prominent hotel; permanent positions; salary $75 month; personal letter with references. Y 270 Times Annex.

CASHIER for first-class restaurant near Camp Dix, N. J.; applicant must be woman with neat references; desirable room and board supplied; reply stating salary. E. B., 128 Times.

COOK.—A good cook wanted; nice place, near New York and New Jersey. Phone Bread 1775, or call at 23 Broad St., Room 1017.

CUTTER.—Experienced stencil cutter, Elliot machine. Address, giving experience, references and salary expected. L. W., Station V., N. Y. C.

DEMONSTRATOR for games in department store; must have references. 46 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
TUBEROM CASHIERS;
EXPERIENCE PREFERRED, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; PERMANENT POSITIONS; GOOD SALARIES, WITH SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIRL, 16 YEARS OR OVER, AS ASSISTANT IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN. K 216 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRLS, familiar with printing, wanted in finishing department of American Bank Note Co., at their Bronx plant.

GOVERNESS.—Refined person for child 3 years old and for sewing, make herself useful. 304 West 70th St.

HOUSEKEEPER Wanted. / Working housekeeper; thoroughly competent to take all responsibility; family of two; business people. S 169 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Young woman wanted to do housework four hours a day; written application necessary. Address H. S. Patterson, 180 East 62d St.

HOUSEWORK.—Competent girl for general housework; references required. Telephone mornings, Schuyler 2606.

NUMBER of young women to work in bindery; experience not necessary. Call S. P., 421 Hudson St.

NURSE wanted in doctor's office; hospital training and previous experience required. K 9 Times.

OFFICE GIRL.—$5 start; excellent opportunity for advancement. F. & W. Grand, office, 3 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; one with hardware experience preferred; salary dependent upon applicant's ability. K 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Underwood, experienced; knowledge of bookkeeping; $12. Call all day Saturday, Plechner, 42 Broadway.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 30 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of theory; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,000 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Ave., New York. Vanderbilt 4635, afternoons.

TYPISTS.—Rapid and efficient can earn good money; rapid advancement dependent on ability. Room 908, 37 East 28th St.

WOMAN AGENTS OF UNQUESTIONED GOOD REPUTATION WANTED TO SELL IDENTIFICATION LETTERS TO WHOLESALE HOUSES, ON COMMISSION BASIS, WHICH ENABLE THEIR TRAVELERS TO HAVE CHECKS CASHED AT HOTELS. MANY THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN SOLD BY MAIL. ON DEC. 18TH LETTERS EXPLAINING THE SYSTEM WILL BE MAILED TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND FIRMS WHO EMPLOY TRAVELERS AND WE WILL GIVE THESE NAMES TO AGENTS. THE HOTEL CREDIT LETTER CO., 505 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

YOUNG GIRLS, with working papers, to play games at department store. 46 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY with business training and experience for record work; state education, experience, and salary expected. K 246 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY of good address, for high-class photographic studio. Telephone 5258 Murray Hill.

### Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS. — High class; excellent positions; law, export, commercial; typists. Mutual, 41 Libertv.

### Instruction.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858.) Broadway at 72d St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT. — One of the largest New York fire insurance companies requires for the accounts department the services of several competent men; no applications will be considered unless age, nationality, experience, salary and references are given. Y 262 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Juniors with accounting education for permanent staff of C. P. A.; excellent opportunities for men possessing proper qualifications; reply fully. R 201 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Certified senior, also semi-senior; permanent positions, excellent opportunities for advancement; give education, experience, and salary expected. J 189 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted by an importing house, a competent man as bookkeeper; must be over 31 years of age; married man preferred; state salary desired and previous experience. Address R 249 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER capable of taking charge of entire set of books and to act as assistant to auditor; state age, experience, and salary desired. F 332 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man of good habits; quick advancement in position and salary for right man. J 195 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted for well established business downtown. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, religion, education, experience, references and wages desired; an interview to secure consideration applicants must furnish all information requested. R 295 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, to take complete charge; no others need apply. Franklin Pants Co., 119 Bleecker.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER. Experienced. Call Diamond Cravette Co., 681 Broadway.

BOYS—BOYS.
Office boys, over 16; bright, intelligent. SWIFT & CO., 32 10TH AV.

BOY, about 16 to 17 years of age, wanted to commence as office boy in office of old-established export and import house; salary, $8 commence; state age, references. A 313 Times Downtown.

BOY, AMBITIOUS, IN OFFICE OF WHITE GOODS HOUSE; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, EDUCATION. S. H. KAHN & CO., 225 5TH AV.

BOY.—Position with corporation offering excellent opportunity for advancement for boy with intelligence and ambition; initial salary, $7 a week. Y 222 Times Annex.

BOY in law office; must be at least 16 years of age and reside with parents. Address in applicant's own handwriting, stating experience, if any. K 257 Times Downtown.

BOY high school, young American, by Wall St. house; references required. K 270 Times Downtown.

BOY.—wanted by export house, bright, intelligent office boy over 16; experienced; references; good opportunity. S 195 Times.

BUYER, seller, and correspondent wanted by chemical works in their office; must have many years' experience in technical chemicals; give particulars, including salary and commission expected. John C. Wanda & Co., 273 Green St., Brooklyn. Residence, 875 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

CARPENTERS wanted; first-class mechanics only; also carpenters' helpers and laborers. Apply The Austin Co., J. Gildersleeve, Supt., Atlas Powder Works, Landing, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married man who would like to come to the mountains to escape severe Winters in the North; cannot consider tubercular person; must be good mechanic and want permanent position. Write "C" P. O. Box 1080, Asheville, N. C.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese; must be experienced mechanic; salary, $20 a week. Address J 197 Times.

CLERK, for manufacturing plant; one who has an understanding of scheduling and factory department clerks' duties; state age, religion, experience, and salary expected. P. O. Box 2, New Brunswick, N. J.

CLERK.—Young man with experience on office payrolls, statistical work; state in detail experience, executive capacity, age, and education. Y 241 Times Annex.

COOK for Catholic institution; $75 monthly; references required. K 10 Times.

COST and record clerk for the office of a daily newspaper in Connecticut; one familiar with advertising preferred; state qualifications and salary expected; position will be permanent; offers good opportunity for advancement. G 56 Times.

CREDIT MAN, assistant; young man with large retail store experience; New York City only. Write, state age, salary, references, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

DEMONSTRATOR for games in department store; must have references. 46 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DESIGNERS. — SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS MACHINE DESIGNERS ACCUSTOMED TO GETTING DESIGNS FOR AUTOMATIC MACHINERY. APPLY TO MR. SULLIVAN, STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP., ELIZABETH, N. J.; TAKE SOUTH BROAD CAR TO BRUNSWICK AV.

DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced in design of tools, jigs, fixtures, as related to productions of medium weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men. in answering outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. B. A., A., 125 Times.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—Designers, detailers, and tracers, experienced in mechanical or electrical work. Give experience, age, and salary expected; permanent positions. Y 256 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, with experience in the design of switchboards, controllers, or circuit breakers. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company, East Pittsburgh, Penn.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced designer, for detail work on automatic machinery; must be with American. Apply at the Riegel Sack Company, Commonpaw Av., Jersey City.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Please take notice that I, ALONZO MILTON NODINE of No. 8 West 40th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, have this day revoked, canceled, and nullified all powers of attorney heretofore given by me to H. MILDRED NAYLOR of No. 214 West 92d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.
Dated New York, November 22, 1917.
ALONZO MILTON NODINE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. TAKE notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any one other than myself. Any claims against me must be mailed promptly to George R. Cowell, Hotel Belleclaire, New York.
Dated New York, Nov. 30, 1917.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

ENTRY CLERKS in wholesale jewelry house to work evenings, from 7 o'clock. Apply Room 301, 87 Nassau St.

FILE CLERKS.—A large American fire insurance company is looking for several clean cut, energetic young men as file clerks; applications not considered unless age, nationality, education, and references are given; salary $420 per year; excellent opportunity for advancement. A 291 Times Downtown.

GREENHUT COMPANY
require
a number of
experienced
AISLEMEN.
Apply at Employment Office.

INVOICE CLERK, quick and accurate; salary $14; state full particuplars. R 293 Times Downtown.

JOURNEYMAN ELECTRICIANS WANTED. The Electrical Contractors Corporation. Waterbury, Conn.

LOCKSMITH for Christian firm, to make himself generally useful in hardware store. D. Pershall, 384 3d Av.

MAN wanted, having experience in chemical business, to take charge of putting up department. Address, stating experience and salary expected, P. W. R. Co., 145 Front st.

MEN.—Wanted, for guard duty, men with military or similar experience preferred, between the ages of 21 and 45, who can furnish highest references from employers; salary $75 per month to start; furnished quarters, fuel, and light free; men may transfer into production after three months satisfactory service on the guard. Write for application blank to H. H. Alcock, New England Westinghouse Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

OFFICE BOY.—Large manufacturing company; American; $7; chance for advancement. G 55 Times.

PAYROLL CLERK for night work; experience in factory work essential; state age, experience, and salary desired. Y 268 Times Annex.

PRESCRIPTION AND GENERAL DRUG CLERK, first class, wanted, in small drug store; best references desired; moderate salary; pleasant winter job. Address G. MacDermott, Partridge Inn, Augusta, Ga.

SALESMEN.—We need men capable of developing into crew managers and executives. If your sales ability merits advancement we offer you a splendid opportunity. Must be at least 25 years of age, of absolute integrity, and furnish the best references; thorough training and all possible co-operation given; transportation furnished; commission basis, with drawing account. Apply J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMEN.—Automobile distributer wants real salesmen; automobile experience not necessary, but genuine salesmanship ability absolutely essential; men experienced in selling vacuum cleaners, typewriters, pianos, &c., especially desirable; must have record for sobriety, initiative, tenacity; real producers who want to get into the automobile line are afforded an unusual opportunity; salary basis; will train you in our special school free of charge. J 177 Times.

SALESMEN.—We want men between the ages of 25 and 45 who are capable of handling a high-grade proposition. The field for our product is unlimited and to men of integrity and good education we offer a splendid opportunity; instruction given; leads and transportation furnished; commission basis, with drawing account. W W 50 Times.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for men willing to sell motor trucks, on commission only; men acquainted with building, chemical, coal, contracting, hardware, machinery, paper, steel, trucking, and heavy haulage trades will be given preference and favorable proposition; state age, qualifications, references. G 20 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.—SILK SALESMEN FOR OUT OF TOWN AND NEW YORK, FOR CUTTING-UP TRADE; COMMISSION BASIS. BAKER SILK COMPANY, 44 EAST 25TH STREET.

SALESMAN.—Smart, aggressive, wanted in New York, for established office machine; excellent opportunity for man of education and ability; salary and commission; full particulars required in letter of application. A 303 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening on our selling force for two high-grade salesmen on commission; preferably those having stock, insurance, and real estate selling experience; an opportunity for live men. Phone Rector 7750 for appointment.

SALESMEN wanted to handle high-grade electrical apparatus in which there is a good working profit; only men sure of their ability and willing to work on commission basis need apply. Anderson Electrical Corporation, 145 West 26th St.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for three energetic men accustomed to earning big money; something absolutely new. Call 9 to 10:30 and after 2; commission. Room 707, 367 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—High-grade man wanted to cover the East with excellent line of medium priced men's fur-lined coats; commission with drawing account; good opportunity for right man. J 183 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man experienced in wholesale liquor store; aggressive, who can sell liquors and cigars; state age, experience, and salary expected. Opportunity, Box 92

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D, Candler Bldg., New York.

SALESMEN, city or traveling, write or call for list of openings and how to obtain them; hundreds of positions open; thousands of successful, high-salaried members. National Salesmen's Tr. Assn., 1803-D Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St., New York.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

160 acres waterfront, suitably located, shipyard or factory sites; rail facilities; 40 miles Manhattan, rail or water; commuting time, 1 hour; good roads, land, harbor, and ¼ mile waterfront; manufacturer or shipbuilder. Write Box 625, South Norwalk, Conn.

By the San Francisco representative of the Gleason-Tiebout Glass Co., lighting glassware manufacturers, a number of non-conflicting specialized lines; long experience in the trade. Address E. S. Berdine, 867 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Want co-operation of live business man to market what will supersede Salvarsan; army gratis; civilians profitable field; $5,000 needed at once; mfg. capital later; state qualifications. Research Chemist, Y 249 Times Annex.

Party for active interest in established producing and booking office; great opportunity for right party; experience not absolutely necessary. S 172 Times.

National mail-order list, 11,000 women's names, for sale; high grade; $20. C., Box 36, Station F, New York.

## FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES.
LOWEST PRICES, SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2517. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 2411.

A gentleman's genuine Hudson seal lined overcoat, $30; never worn; also lady's Hudson seal coat; chauffeur's fur coat, $15; fur automobile robe, $15; never used. 862 West End Av.

Lady will sell fine dining room set; also other articles of furniture; splendid opportunity for private party. 559 West 190th St. Apt. 5A.

For Sale.—Mailing lists, subscription list, book buyers, high-grade business men New Jersey. A 279 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Two Pekinese puppies, thoroughbred; reasonable price. J. P. Haspe, 40 8th Av., New York City.

3-Drawer index card files for sale very cheap. Louis Frank, 319 Broome St. Telephone Orchard 319-G.

Entire cloak and suit plant for sale. 12 West 32d St., 3d floor.

### Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold, for cash; estates purchased. DELANEY, 190 Broadway.

## Police and Fire News.

### Police Department.

Transfers and assignments to take effect 8 A. M., Dec. 1: Lieuts. Thomas Kenny, 12 Insp. Dist. to 276; E. J. Dobson, C. O. Squad to Traffic Div., Subdiv. B. Patrol. Harry Hepner, 16 to 17; E. E. M. Hoffman, 17 to 18; H. G. J. Schmiermund, 23 to 283; W. A. Fager, 283, assignment to clerical duty discontinued. From precincts indicated to C. O. Squad, to be carried on special war payroll: J. A. Nekola, 21, W. F. Kenny, 152.

Temporary assignments, Borough Inspectors: John O'Brien, Manhattan and Bronx, as Acting Chief Inspector, in addition to his other duties, 8 days, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 4, 1917; C. F. Cabaniss, Borough of Richmond and Training School, to command Manhattan and Bronx, in addition to his other duties, 10 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 12, 1917.

Leaves of absence (with full pay): Chief Inspector J. E. Dillon, 8 days, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 4, to be deducted from vacation; Borough Inspector John O'Brien, Manhattan and Bronx, 10 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 12, to be deducted from vacation. (Without pay,) Patrol. Darby Dent, 29, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Dec. 3; Edward Schmitt, 29, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 2; Edward Weiss, 35, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 6; Thomas Hanrahan, 53, 3 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 2; Edward Keyes, 146, 2 days, 4 P. M., Dec. 2; J. H. Noziglia, 153, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 2.

Applications for full pay while on sick report, approved: Patrol. Rudolph Busch, Traffic Div., Sub-div. B, noon, Nov. 21, during disability; Thomas Reilly, Traffic Div., Sub-div. C, from 8:45 P. M., Nov. 22, during disability; Henry Adamec, Traffic Div., Sub-div. C, from 12:30 P. M., Nov. 22, during disability.

### Fire Department.

Following will report to the Medical Board, at these headquarters, at 11 A. M., Dec. 4: Fireman, 1st Grade, F. Hemme, Eng. 28; C. H. Day, Eng. 36; F. X. Miller, Eng. 48; E. H. Viegel, Eng. 53; Alfred Southwood, Eng. 63; Frederick Seebald, Eng. 94; Charles Kuhn, Eng. 96; H. M. Booth, Eng. 107; John J. Kennedy, Eng. 73; T. O'Leary, Eng. 83; F. R. Casey, Eng. 84; T. J. Donnelly, No. 2, Eng. 90; F. H. Boettjer, Eng. 156; D. Flaherty, Eng. 202; L. F. Wulpern, Eng. 222; H. M. Murray, Eng. 228; Albert Eck, Eng. 235; J. S. Holgsworth, Eng. 23; G. J. Harris, Eng. 242; H. M. Harrover, Eng. 244; H. F. Schnizer, Eng. 246; F. M. Bradley, Eng. 253; M. Clarke, Eng. 281; E. P. McCormack, Eng. 284; J. J. Mulin, H. & L. 5; C. H. Mohlin, H. & L. 18; J. Maraglino, H. & L. 28; J. F. Fitzpatrick, H. & L. 35; G. W. Heuse, H. & L. 37; J. Loftus, H. & L. 38; T. J. Carter, H. & L. 39; Timothy Sullivan, No. 2, H. & L. 41; G. A. Froese, H. & L. 79; E. J. Conway, H. & L. 110; Henry Kehrer, H. & L. 112; Fireman, 2d grade, E. M. Sullivan, Eng. 233; Fireman, 4th grade, W. T. McDonald, Eng. 153.

Revocation of designation as Acting Chief of Battalion, to take effect at 8 A. M., Dec. 1: Capt. John Walker, H. & L. 23.

Retired: Fireman, 1st grade, J. W. Hayes, H. & L. 34, on an annual pension of $725, to take effect Dec. 2.

Special leaves of absence: Fireman, 1st grade, Henry Hofmann, H. & L. 16, for 72 hours, from 8 A. M., Dec. 4; Fireman, 1st grade, J. H. Woodson, H. & L. 106, for 60 hours, from 8 P. M., Dec. 2.

## Estates Appraised.

ALLEN, ETHAN, (Sept. 16, 1916.)—Total assets, $70,711. Beneficiaries—His mother, Josephine M. Allen, who died June 2, 1917, life income of $53,285; nieces, Helen M. A. Newberry, Marian B. A. Twaddle, and Adele Allen, $16,956 each, plus one-third each of the $53,265 life estate of Mrs. Allen. Assets—Real estate, $12,768; cash, $14,879; personal, $6,900; stocks and bonds, $32,669.

BOGART, ANNA K., (Aug. 30, 1917.)—Total assets, $101,314. Her daughter, Beatrice Mayer of Wyckoff, N. J., receives $84,002, and six other relatives and friends receive from $500 to $4,000 each. Assets—Cash, $1,468; personal, $3,429; stocks and bonds, $95,981.

BRUSH, HENRY M., (March 28, 1917.)—Total assets, $274,077. Beneficiaries—His son, Frederick M. Brush of Westfield, N. J., and daughter, Florence F. Craft, of 431 Riverside Drive, $124,880 each; grandsons, Harold B. Craft and Frederick C. Brush, $2,500 each; granddaughters, Florence Van T. Brush and Dorothy M. Brush, $1,000 each. Assets—Cash, $9,371; personal, $58,735; stocks and bonds, $206,965.

CLATWORTHY, WILLIAM, (March 2, 1917.)—Total assets, $321,024. Beneficiaries—Sisters in Taunton, England, Hannah, Phoebe, and Rose Clatworthy, $44,970 each; brother, Eland Clatworthy, Trull, England, $44,970; and Augustin R. Clatworthy, Beccles, England, $30,630; nieces, Florence Hoyle, Weybridge; Lillian E. James, Newport; Ada Maynard, Glastonbury, England; Phoebe Fitzpatrick, and nephew, Stanley Maynard, both of Johannesburg, South Africa, $8,985 each. Other nephews and nieces in England, $6,417 each; cousin, Minnie H. Mullett, Washington, D. C., $5,000. Assets—Cash, $18,841; stocks and bonds, $302,047.

NORTON, EDWARD LOUDON, (Aug. 8, 1917.)—Total assets, $63,617. The entire estate goes to his wife, Louise E. S. Norton of 165 West Fifty-fifth Street. Assets—Cash, $5,207; personal, $1,411; membership in New York Stock Exchange, $55,000; membership in Produce Exchange, $1,000.

PATTERSON, ARTHUR WELLESLEY, a resident of Roselle, N. J., (March 9, 1917.)—Total assets, $47,495. The whole estate goes to his wife, Mary A. Patterson. Assets—Real estate in Belle Harbor, L. I., $8,025; interest in Amerman & Patterson, custom brokers of 21 State Street, $27,852, plus the good-will of $12,500.

STRASSER, JACOB M., (Oct. 28, 1913.)—Total assets, $48,111. His wife, Laura K. Strasser, and his sons, Frank and Rickard, of 1,361 Madison Avenue each received one-third. Assets—Life insurance, $9,111; 200 shares of common stock of Heywood-Strasser and Voight Lithographing Company, $39,000.

TEWKSBURY, GEORGE W., (Aug. 11, 1917.)—Total assets, $369,500. The entire estate goes to his sister, Anna T. McKeon of 70 West Forty-ninth Street. Assets—Cash, $4,616; stocks and bonds, $364,436.

WHITTNAUER, EMILE J., (May 16, 1916.)—Total assets, $419,411. Beneficiaries—His sisters, Martha S. Whittnauer of 30 West Thirty-sixth Street, $387,305, and Lina M. Robert of Greenwich, Conn., $5,000; nieces, Cornelia Boorraem, Greenwich, Conn., $2,000. Assets—Cash, $3,659; personal, $1,930; stocks and bonds, $412,002, consisting of 1,475 shares of A. Whittnauer & Co. 4-07-763; 49 shares of Whittnauer Realty Company, $5,041, and 75 shares of Midvale Steel Company, $4,631.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

### Instruction.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D, Candler Bldg., New York.

SALESMEN, city or traveling, write or call for list of openings and how to obtain them; hundreds of positions open; thousands of successful, high-salaried members. National Salesmen's Tr. Assn., 1803-D Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St., New York.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

# ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30. — The following army orders were issued by the War Department today:

### Medical Reserve Corps.

Covington, Capt. L. C., to Camp Cody.
Donnell, 1st Lt. J. B., to home.
Wallis, 1st Lt. J. F., to Camp Dix.
Sturtevant, Capt. C. A., and Ingel, 1st Lt. H. B., to Camp Custer, with Av. Sec., and to accompany a contingent of men from Battle Creek to Vancouver.
Macklin, 1st Lt. W. F., previous orders revoked.
Cheney, 1st Lt. G. P., relieved from active duty.
Jayne, Maj. W. A., previous orders amended to relieve him from duty at Camp Lewis, upon completion of present duties.
Begg, Capt. A. S., will report to Surg. Gen.
Dana, 1st Lt. A. C., to Camp Grant, in base hosp.
Noyes, Capt. G. L., previous orders amended to relieve him from Ft Riley instead of Camp Dodge.
Gage, 1st Lt. L. G., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Steele, 1st Lt. K. B., to Camp Greenleaf.
Goodwin, Maj. W. H., to Univ. of Vir. to organize Base Hosp. No. 41.
Dorrance, Maj. G. M., to School of Plastic and Oral Surgery, Phila., then to Camp Dix.
Breckinbridge, Capt. S. D., will report to Surg. Gen.
Holden, 1st Lt. J. F., to Ft. McPherson.
Hemfeld, 1st Lt. M. G., and Hoge, 1st Lt. S. F., to Army Med. School.
Crafton, 1st Lt. G. A., to Camp Cody.

Following to Montgomery, Ala., with Av. Sec. Sig. C.:

CAPTAINS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bullis, E. S. | Dudley, C. |
| Darlington, G. C. | Long, C. E. |

Loewe, 1st Lt. G. M., to Camp Gordon.
Engel, 1st Lt. W., to Pittsburgh, for inst.
Congdon, 1st Lt. C. E., previous orders amended to read Capt.
Flynn, 1st Lt. J. H., to Evac. Hosp. No. 6, at Camp Greenleaf.
Asher, Capt. M., previous orders revoked, to Newport News.
Hudson, 1st Lt. F. E., to Oklahoma, Okla., for inst.
Ranstbottom, 1st Lt. I. J., previous orders revoked.
Enberg, 1st Lt. A., and Bliss, 1st Lt. W. P., to Ft. Riley, Base Hosp.

Following to Southeastern Dept., for assignment:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cason, T. Z. | Webb, L. H. |
| Motley, J. C. | Wilson, N. G. |

Meyer, 1st Lt. J. E., and Plotz, 1st Lt. H., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.
Merritt, 1st Lt. V. S., to Ft. Adams.
Turner, Capt. R., Cmdg. Co. A. M., and Rydin, 1st Lt. C. G. S., to Psychopathic Hosp., Ann Arbor, for training.
Collins, 1st Lt. W. F., to Army Med. School for inst.
Smith, 1st Lt. W. J., to Boston, for inst.
Coyle, 1st Lt. W. V., to home.
Hankee, 1st Lt. P. R., to Camp Pike.
Sachs, 1st Lt. L. B., to Camp Sevier.
Trask, 1st Lt. J. W., to Camp Sevier.
Brewster, 1st Lt. H. D., previous orders amended to read Capt.
Raney, 1st Lt. D. H., and Paey, 1st Lt. A. L., previous orders revoked.
McLean, 1st Lt. G., hon. discharged.
Talbott, 1st Lt. J. A., to Army Med. School, for inst.
Long, Capt. J. B., and Musser, 1st Lt. G. M., to Base Hosp. No. 38, Phila.
Peterson, 1st Lt. R. A. E., to Camp Wheeler.
Taylor, Capt. S. J., to Army Med. School inst.
Willard, Capt. H. G., to Camp Lewis.
Fleming, Capt. A. S., to Minneapolis, with Av. Sec.
Munger, 1st Lt. A. D., to Camp Upton.
Smith, 1st Lt. E. J., to Camp Dix.
Fenerty, 1st Lt. V. J., previous orders revoked.
Henson, Capt. G. E., to Camp Johnston.
Burgess, 1st Lt. T. S., hon. discharged.
Livermore, 1st Lt. I. W., to New York for inst.

Following to Camp Stuart:

Bartholomew, 1st Lt. E. S., Campbell, 1st Lt. F. D., and Schlenker, 1st Lt. G. H., to Camp Stuart.

Jones, 1st Lt. H. O., to Pittsburgh for inst.
Perry, Capt. A. P., to Ft. Terry.
Sherwood, 1st Lt. Z. O., to Oklahoma for inst.

Following promoted to be Majors in M.R.C.:

CAPTAINS.

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|---|---|
| Akin, H. L. | Magee, A. C. |
| Allport, W. H. | McConnell, G. |
| Ballard, J. C. | McCulloch, C. B. |
| Condit, J. D. | McKeown, J. F. |
| Curll, C. L. | Moorehead, J. J. |
| Daly, R. R. | Moore, H. M. |
| Fuller, W. | Norman, S. |
| Hall, C. N. | Ranelett, W. J. L. |
| Heyd, C. G. | Vinsonhaler, F. |
| Jackson, H. N. | Vosburgh, A. S. |
| Kaysen, R. | |

Sohon, Capt. F., hon. discharged.
Johnson, 1st Lt. R. W., to Camp Zachary Taylor.
O'Brien, 1st Lt. W. A., to Camp Wheeler.
Valentine, 1st Lt. A., to coast defenses of Portland, Me.
Fiedler, Maj. O. A., to Ft. Sheridan.
Stewart, Capt. O. E., previous orders amended to direct him to remain at School of Road Surgery, Washington Univ., until completion of his course.
Stirling, 1st Lt. W., previous orders revoked.
Voight, 1st Lt. C. F., previous orders amended to read Voigt.
Cornish, 1st Lt. L. A., to home.
Strong, Capt. S. M., to Camp Hancock.
Wiedman, Capt. O. G., and Rowley, 1st Lt. C. C., to Neurological Institute, N. Y., for training.
Pelzman, 1st Lt. I. A., to Post-Graduate Med. School, N. Y., for inst.
Teixler, 1st Lt. J. M., to Camp Sherman.
Turner, 1st Lt. H. G., to duty with Hosp. Unit O, at Ft. McPherson.
Fort, 1st Lt. M. A., to San Fran. and sail for Philippines.
Foster, 1st Lt. E., to Camp Kearny.
Corneli, Maj. W. S., to Garden City, with Av. Sec., Sig. C.
Baskerville, 1st Lt. G., to Camp Lee.
Andrews, 1st Lt. F. L., to 

# TAMMANY QUESTIONS EXPENSES OF FUSION

### Employs Expert Accountants to Scrutinize the Official Statement Filed at Albany.

### WILL PRESS FOR AN INQUIRY

### Senator Wagner Insists on "Relentless Investigation"—Fusion Treasury Raided by "Revolters."

Unless the Republican members of the Legislature, acting in concert, should block the plan, there will be a legislative investigation of the Fusion Committee's campaign expenditures. This may include a quest for the "man higher up" in the Republican primary frauds. A resolution providing for such an investigation will be introduced by a Democratic Senator soon after the Legislature convenes.

The report that such an inquiry would be demanded grew into a certainty yesterday when Senator Robert F. Wagner, leader of the Democratic minority in the upper house at Albany, asserted that in his opinion the Legislature was in duty bound to prosecute a "relentless investigation" into the expenditures incurred in the fruitless attempt to elect Mayor Mitchel and his associates on the Fusion city ticket.

Tammany Hall, it was also learned yesterday, is having the Fusion statement of campaign receipts and disbursements, filed with the Secretary of State at Albany, subjected to a minute examination by expert accountants. According to an influential member of Tammany Hall, who has had an opportunity personally to scrutinize the financial statement filed by the Fusion Committee, some interesting discoveries already have been made.

The examination has disclosed that in some instances men whose names appear on the City payroll and who presumably were drawing their salaries from the City during the months that the campaign was in progress while they were giving all their time to the work of the Fusion Committee, were on the Fusion statement of expenditures as the recipients of fixed salaries from the committee also. One such case involves the Secretary of an important City department who, if the Fusion expense statement is to be believed, received a weekly salary of $100 from the committee during the campaign.

"Of course," said the Tammany man who told of this instance, "it is possible that this man and others in a similar position refused to receive their city salaries during the months they were employed in campaign work for Mayor Mitchel. If so, there could be no criticism of their accepting pay from the committee."

**Brooklyn Appropriation Astray.**

A stir was caused in Republican circles in Brooklyn yesterday when Election Commissioner Jacob A. Livingston, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican Committee, flatly denied that his organization had received $23,370 which, according to the Fusion statement of expenditures, had been paid over to "Kings Republican Committee."

"The Treasurer of the Republican Campaign Committee in Kings did not receive a cent from the Fusion Committee. I know nothing about the matter," said Chairman Livingston. This statement was confirmed by William P. Rae, Treasurer of the Kings County Republican Committee.

William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fusion Committee, when told of Commissioner Livingston's statement, said that if Mr. Livingston denied having received the money, he undoubtedly was telling the truth.

"I had personally nothing to do with the disbursements of the committee," said Mr. Childs. "All such matters were in the hands of the Treasurer of our committee, and I know nothing about them."

Attempts to reach Sam A. Lewisohn at his home last night proved futile. Inquiries at his office earlier in the day were met by his secretary with the statement that Mr. Lewisohn was not in, but that he might make a statement later.

As F. J. H. Kracke, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, was virtually in charge of the Republican campaign in Kings for the re-election of Mayor Mitchel, the suggestion was made that the money might have been turned over to him for campaign disbursements in Brooklyn. At the office of Commissioner Kracke it was said yesterday that was he was away from the city on a vacation and would not return for several days.

A Brooklyn man who was identified actively with the work of the Fusion Committee ventured the opinion yesterday that all mystery surrounding the disposition of the $23,370 would readily be dispelled by an examination of the Fusion Committee records. He intimated that a large sum of money had been turned over to a Brooklyn banker for distribution among the Republican workers to meet campaign needs as they arose.

**Bogus Revolts Financed.**

From all accounts the Mitchel campaign managers were bled right and left by unscrupulous persons, who, under pretense of starting Mitchel movements in various districts, were permitted to dip deep into the Mitchel campaign coffers for purposes which they did not carry out and never had any intention of carrying out. Especially was this true while the widely heralded "revolts" against Tammany Hall were being promoted, presumably by men who had grown repentant and weary of Tammany's ways.

Now that the campaign is over, Tammany men tell with great glee of faithful Tammanyites who were supplied with ample spending money by the managers of the Mitchel campaign, while, as one Tammany man put it, they were "working their heads off for Hylan."

One such incident from the days of the many "revolts" was told yesterday with great gusto to a circle of admiring listeners by a Tammany man who wields great influence in his district. The newspapers had announced that a "revolt" had been started in his district and the ringleader, to use the words of the Tammany man, "politically speaking owed his clothes to me." The Tammany man who told of the incident lost no time in going gunning for the chief rebel and soon ran across him.

"You're a fine fellow to be off the reservation," said the Tammany man to the ostensible leader of the revolt against the Tammany organization in the district. "You've got to be regular or I'll know the reason why."

"Off the reservation, nuthin'," the chief rebel replied. "Forget it, Tom. All I'm after is the coin and I've got it. Say, it came easy. Three cheers for Hylan."

It appeared that a check for $1,000 had been allotted to the "revolt" in this particular district, which rolled up an unprecedented plurality for Hylan on election day. All that the recipients of this fusion bounty had spent for "revolt" purposes was $25 for a store which was vacant. They pasted a Mitchel poster on the inside of the store window and then went about the district in the usual way making converts for the Tammany candidates.

In another district, according to a story told by Tammany men, a number of Tammany's faithful had tapped the Fusion till for the district's share of the moneys allotted for workers on election day. Tammany men, who knew them well, grinned as they passed them outside of their polling places with Mitchell badges pinned to their coats, and all shouting for Hylan.

The Republican leaders, too, tell stories to illustrate how easy it was to get funds from the Fusion managers. A Republican worker who, on the eve of election, was sent with a bundle of sample ballots which he was to deliver to a Mitchel organization with a high sounding name, launched by negroes on the upper East Side, found himself at an empty store, the front windows of which had been covered with Mitchel posters. The door was locked and when it finally opened in response to persistent knocking his hurried glimpse revealed no sign of campaign activity in the bare room, but instead a crap game in full blast in which a number of negroes, in a high state of excitement, were the players. The launching of this organization, the Republican worker afterwards learned, had involved an initial expenditure of $1,000 from the Fusion coffers.

## MERCY MILITIA CHANGES.

### Mrs. Hammond's Resignation to be Followed by Reorganization.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond's resignation as President of the Militia of Mercy was a great surprise to that organization, it was said at the headquarters, 202 Madison Avenue, yesterday. Mrs. Hammond's resignation will be formally accepted at a meeting on Monday morning, when there will be a reorganization of the society.

"I never was so surprised as to hear that Mrs. Hammond was not resigning on account of ill health," said Mrs. Charles Hathaway, one of the members of the Executive Committee, at the headquarters yesterday. "She had not looked well, and I know it is a long trip for her to come on to New York."

"I did not know that Mrs. Hammond had resigned until I saw it in the papers," said Mrs. John L. Griffiths, another member of the Executive Committee.

## ENTERTAINS PROFESSORS.

### Worthington C. Ford Gives Dinner at Metropolitan Club.

Many noted professors and savants who had assembled in this city for the meeting of the American Historical Society at Columbia University today were guests at a dinner given at the Metropolitan Club last night by Worthington C. Ford, President of the society.

Among those present were James Ford Rhodes of Boston, William Roscoe Thayer of Cambridge, Professors Ephraim Emmerton, Albert Bushnell Hart, and Charles H. Haskins of Harvard University; Waldo G. Leland, J. Franklin Jameson, and H. B. Learned of Washington, D. C.; Henry E. Bourne of Cleveland, Professors C. H. Van Tyne and U. B. Phillips of the University of Michigan, Arthur Lord of Plymouth, Guyre S. Ford of the University of Minnesota, George B. Adams of Yale University, George L. Burr of Cornell University, E. P. Chendy, and Herman V. Eames of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor F. J. Teggart of the University of California, V. H. Paltsits of the New York Public Library, Professor W. Lingleback of the University of Pennsylvania, Charles Moore of Detroit, S. B. Harding of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor George M. Wrong of the Toronto University, Professor W. M. Dutcher of the Middletown University, Carl Becker, Editor of the American Historical Review; Evarts B. Greene of the University of Illinois, Professor James M. Robinson of Columbia College, and Professor Henry Thompson of the Teachers' College.

## KILLED BOY, THEN HERSELF.

### Polish Servant Had Plotted the Death of Three Children.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 30.—Believing her soul lost, Katie Zawaztka, a Polish servant, killed a seven-year-old boy, plotted the death of two other children, and then took her own life yesterday in an apartment house at 119 Martin Street. The Paterson police believe she was a religious fanatic who labored under the spiritual pressure of some sin hinted at in her diary which was found under her pillow.

The nineteen-year-old girl was a servant in the home of Frank Strezeski, a well-to-do real estate dealer, who was awakened early yesterday morning by his son Frank, 8 years old, who told him his brother Paul was missing from their bed. Paul, one year younger, was found lying in the cellar with his throat cut with a razor. The father broke open the locked door of the bathroom, where the servant had cut her throat and taken muriatic acid. She died in the Paterson General Hospital. She confessed to the police that she had killed Paul so he "might be with her," and a diary found under her pillow, translated, told of a plan to kill Paul, Frank, and their sister, Hattie. An unsigned will left her savings to St. Stephen's Church and a Polish insane asylum.


## LOST AND FOUND.

*Fifty cents an agate line.*

LOST.—Pair of glasses set in gold, attached to black cord, with pearl clasp, on Thanksgiving Day, between 5th Av. and 59th st., through Central Park to East 89th St., thence to 46th St., along 5th Av.; reward. Please return to Cashier's Desk, Hotel Plaza.

LOST.—Liberal reward, no questions asked, for return diamond circle pin, lost Wednesday, Nov. 28, between Rialto Theatre and Englewood, N. J., via Broadway, subway, and Fort Lee ferry. 42 East 61st. Plaza 7454.

LOST—Sunday, Nov. 25, on Lincoln Highway, between Trenton and New Brunswick, a FISHER FOX FUR NECKPIECE. Liberal reward if returned to A. S. COOKMAN, 83 Wall St., New York.

LOST.—On Monday evening, Nov. 26, between Hotel McAlpin and 42d St. ferry, a lady's bracelet with eleven turquoise stones; double its approximate present worth to owner. Address G 69 Times.

LOST.—Friday, 5 P. M., 124th St. and Amsterdam Av., black velvet bag, steel beaded, containing wrist watch with monogram, "H. A. T." and change; reward. Return Supt., 520 West 124th St.

LOST.—Wednesday, wrist watch, frame set with diamonds, crystal broken; Grand Central Palace, taxi Grand Central, Park & Tilford's; liberal reward. Return Hotel Gotham, 5th Av. and 55th.

LOST.—Lady's diamond butterfly pin, set in gold, between 7th Av. and 113th St. and Palm Garden, 58th St.; liberal reward to finder. G. Jaretsky, Men's Shop, 673 Broadway.

LOST.—Monday night, in taxi, between Hero Land Bazaar and 62d St., a blue fox fur neckpiece; suitable reward if returned to Beekman, 555 Park Av.

LOST.—Oriental pear-shaped earring, between Joseph's, 58th St., Bernard's, 57th and 5th Av. Liberal reward if returned to Helen Clark, Hotel Devon, 70 West 55th St.

LOST.—Lady's diamond bar pin, platinum setting, Sunday P. M., in or about Hotel Biltmore, or Grand Central Station; liberal reward. Return Cashier, Hotel Biltmore.

LOST.—FLEXIBLE DIAMOND BRACELET. Finder will kindly return it to Mrs. S. Manne, 125 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, and will receive liberal reward.

LOST.—Thanksgiving morning, gray velvet bag containing watch, jewelry, East 52d St., 5th Av. bus, or West 31st St.; reward. Return Shultz, 973 Park Av.

LOST.—Blue silk handbag, containing about $60, in Brooklyn subway. Will lady who picked up same communicate with W. J. Haney, 407 72d St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Black velvet wrist bag Merrick Road, between Jamaica and Rosedale; liberal reward. Finder please Telephone Far Rockaway 1146.

LOST—On Wednesday, a flat purse with bills and credit check, 9th Av. and 36th St. Call at 344 West 36th St., E. J., for reward.

LOST.—Friday, $750, representing life savings, Spanish Line, Pier 8, East River, to South Ferry, $100 reward. Carameta, 261 West 37th St.

LOST.—In Ford taxi, going from Waldorf to Roosevelt Hospital, a toilet case, with light canvas cover. Liberal reward. Waldorf cashier.

LOST.—Friday, sable muff, between 40th and Lexington Av. and 40th St. and Sloane's; liberal reward. Stanton, 828 Park Av.

LOST.—In taxi, brown fur, between 45th and 128 West 11th St., Thursday night around 9 o'clock. Return 128 West 11th St.

LOST.—Reward, gold fob, monogrammed "A. R. K." Finder kindly communicate with K 11 Times.

LOST—Handbag, vicinity Columbus Circle, Thursday evening. Please return all but money to Miss Smith, 78 Washington Place.

LOST.—Nov. 29, 5th Av., 55th to 10th St., gun metal lorgnette with gold mounting; reward. 26 East 10th.

LOST.—Reward, Pennsylvania mileage, either Altman's or Fifth Av., Friday afternoon. Y 271 Times Annex.

LOST—Opera glasses, at Hudson Theatre, Thursday, 22d; liberal reward. P. H. Senior, 362 Riverside Drive. Phone 692 Academy.

LOST.—Small, soft lady's felt hat, 64th to 67th St., Columbus or Broadway, Wednesday evening; reward. Columbus 4204.

LOST.—Bank book, Yorkville Bank, account Hattie Weil, in trust for Herman Weil. Finder return to A. M. Weil, 814 5th St.

LOST.—Reward; string seed pearls, colored stone clasp. "Hero Land," subway. Herts, 20 West 57th.

LOST—Kolinsky neckpiece, lined with ermine; liberal reward. 7 West 73th.

LOST. — Thursday, Tiffany silver watch, leather wrist case; reward. K 19 Times.

REWARD.—Elevated station, South Ferry, handbag, $28, gold spectacles. Room 306 Hudson Hotel.

REWARD.—Amethyst breastpin, four pearls, 118th-Fulton Sts. Bushnell, 40 Morningside Av.

REWARD.—Gentleman's opal ring, Wednesday, between 21st-59th. Avery, 260 4th Av.

$100 REWARD for diamond link bracelet, Justine Johnstone's Club or Joan Sawyer's. Communicate Columbus 5788 for reward.

$10 Reward.—Black fox neckpiece, lost Monday afternoon, East 59th or West 72d Sts. Hotel Hargrave, 112 West 72d.

**Found.**

FOUND.—In the vicinity of 736 7th Av., one gold mesh purse with contents. Inquire 864 4th Av., city, 3d floor.

**Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.**

LOST.—Toy white poodle, corner Hamilton Place and 141st St., answers to name of "Tootsie"; reward. Curtis, 79 Hamilton Place.

LOST.—Irish terrier, between 62d and 82d, east of Park Av. Return to 350 Park Av., or 324 St., and get reward.

**Tea Rooms.**

NOW OPEN
SEVEN CANDLES,
15 West 46th Street,
in the ART GALLERY,
formerly occupied by Lord & Taylor.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
HOME COOKING.
Service a la carte and table d'hote.
Luncheon, 60c; Dinner, $1.00.

Green Parrot Tea Shop 13 E. 38th St., Opp. Altman's.
Specially Attractive Luncheon a la Carte and Afternoon Tea.
LEMON MERINGUE PIE A SPECIALTY.

At the Sign of THE GREEN TEAPOT
Closed Sunday Thirteen East Thirty-sixth Street.
Luncheon, 60c. Dinner, $1.00.
Saturday Night, Roast Turkey and Waffles.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS.
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.
Special Beefsteak Dinner Today.

OLD CHELSEA 51 West 10th St. Open Sundays.
Known for delicious home cooking.
Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 40c; Dinner, 75c.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Av., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c.
Special chicken lunch, Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 5 to 7:30 Dinner, 60c. Chicken every night.

Dorothy-Louise 1 WEST 35TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY TUES. & SAT.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at

SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. Sunday dinner.
Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

THE ROSE GARDEN 38 West 59th St. Near Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00. Tea, a la Carte.
Sunday Dinner a specialty, $1.25.

THE GROTTO 165 MADISON AVENUE Between 32d and 33d.
Luncheon, 45c; Course Dinner With Chicken, 65c.
Sunday Dinner, 75c; Home-made Bread and Pies.

SAVORY PIE SHOP 45 E. 30th St. Mad. Sq. 4976.
"Wonderful Apple Pie" to order, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Luncheon and Afternoon Tea.

Dine at Old Gramercy Park Open No. 20 Sunday
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c.
Entrance on Irving Place. Open Fire.

THE BRITTANY 694 Madison Av., near 62d Open Sundays, 12-3 P. M.
Luncheon, 60c; Afternoon Tea, 35c; Dinner, $1.00.

THE MARGUERITE 40 West 39th St.
Open Sat's 1-4 P. M.
Luncheon, 40-50c. Afternoon Tea, Dinner, 60-75c.

Heatherdell Tea Shop 15 E. 43d St. Open Sundays.
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 35c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner 50c.

THE MARYLAND 112 West 72d St. Just off Columbus Av.
Maryland fried chicken dinner, Sun., 12-2.

WRIGHT-LOGAN 6 East 37th Street. Adjoining Tiffany's.
LUNCHEON: AFTERNOON TEA: DINNER
TO-NIGHT AT 17 WEST 58TH ST. (Plaza 1118.) Luncheon 75c.
Roast chicken and baked ham. Dinner $1.00.

THE ELM TREE 32-34 John Street, (Financial District.)
Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

STUDENTS INN, 326 West 58th St., West of 8th Ave.
Luncheon, 35c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 60-75c.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St. Opposite Altman's.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea; Southern Chicken Dinner.

THE MAYFLOWER, 25 West 55th St.
Dinner, table d'hote
A la carte Breakfast, Lunch, Tea. Open Sundays.

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Av.
Luncheon, 35-40c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 65c.

**HORSES AND CARRIAGES.**

THE RACING STABLE
of the late
Mr. Schuyler L. Parsons
Will be sold by
PUBLIC AUCTION
In the
Durland Riding Academy
Friday, December 14, 1917,
At 8:30 P. M.
George A. Bain, Auctioneer.
For further information address
POWERS-HUNTER CO.,
Windsor Arcade
569 Fifth Avenue, New York.


## CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

**BAPTIST.**

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor, will preach at 11 and 8.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. REV. JAMES E. NORCROSS, D. D. will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Beauty of Holiness." 8 P. M.—By request, Dancing."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH, 327 W. 33d. Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor, 10:45 A.M.—A MEDITATION. 7:45 P. M.—"THE MASTER PASSION."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers. Dr. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40 A.M. J. Howard Ardrey addresses Young Men's Bible Class 9:40. Young men invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 75th St. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.

11 A. M.—"Looking at Things Not Seen. An Exposition of 2 Corinthians, 4."

8 P. M. "A GOOD OLIVE TREE AND THE BRANCH OF A WILD OLIVE TREE; OR, THE PROFESSING CHURCH TO BE CUT OFF AND JUDAISM TO TAKE ITS PLACE. THE JEWS TO GO BACK TO JERUSALEM, SUFFER HELL ON EARTH THREE YEARS AND A HALF UNDER A FALSE MESSIAH AND BE CONVERTED, NOT BY THE GOSPEL, BUT BY THE APPEARING OF CHRIST ON THE MOUNT OF OLIVES."

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square, South. REV. A. RAY PETTY, } Ministers. REV. F. W. LAWSON, } Mr. Petty will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST., C. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. Will preach Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by Dr. EATON, 30 East 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., bet. 126th and 127th Sts. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 10 A. M.—Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D. 11 A. M.—" In Newness of Life." 8 P. M.—"The Realization of Democracy."

WASHINGTON HTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th Street and Convent Avenue. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—Baptism and Lord's Supper. 8 P. M.—" Deep Calling to Deep."

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.**

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av. Fourth Church, 17th St. & Fifth Washington Av. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St. Sixth Church, 1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.

**CONGREGATIONAL.**

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET. Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway, near 76th St. Rev. Charles P. Fagnani preaches at 11.

**DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.**

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor. 11, Musical Service. 8, Robert Bowman. 142 West 81st St.

**DIVINE SCIENCE.**

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ballroom, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker, Rev. W. John Morgan. Subject: "The Glorification of Humanity."

**ETHICAL CULTURE.**

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.

11 A. M.—ALFRED W. MARTIN, Speaker; Subject: "Jesus and the Ethics of Divorce."

**EVANGELICAL.**

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av. Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor. 10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor. 8 P. M., address by Rev. A. CHRISTOPHERSON; subject, "My Twenty-four Years in South China."

**INTERDENOMINATIONAL.**

MID-DAY CHEER AND HELP DAILY AT 12:15 P. M., AT THE NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE, (Don O. Shelton, Pres. Hugh R. Monro, Treas.) 214 West 35th St. (One block west of Macy's.) Good Gospel Singing. Old Time Service of Prayer. In charge of the Rev. HENRY M. WARING, D. D.

The public heartily welcome. Soldiers and sailors specially invited, also Christian workers. Any in trouble, or lonely, or in need of spiritual help are urged to come. Requests for prayer may be sent by mail or by telephone. (Greeley 1117.)

Any One is Free to Come and Go at Any Time During the Hour.

BIBLE HOUR—NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE, 214 West 35th St.

DON O. SHELTON, President of Institute, Tomorrow, 4:15 P. M. "The Judgment of God on the Nations."

BUSINESS WOMEN'S Noon Meetings and Luncheon, Madison Square Presbyterian Church, East 24th St., Tuesdays, 11:30—2. MRS. W. J. MOODY of Northfield, Speaker, Dec. 4th. Auspices Women's Conservation Committee of Wm. A. Sunday Evangelistic Assn. COUNCIL BIBLE CLASS, Thursdays, 6:45 P. M., Lexington Avenue and 53d St. Y. W. C. A. Building.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Cor. Seventh Av. and 128th St. 11 A. M., Rev. Joseph W. Kemp, Minister. At 4 in the afternoon 8 P. M., MR. HERBERT BOOTH will begin his Gospel Campaign. 8 P. M., MR. HERBERT BOOTH will preach, assisted by Messrs. Eric and Theodore Booth-Clibborn.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, The Rev. Professor JAMES EVERETT FRAME, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

**JEWISH.**

BETH-EL TEMPLE, 5th Av. at 76th St. REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN, Saturday morning, (Sermon,) 10:30; Sunday morning at 11, "THE FALL OR THE CLIMB OF MAN."

FREE SINAGOGUE. CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, AT 10:45. Ex-President W. H. TAFT will speak on "A World Peace League." ALL ARE WELCOME.

**LUTHERAN.**

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, 93d St. and Broadway. Rev. FRANK F. FRY, D. D., President Synod of New York and New England, will preach at 11 A. M.—Rev. Dr. BUERMEYER, at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. DR. SMITH preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 72d. Dr. REMENSNYDER, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL.**

GRACE, W. 104th, near Col. Christian F. Reisner, 11 A. M., "The Protesting God." 7:45 P. M., "War-Time Pleasure."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, 60th St. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Dr. Lynn Harold Hough. 8 P. M.—Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise. 6 P. M.—Social Tea and Epworth League.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. & 7th Av., Rev. J. W. CHASEY, B. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—" Hands Off." 8 P. M.—" The World's Metropolis—London."

ST. ANDREWS, 76th St., Columbus Av. ALLAN MacROSSIE, Minister. 10 A. M.—Discussion, "Is War Normal?" 11 A. M.—" A Methodist War Hospital." 8 P. M.—" Should Women be Drafted?"

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. REV. F. WATSON HAMMAN, D. D., will preach at 11 and 8. 6-8 P. M., Friendship Hour, Epworth League.

**MORAVIAN.**

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.—Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

**NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)**

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Holy Communion, 10:15 A. M. Church Service, 11 A. M. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "THE SOUL OF A MAN." Presentation of a Service Flag and reading of the Roll of Honor.

**NEW THOUGHT.**

ADVANCED SCIENCE. GOD BLESSES YOU! 11:15 A. M.—AN HOUR FOR BUSY PEOPLE with CHARLES CHARTERS. Subject: "THINK AND WIN DOMINION." N. Y. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St. We Heartily Welcome You All.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE. Sunday, 11:15. Subject:— "The Secret of Success." Classes and Interviews—The Biltmore.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 WEST 72D ST. Sunday, 11 A. M., Mr. Walter Goodyear. Sunday, 3 P. M., Mrs. M. C. Stoner. Sunday, 8:15 P. M., Mrs. Caroline F. Marsh. Monday, 8:15 P. M., chorus, Miss A. M. Castor. Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., Mrs. Laura G. Cannon. Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., Miss Mary Allen. Thurs., 3 P. M., healing service, Mr. Beatty. Friday, 3 P. M., Mrs. Maud Pratt Messner. Friday, 8:15 P. M., Mr. Eugene Del Mar. Noon daily, Miss Dele Wood. Daily at 1, Silence for Sailors and Soldiers. M. Edith Rarick, Park Avenue Hotel, 33d St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., "Our New Message to the New Race."

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC. Free Lecture at Cort Theatre, 48th St., east of Broadway, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Doors open at 3:30.

In response to many requests Mrs. Behrend (the only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward of England and India, the acknowledged Master-Thinker in New Thought and Mental Science) will repeat her lecture on "VISUALIZING," This lecture had such a stimulating and illuminating effect upon her hearers last Sunday that Mrs. Behrend has consented to repeat it, and will explain how to develop the faculty of Visualizing so simply and completely that one will be able to use it constructively in their daily life. Free Classes every morning at 11, except Saturday and Sunday, at the Belmont, 86th and Broadway. Apt. 1110. All Instruction by Mrs. Behrend.

SOCIETY FOR CONSTRUCTIVE THOUGHT 220 Madison Av., near 36th St. Monday evening, Dec. 3, at 8:15 o'clock, MRS. LAURA CANNON, "Working in the Fourth Dimension." Music: social hour; dancing; all invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d. Mrs. Van Marter, 11. Subject: "How to Bring Truth from Dreamland." 8—Dr. Orison Swett Marden, Speaker.

**PRESBYTERIAN.**

BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. DR. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4. NOONDAY SERVICES daily at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor, Preaching 11 A. M. by the PASTOR. 4:30 P. M., Communion Service.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for Armenian and Syrian Relief. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., 11th St. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., 11.—The 26th Anniversary Service. 8.—Oratorio of "The Redemption."

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway at 174th St. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—The Lord's Supper. 8 P. M.—War Sermon by Dr. Work, "The War and the Liquor Traffic."

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

LABOR TEMPLE, 2d Av. and 14th St. MARK ANTIN, Native of Russia, 8 P. M., "WHAT IT MEANS TO ME."

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 4:30 P. M.—REV. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 155th St. 11 A. M., Communion Service. 8 P. M., DR. MACKAY.

NORTMINSTER, 141 West 115th St. Rev. Seth C. Craig preaches 11 and 8.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, At 86th Street. Rev. TERTIUS VAN DYKE at 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. The Pastor, Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. Robert Watson, minister, preaches 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St. Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St. Ministers: { George Alexander, at 11 A. M. Thomas Guthrie Speers. Communion Service at 4 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., Cor. 105th. 11, Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin preaches.—Communion. 8, Maj. Winchell, "Invasion of Belgium."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. AATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

**PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.**

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 10 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Special Service of Intercession and Supplication for the Nation. Preacher, Rev. } William Austin Smith. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. George William Douglas. 8 P. M.—Dvorak's "Requiem." (by the Choir.) Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M.—(choral except Saturday.) Soldiers and sailors cordially invited to Cathedral services.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion..... 8 A. M. Holy Communion & Sermon (Rector).11 A. M. Evening Prayer, Address (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas)..... 4 P. M. Strangers Welcome.

S. D. McCONNELL, D. D. Former rector of ALL SOULS' CHURCH, New York, and the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Brooklyn, will preach at 11 A. M on SUNDAY3, DEC. 2, 9 and 16 at the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Clinton and Montague Sts., Brooklyn.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH, 251 W. 48d St., bet. Broadway and 8th Av. SUNDAY NIGHT FORUM. S. L. Rothapfel, Mgr. Rialto Theatre, on "Church and Theatre Working Together."

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th Street. Rev. Dr. PERCY STALKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—" The Personal Effect of War," (Rector.) 4 P. M.—" Judas Maccabeus," Handel, (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Mr. John B. Andrews, "Labor Reconstruction as a Result of the War."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, EAST 89TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV. Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D.D., Rector. Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., (Dr. Empringham, at 10.) 4 P. M. (